

Morning Oregonian.

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PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1902.

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SALISBURY RESIGNS

Succeeded as British Premier
by A. J. Balfour.

EXPECTED, BUT NOT AT ONCE

Involves Changes in the Cabinet
Which Will Be Announced To-
day—Favorable Comment
on the Two Men.

The Marquis of Salisbury has resigned the Premiership of Great Britain, and Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and government leader in the House of Commons, has been appointed to succeed him. The Marquis of Salisbury tendered his resignation at an audience which he had with King Edward last Friday. Saturday Mr. Balfour visited the King, and accepted the Premiership.

PRIME MINISTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR 75 YEARS

Name	Date of Appointment
Arthur J. Balfour	July 12, 1902
Marquis of Salisbury	July 22, 1902
Earl of Rosebery	March 3, 1904
Wm. E. Gladstone	August 15, 1892
Marquis of Salisbury	August 2, 1896
Wm. E. Gladstone	Feb. 4, 1898
Marquis of Salisbury	June 24, 1898
Wm. E. Gladstone	April 28, 1890
Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 21, 1874
Wm. E. Gladstone	Dec. 9, 1868
Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 29, 1868
Edward, Earl of Derby	July 4, 1866
Lord John Russell	Nov. 3, 1865
Lord Palmerston	June 18, 1859
Edward, Earl of Derby	Feb. 26, 1858
Lord Palmerston	Feb. 27, 1852
Edward, Earl of Derby	Feb. 27, 1852
Lord John Russell	June 29, 1849
Sir Robert Peel	August 30, 1841
Lord Melbourne	April 1, 1835
Sir Robert Peel	Nov. 1, 1834
Lord Melbourne	July 9, 1834
Earl Grey	Nov. 1, 1830
Duke of Wellington	Jan. 8, 1828

LONDON, July 13.—The fact of the resignation of the Premiership of Great Britain by Lord Salisbury, as foretold in the dispatches of the Associated Press, was officially given out this evening. The Prime Minister laid down the responsibility of his office July 11.

Within 24 hours, His Majesty elevated A. J. Balfour, the government's chief representative in the House of Commons, to the position of Premier. While it was expected in political and commercial circles that Lord Salisbury's resignation would be coincident with the coronation of King Edward, it was scarcely looked for prior to that event. Consequently about the only surprise expressed as the news spread through London concerned the date, rather than the fact of the resignation. The real interest was not so much in reference to Lord Salisbury's withdrawal as it was in the appointment of his successor.

The liveliest speculation is rife as to the personnel of the new Cabinet. The most discussed feature of the pending changes is the position of Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, who in many quarters has been regarded as the most promising candidate for the Premiership. A representative of the Associated Press learns that before the acceptance of his new office Mr. Balfour had an interview with Mr. Chamberlain, and then conferred with his other Cabinet associates. This is regarded as assurance that the future relative positions of Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain will be satisfactory to both. Mr. Chamberlain's friends say he always recognized the reversion of the Premiership to be Mr. Balfour's right, as government leader in the House of Commons.

As to Lord Salisbury's withdrawal, the main reason is considered by practically all the well-informed persons to have been a desire for a quiet life on the part of a man advanced in years, whose activities have been unusual and whose scientific tastes predisposed him to study and seclusion. That the retiring Premier's health has failed to some extent is undeniable, but this is not more than perhaps to be expected in a man of his years, and the close of the war in South Africa and the return of the commanding General is considered to be appropriate to his withdrawal.

His retirement was practically arranged at an audience of Lord Salisbury with the King a month ago, to be coincident with His Majesty's coronation, but the King's illness interfered with these plans and compelled Lord Salisbury to wait till his Majesty was sufficiently recovered to attend to state business. Though alert mentally, the retiring Premier's physical condition, especially since the death of his wife, has not been satisfactory. That loss seemed to affect him greatly, and since that time he has done little entertaining beyond purely official annual dinners and receptions. In a social aspect, however, Mr. Balfour's accession is not expected to make much difference, neither Mr. Balfour nor his sister, who acts as his hostess, being very fond of society.

Although Lord Salisbury's resignation does not necessarily involve the reconstruction of the Cabinet, it is believed there will be some changes. It is not considered unlikely that some of the Ministers will be made peers in order to make room for new blood in the Cabinet. It has been the idea that Mr. Balfour would be elevated to the peerage, leaving Mr. Chamberlain to lead the House of Commons, the notion being that this arrangement would be the best to conciliate the divergent interests of the Cabinet, but it is understood that, at any rate for the present, Mr. Balfour will continue to lead the Commons.

The Associated Press learns that Lord Salisbury in resigning expressed the desire that no additional honor or titles should be conferred upon him. The retirement of the last great statesman of the

Victorian age is universally regarded as the transition from one generation to another, and as marking the close of an era in the national life.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

To Be Ratified by Conservatives, Peers and Commons.

LONDON, July 14.—The changes in the British Premiership have been officially announced in the court circular, and the announcement has been ratified at a meeting of the whole Conservative party, peers and commons, convened for today. Mr. Chamberlain's wound is healing well, the doctors will soon appoint a rest, and he will be unable to attend this meeting. At the political clubs last night various opinions were expressed regarding Lord Salisbury's retirement, and Mr. Balfour's accession. The Liberals and Nationalists generally expressed relief to find that Mr. Balfour, and not Mr. Chamberlain, was to be Premier, but a small section of both Conservatives and Liberals were in no way reconciled to the idea of the "perpetuation of the Hotel Cecil," as the change from Lord Salisbury to Mr. Balfour is called, and openly regretted that Mr. Chamberlain had not been appointed or a compromise found in the appointment of the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council.

Among the bulk of his party, as also in the morning papers, and in the press, there is a feeling that there is no longer anything in Great Britain's foreign relations to cause the slightest anxiety at Lord Salisbury's dropping the reins of power.

What Newspapers Say.

The Times in an editorial article on the change says: "Our relations with all powers, great and small, are excellent, and need to promise us the enjoyment of continued tranquility abroad. Lord Salisbury has the proud gratification of feeling, as he recommends his kinsman as his successor, that in no fitting or more worthy hands could power be placed."

Reviewing Lord Salisbury's life work, the Times says: "Another precious achievement has been the steady building up, in circumstances of no small difficulty, of the excellent understanding that now exists between Great Britain and the United States. That has been the chief work of his long years in office. It is a fitting crown for a life of successful and honorable service devoted to the highest interests of the British people."

The Standard, in an editorial article on the subject, says it thinks Lord Salisbury will be deemed no unworthy successor to a line of illustrious peers, and that his loss will be felt abroad as much as at home, for his prestige and authority have long been regarded as a stable force in international politics. Then, referring to the absence of intrigue or friction in the change, the Standard says: "Mr. Chamberlain has generously and patriotically effaced his own aspirations when he might almost have been excused for declining to rest satisfied with any place lower than the highest, and has thus shown, not for the first time, that he can prefer national interest to the gratification of personal aims."

All the morning papers are filled with sheets of statistics of the changes concerned and with speculations as to the future, the Liberal organs expressing doubt as to whether Mr. Chamberlain is likely to remain content to act under Mr. Balfour. The Times states that Lord Salisbury's resignation was not caused by any political differences with his colleagues in the Cabinet, and says: "We understand that the King was very anxious to mark in some special manner his high sense of the great service Lord Salisbury has rendered to the state, and expressed a desire to bestow upon the retiring Minister some conspicuous promotion or decoration; but Lord Salisbury declined to be allowed to decline the proposed honor. There is reason to believe that the King sought Lord Salisbury's opinion as to the best way of marking his services, and that Mr. Chamberlain recognized that Mr. Balfour was the natural successor to the Premiership, and assured him of his support."

"The change in the Premiership will certainly involve ultimately other Ministerial changes, but, as the King is leaving town, it is possible that none will be announced for some weeks. Lord Salisbury is vacant except that of Keeper of the Privy Seal, the present Cabinet can carry on work as long as necessary, and, as Mr. Balfour is expected to return to his body of water about 25 miles from here, he will not have to present himself to his constituents for re-election. It may be taken for granted that the Duke of Devonshire will lead in the House of Lords."

No Difference to United States.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The appointment of Mr. Balfour to the English Premiership will not result in any change in the existing relations between Great Britain and the United States. This is the opinion of the State Department officials, who express the opinion that Mr. Balfour will be as much disposed as was his predecessor, Lord Salisbury, to continue the friendly relations between the two countries.

Two Boys Drowned.

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—Two boys, Anthony Rukamp, aged 16, and Adolph Buder, aged 18, residents of this city, were drowned today in Cass Lake, a small body of water about 25 miles from here. In company with May Wiestler, they were rowing. The boat began leaking, and finally tipped over before they reached shore. The girl was saved, but both boys sank before rescuers got to them.

Italy Hopes for Good.

ROME, July 13.—Lord Salisbury's resignation of the British Premiership has produced here a feeling of regret, tempered with the hope that the relations between Great Britain and Italy, which grew cooler under the retiring Premier, will, under Mr. Balfour, resume their ancient cordiality.

King to Go Aboard Yacht.

LONDON, July 13.—The progress of King Edward toward recovery is maintained, and it is understood that he will be transferred to the royal yacht Victoria and Albert at Portsmouth at noon Tuesday.

Kitchener Visited Salisbury.

LONDON, July 13.—General Lord Kitchener visited Lord Salisbury at Hatfield House today.

President of Plov Company.

MOLINE, Ill., July 13.—George W. Stevens, president of the Plov Plov Company, died last night, aged 33 years.

ALL WILL STRIKE

No Chance to Settle Chicago Labor Trouble.

MANY WILL JOIN FREIGHT MEN

Teamsters, Ice-men, Coalmen, Longshoremen and Others to Share in Sympathetic Strike—Fight to the Finish.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Final overtures for the settlement of the strike of the freight-handlers and teamsters were made at meetings of the two unions tonight. At the instigation of the members of the

NEW PREMIER OF GREAT BRITAIN



RIGHT HONORABLE ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.

Chicago Board of Arbitration, the freight-handlers agreed to send committees to all the railroads tomorrow morning. The agreement was made after the board had announced to the union men that eight of the largest railroads entering Chicago had agreed to pay 17 1/2 cents an hour to truckmen to pay for overtime, and to do away with the demand for a probationary period of service. The general managers of two of the railroads declared that they agreed to no such proposition. They declared that when the committee shall visit the railroad officials tomorrow morning, the roads will offer them the same terms as those which were rejected by the union men yesterday.

The statement from the general managers destroyed the hope of the settlement of the strike on the basis of the agreement suggested by the general managers of the railroads. Even if the general managers had not insisted on maintaining their position it is not probable that a settlement could be effected. The freight-handlers will make another effort to reach a settlement with the railroads only to please the teamsters who previously had endorsed the arrangement to settle the strike.

There is lack of evidence of their attempt to make a serious effort to settle the controversy. President Curran, of the freight-handlers' union, stated tonight that the committee tomorrow morning will insist upon the payment of 18 cents an hour instead of 17 1/2, which the railroads are reported to have offered. He also stated that the freight-handlers would never accept any proposal which would not stipulate for a payment of the wage scale as formulated by the union and that the recognition of the organization. With the general managers and the unions both maintaining these respective positions, it is believed that there is slight chance for a settlement tomorrow, and that after that opportunity shall have vanished it will be a fight to the finish. Every teamster's union in Chicago that has members hand-picked by the men who have supplied teams to the freight depots.

Longshoremen of Chicago, who have been only in a partially organized condition, were formed into a union today. They are out now in sympathy with the freight-handlers, but tomorrow may begin an important strike of their own if a higher scale of wages for loading and unloading the big lake boats shall be refused.

The ice teamsters also have agreed not to ice refrigerator cars nor to visit the railroad yards. This is virtually a sympathetic strike, and until the railroads shall settle the trouble with the freight-handlers, ice storage on the lines will have to close. The ice teamsters at a meeting today determined that no member should go near the freight sheds during the strike. There is little likelihood of the coal teamsters being asked to haul from the freight houses. They decided to be prepared for such a contingency by resolving not to touch any articles unloaded from freight cars by nonunion laborers.

TO DECIDE QUESTION OF TIE-UP.

Will Be Close Vote on General Strike in Coal Region.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 13.—The advance guard of delegates to the great miners' convention, which will meet in this city Thursday, will arrive tomorrow. Whether a general strike will be ordered or not will be the great question of the convention. What action the miners will take today determined that no member of the convention should be expected to oppose this movement. The radical element, which is in favor of the general tie-up, will have a great deal of strength in the meeting, however, and may be able to control affairs. The five districts that called the convention, the three anthracite districts of Pennsylvania, with West Virginia and Michigan, will probably vote for a general strike. A

majority vote is all that is needed to decide on this action, and the districts which called the convention will control about one-half of the convention. It is almost a foregone conclusion that the convention will take steps to provide a defense fund for the anthracite strikers, whether a general tie-up is decided on or not.

Delegates Uninstructed.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 13.—Reports from all the subdistricts of District No. 2, United Mineworkers, show that delegates elected to the convention at Indianapolis from this field are uninstructed as regards voting for a sympathetic strike. All of the eight men chosen are conservative miners selected especially to avoid, if possible, bringing the central bituminous field into a sympathetic strike. The delegates will urge the contribution of a day's pay each week to the anthracite men, permitting the bituminous workers to continue at work. The soft coal miners in this field are now earning good wages by reason of the full supply of cars available and the enormous demand for coal.

All Depends on Indianapolis.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 13.—The tenth week of the great anthracite miners' strike will witness the crisis. Everything now depends upon the National conven-

TRACY AGAIN SEEN

Was Followed Considerable Distance by Dogs.

ALL READY FOR EARLY CHASE

Convict on Railroad, Apparently Bound for Buckley Grade to Board a Slowly Moving Train for Eastern Washington.

Convict Tracy was seen last night near Enumclaw, Wash., on the old main line of the Northern Pacific, about two-thirds of the distance from Meeker Junction to Palmer. He was apparently working back towards Tacoma to a heavy grade, where he evidently designs to board a moving train. Dogs followed him three-fourths of a mile, and then lost the scent. The trail will be taken early this morning, and officers expect to come up with their man again today.

RAVENSDALE, Wash., July 13, 11:10 P. M.—Sheriff Cuddehe has just received the following telegram, tending to establish beyond reasonable doubt that the long wait has been at last broken, and that at daylight tomorrow the chase will be resumed:

"No doubt the man seen on road near Enumclaw is Tracy. Hounds took trail and followed it half mile to dusty road, where they lost scent. Dogs were called off and party will start again at 4 A. M. cannot tell which way Tracy is going, though believed he is circling. Better feel they are on right track. Hartman with a strong guard out tonight. We are guarding everything here, and guards will be reinforced all along line at daylight."

TRACY AGAIN LOCATED.

Going to Board Train on the Grade Near Buckley.

ENUMCLAW, Wash., July 13.—Sheriff Hartman said tonight that one of his deputies, McKinnell, has been stationed at Buckley with two men, while Deputy Sheriff Selby with additional men has been held in readiness at Tacoma for orders to proceed at any given point, as soon as notified. Sheriff Hartman sent two couriers to Buckley to inform McKinnell of Tracy's whereabouts and the direction in which he was heading as soon as the news of his appearance was brought to town by young Burke.

While nothing has been heard from McKinnell, it is regarded as probable that he has secured the services of extra guardsmen and stationed them at feasible points along the county road leading from Enumclaw to Buckley and has placed guards along the railway track. Sheriff Hartman and deputies are now patrolling the various roads in the vicinity of where Tracy was seen by the Burke boy in order to intercept him, should he try to back-track. Word has been sent to South Prairie, between which place and Buckley it is believed the fugitive will try to emerge on the railroad and board a train. A wire has been sent to Sheriff Cuddehe, at Ravensdale, that Tracy is now on the road to Buckley. While Cuddehe would have considerable trouble in reaching either Enumclaw or Buckley tonight, he is in a location in which he can give needed assistance in sending out notifications to members of the posse stationed at various points to be on the lookout.

The theory on which the officers are working is that Tracy is trying to reach a point near Buckley where the grade is very steep in order to board a freight train. He evidenced his intention to get east of the Cascades at the Green River Bridge, between Covington and Auburn, but was unable to get aboard the train. The conductor of a freight train perceived the convict trying to swing on to the caboose at the end of the train. He was

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