

NO RELIEF FOR JEWS

Powers' Action on Hay's Note Will Not Be Positive.

EVEN BRITAIN IS INDIFFERENT

While Backing up the United States, It Will Not Act Independently in Calling Roumania to Account.

Indications are that the powers will take no other than sentimental action on Secretary Hay's note in behalf of the Roumanian Jews. European capitals profess to believe that nothing short of a show of arms will bring Roumania to time. Ambassador Choate has returned to London to deal with the question, and the American Legation is still hopeful that something more serious than exchanges of condolences will come of the agitation. There is also an intimation that Jewish financiers may bring Roumania to a true realization of its weak financial condition and bring about relief indirectly.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—"Nothing that will be of any permanent good can result from Secretary Hay's note to the powers on Roumania's treatment of Jews unless somebody is willing to crush Roumania, and no power seems anxious to take that task."

The foregoing quotation is from the utterances of an experienced British official on the subject of the negotiations between America and Europe, and presents the situation in a terse, and to the point, which is not likely to figure in the diplomatic replies which Mr. Hay's note will eventually produce.

The Associated Press is able to say that England's backing up of the United States in Roumanian matters has only produced evidence that the signatories of the Berlin treaty absolutely refuse to take other than merely sentimental action towards alleviating the persecution of the Jews. The exchange of views regarding the American note solicited by Great Britain has progressed sufficiently to convince the Foreign Office here that nothing material is likely to result. To secure more than promises from Roumania, it is believed in Downing street, and apparently in the Foreign Offices of the other capitals interested, that nothing short of a combined display of force would be necessary to surmountable obstacles appear to render such a step impossible. Inter-European jealousies and the normally explosive condition of the Balkans in themselves are sufficiently powerful factors to prevent a policy of united action, when a question of armed intervention is involved.

According to official statements the British Foreign Office has also received every indication of willingness on the part of the several Continental Governments to seize the opportunity of conveying to the United States Government the intimation that it is interfering in matters which does not concern it, as various semi-official newspapers of European capitals have put it.

United States Ambassador Choate has broken up his holiday in Scotland, and returned to London today. He is likely to spend the next few days in dealing with the Roumanian matter. There is little reason to believe that Mr. Hay's protest may result in a formal joint declaration by the signatories demanding better treatment of the Jews. Regarding that point, however, nothing is definitely settled, but if it is done, it will be more in a spirit of acquiescence with the humane sentiment expressed in Mr. Hay's appeal than to any belief that good will be accomplished. A foreign official said:

"Roumania will have no difficulty in ascertaining that such a joint note is not supported by the only thing she is afraid of, namely, superior armies. Her reply might be either evasive or semi-defiant, according to the degree of support she received from the other European powers. Academically, or as an international precedent, such a joint note might be of some use, but beyond focusing public attention on Roumania's treatment of Jews and thereby creating certain temporary alleviation, I fear that its practical effect may be nil. However, we can only try."

"In the event of the other European powers refusing to take joint action Great Britain is quite unlikely to take any independent course. The British note commits her to nothing except for friendly interest in Mr. Hay's suggestion and a desire to elicit the opinions of the other signatories."

RELIEF MAY COME INDIRECTLY. Jewish Financiers in Position to Make Roumania Trouble.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Daily Telegraph in an editorial article on Great Britain's "unlending" support of Secretary Hay's Roumanian note, says:

"However unwelcome may be the phenomenon to certain sections of Continental opinion, there is but little doubt that the significant co-operation of the two Anglo-Saxon powers will go far to put an end to a condition of things which is a scandal to modern civilization and a reproach to every country responsible for the Berlin treaty."

The Telegraph, noting that Count von Bulow has gained considerable diplomatic experience at Bucharest, takes leave to doubt whether the German Chancellor will adopt crudely the anti-American attitude which is being pressed upon him from in-temperate and injudicious quarters. The paper says that after the incident of the sinking of the Haytian revolutionary gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot by the German cruiser Panther, it is absurd to say the United States has no right to interfere in this matter.

"In any case," says the Telegraph, "Lord Lansdowne's action has settled any difference which might be advanced on account of the United States not being a signatory of the Berlin treaty."

Referring to the subject editorially, the Times this morning says the British note is confined at the present stage to inquiry as to what view the other signatory powers take of Secretary Hay's note.

The correspondence published, says the Times, "shows that the subject has produced a deep impression on public opinion in Great Britain. If the Roumanian Government is able to contradict the statements made it should do so without delay. Apparently, however, it has reckoned up the cost, and is willing to incur any possible risk if it can only rid itself of the subject. There is a shrewdness in the calculations of the Roumanian Government that no coercive intention by all the powers is to be expected, and that isolated interference by one or two governments is not likely to be pushed beyond the point of remonstrance."

"The differences of enforcing the obligations of the Berlin treaty are obviously very great, and an efficient check is placed upon the anti-Semitic legislation of Roumania. It will most likely be done in an indirect way. Roumania is not in such prosperous financial condition as to be able with impunity to affront a race

which reckons among its members the leading financial magnates of Europe."

In another dispatch from Vienna, the correspondent of the Times says Secretary Hay's Roumanian note has not only given the newspapers a topic, but that it has given diplomacy a task. More than once the powers have remonstrated with Roumania, says the correspondent, but their warnings have been ignored. The ruthless persecution of the Jews continues, and there is no prospect of its abatement. Austria-Hungary long ago warned Roumania, and what Austria failed to achieve, the United States is not likely to accomplish, even with the moral support of the other powers.

"Indeed," continues the correspondent, "I hear from Bucharest that a captious interpretation of article 44 of the Berlin treaty is ready as a reply to any further diplomatic representations. Concerned, of course, is out of the question. The United States Government must reckon with its own Jewish element, and it is not likely to resort to any legislation against the immigration of Roumanian Jews, while the European Governments which did not venture to move in the case of the Armenian massacres are not likely to do much in behalf of the Roumanian Jews."

"It is already obvious," concludes the correspondent, "that America's generous efforts will lead to no practical result."

IMMIGRATION OF JEWS. Statistics Show Number Coming to America Is on the Increase.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—In view of Secretary of State Hay's note to European governments relative to the Berlin treaty on conditions in Roumania, which are believed to result in enforced immigration to the United States, the country's special interest centers in the number of immigrants who arrived here from Roumania during the last fiscal year, and also during July and August of the present year. According to official statistics, there was a marked increase in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and 1903, the total immigration from the country of Roumania being as follows:

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1902.....	3,342	3,171	6,513
1901.....	3,012	2,573	5,585
Increase.....	330	598	928

Of these totals the greatest number in each year consisted of Hebrews, as shown by the following analysis by race or people, those not included being distributed among other nationalities from Roumania:

Year.	Germans.	Greeks.	Hebrews.
1902.....	12	12	5,589
1901.....	305	2	5,278

The immigration from Roumania during July and August of this year has been as follows:

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
July.....	499	390	889
August.....	541	433	974

Of the July total 981 were Hebrews and four Germans, while among the arrivals in August there were 1008 Hebrews and three Germans from Roumania. Only a very few of the 699 odd immigrants from that country during the last fiscal year were of pure Roumanian nationality.

PRESS URGED TO PROTEST. Roumania Objects to Foreign Interference—German Comment.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The Vossische Zeitung today prints the following special dispatch from Bucharest:

"The official independence Roumanians, after asserting that the new law contains no provisions not already in the existing trade law, calls on the Roumanian press to make an energetic protest against foreign interference in a Roumanian trade-law controversy."

Referring to the foregoing dispatch the Vossische Zeitung remarks:

"The matter cannot be disposed of so simply. Every other state can justly object to a foreign state mixing in its affairs; but Roumania cannot, since its independence was made by the Berlin treaty dependent on a series of conditions, which make no discrimination between the religions in determining the political and trade rights of citizens. Can the Roumanian officials seriously assert, in view of this provision, that a foreign state has no right to trouble itself about Roumanian internal affairs? The only question that could be raised is whether the United States, being a non-signatory, has the formal right to mix in the affairs of the Roumanian Jews. But Secretary Hay's note was addressed to Roumania, but to the signatories of the Berlin treaty, in order to call the latter's attention to the evils which arise from the United States from conditions incompatible with the Berlin treaty. Let the Roumanian statesmen leave the powers to protest against Mr. Hay's note, provided these want to deny the United States the right to call attention to paragraph 44 of the treaty. We regard as highly probable that the signatories will exchange views in order to reach common action. That this action will not consist of the obligation to the powers under the Berlin treaty."

"The most recently published regulations for the administration of the trade law show that Roumania still persists in treating the Jews as foreigners and not as full citizens. For this reason Roumanian officials will not succeed in making an impression with the assertion that the law only contains provisions existing in other laws."

The Berliner Tageblatt rejects the assumption that nothing will come of Secretary Hay's protest. This paper believes that the United States will continue to push the matter energetically.

Russian Comment on Hay's Note.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.—The first comment here on Secretary Hay's note to the powers on the subject of Roumania's treatment of Jews appeared today. The St. Petersburg Zeitung says: "One may well rejoice if America's intervention betters the sad lot of the Roumanian Jews. However, one doubts the usefulness of the American step, since the Roumanian Jews are probably much better off than the Filipinos."

TO LEAVE VANCOUVER. Tenth Battery Ordered to Minnesota—Soldiers for Northwest Stations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The following change of station of troops have been ordered at the War Department:

Upon completion of duty in the National Parks the two troops of the Third Cavalry now in the Department of Dakota will be relieved from duty in that department. The Major and one troop to be selected by the Department Commander will be sent to Boise Barracks, Idaho; the remaining troop will be sent to Fort Yates, N. D. As soon as additional quarters can be provided in the Department of Dakota, Troops E and G, Third Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at Fort Apache, Ariz., by two troops of the Fourth Cavalry to be designated by the Commanding General, Department of the Colorado, and when so relieved, will be assigned to station in the Department of Dakota.

The Tenth Battery, Field Artillery, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and is assigned to station at Fort Stevens, N. J.

On arrival in the United States, the Ninth Cavalry will be assigned to stations as follows: Headquarters, band and four troops to Fort Walla Walla, Washington; four troops to the Presidio, Cal. and four troops to Monterey, Cal. Should it be necessary to remove any organizations from the Presidio to make room for the four troops of the Ninth Cavalry, the Commanding General of the Department of California is authorized to send the two troops of the Ninth Cavalry now temporarily at the Presidio to Monterey, Cal.

PORTLAND-CHICAGO. Several hours and thirty minutes (79%) is the time of the "Chicago-Portland Special" from Portland to Chicago. Leaves Portland every day at 10:30 a. m. Ticket office Third and Washington, O. R. & N.

CLARK FACTION IN CONTROL

MONTANA DEMOCRATS TURN DOWN HEINZE DELEGATIONS.

Lively Fight Precedes the Decision of the State Central Committee, Which Holds Secret Session.

BOZEMAN, Mont. Sept. 23.—United States Senator W. A. Clark is in control of the Democratic state convention, which met here this afternoon. The Clark faction won out in the secret meeting of the state central committee which decided that the Clark instead of the Heinze delegations from Silver Bow County and Granite County should be seated. Charles W. Clark, son of the Senator, was elected committeeman from Silver Bow County in place of J. W. Knowlton, who joined the Heinze faction at the last meeting. The convention did not meet until 9 o'clock this evening. Senator Clark acted as temporary chairman, and after he had made an address, committees were appointed and the convention took a recess until morning. The convention has but two nominations to make, one for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and one for member of Congress. Interest on the convention centered around the action of the state central committee, as regards the two contesting delegations, one from Silver County and one from Granite County. Under the decision of the committee, the Clark people are in control of the convention. Harvey Bilas, of Sweet Home, is temporary secretary.

Refuse Fusion Nominations. TOPSKA, Sept. 23.—James Tap, of Wichita, and John Madden, of Emporia, have refused the nominations of Attorney-General and Supreme Court Justices, respectively, on the Allied People's ticket. This makes four of the nominees to refuse the places.

SLATE DON'T GO. (Continued from First Page.)

for an hour in the field if there is a doubt anywhere in our own household.

"Thanking you, my dear sir, for your cordial support and other evidence of a friendship of many years, which I value more than any office, I beg that you will permit me to decline any further consideration of my name before the convention. Faithfully yours,

"GEORGE R. SHELTON."

Senator Platt has retired and will make no statement.

The convention organized this morning by the election of ex-Representative Lemuel Eli Quigg as temporary chairman. Mr. Quigg made an eloquent address, praising Roosevelt and pointing out the advantages of Republicanism. His speech was along the lines of what the platform is expected to be. At the conclusion of Mr. Quigg's speech, the convention took a recess until 4 P. M. The convention resumed its session at 4:25 P. M. Timothy E. Ellisworth was chosen permanent chairman. The committee on platform not being ready to report, no movement was taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

QUIGG MAKES A STRONG SPEECH. Temporary Chairman Illustrates the Benefits of Sound Money.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Representative Lemuel Eli Quigg, in assuming the position of temporary chairman, spoke as follows:

"This is the first Republican State Convention that has assembled in New York since the death of William McKinley. Nowhere in the land is his memory more precious. How great he was another age, which sees the accomplishments of this in their ultimate results, will say. How good he was we know.

"For eight years the Republicans of this state have enjoyed public favor. We have elected four Republican Governors. One of these, summoned to the highest destiny that is within the life of any man to reach, by his progressive ideas, his ardent patriotism, his splendid courage and his integrity has profoundly impressed the country. Nowhere is his leadership more cordially accepted than in his own state. The American people are better off today than they ever were before, and nothing the Democrats can say will curb that solid truth. It is no wonder the Democrats are troubled about an issue."

Mr. Quigg's closing work of the Army and decided charges which he declared had been so "magnified by Democratic malice that the honor of the American soldier had become a chief issue in this campaign."

"It is not an issue that we shall seek to avoid," he continued. "We may be surprised that they should raise it and a little mortified but not in the least dismayed. We, for our part, will stand by our army. We shall vote to maintain its honor as it has been to maintain ours."

Criticism Falls Flat.

"Criticism of the policy which has been pursued in the Philippine Islands falls flat on the public ear because when each practical American applies to himself the test question, 'What would I do if the responsibility were mine?' he can find no other conclusion than that he would stand to do precisely what he sees is being done. Practical statesmanship occupies itself with present problems. It realizes that in this world of change and rapid movement there is nothing more foolish than to anticipate too remote a future. The object it keeps constantly in mind is not to create future situations, but to give wise shape and safe direction to the ones that are before it. Let the Democrats be the agents of oppression. They are the high priests of liberty, and Republican legislation has placed them at the service of the Philippine people."

"Last of empire is now being charged against a party which, with every reason to do so, delays the performance of the conditions of the treaty of Paris that Cuba must in the end have prayed for admission into the Union, actually made haste to bring about the establishment of the Cuban Government and the withdrawal from Cuba of every semblance of American control. In the execution of these obligations, the Republican party went far beyond the requirements of ordinary good faith and manifested that lively sympathy with the national hopes of the Cuban people which furnished the best answer that could be given to the charge that we are imperialists. While every Cabinet in Europe is sounding the praises of the American Government for its generosity and fair dealing, it is reserved to the Democratic party at home to carp at the policy of the United States, and to Cuba has been done is easy for free trader to say, but to those who believe in the policy of a protective tariff the answer comes with more difficulty."

"It is the singular fortune of this country that the political problem most under discussion is not how to get its people profitably employed but how more evenly to distribute the rich rewards of their labor. It was not always so. It is simply the story of a sound money system and a protective tariff. Twenty thousand millions of dollars have been added in five years to the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of our citizens. Individual deposits in National banks have increased in that time more than a thousand millions. The policy of protection to American industries will not be abandoned by the Republican party. So long as the wages paid in countries

Olds, Wortman & King

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The New \$3.00 for Women.

This fashionable new Shoe fills the breach between the over-masculine woman's Shoe that is heavy, stiff and ungainly, and the over-feminine, light-soled, glove-kid sort, which many find objectionable.

The "Dorothy Dodd" Shoe has struck the happy medium between these two extremes and embodies the good points of both without possessing the objectionable features of either. Made by one of the largest shoe manufacturers in the world, it represents the best that capital, ability, push, experience and the most modern shoemaking equipment can produce in the shape of a medium-priced shoe. Following faithfully the lines of the foot, it is comfortable and fits immediately without having first to mercilessly mould the foot to an outline entirely at variance to what nature intended it should be.

Made of carefully selected, firm, yet flexible leather, it supports the heel and ankle admirably, and yet affords perfect freedom of play to the ball of the foot and the toes, which insures ease and grace in stepping. Not after one model is the "Dorothy Dodd" shoe made, however, but after many different types, so that every foot can find a fit.

Another advantage the "Dorothy Dodd" has in following the foot's natural lines is that it adapts itself to every motion made, instead of warring at each step, thus doing away with that strain which quickly destroys the shape of the average shoe and also causes the leather to wear rapidly.

So elegantly proportioned, modeled and finished is it, the most fastidious need not hesitate to wear it.

To sum all up, the "Dorothy Dodd" Shoe is the best made, finest quality, most elegant looking, longest wearing shoe for the price ever produced. We are now making our initial show, and your critical inspection is earnestly invited.

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MORE POPULAR THAN MCKINLEY.

Judge Magoon Finds West for Roosevelt and His Policies.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 23.—Judge Magoon, law officer for the Bureau of Insular Affairs, has just returned from a trip through the West, where he has been making some political speeches, especially on the Phil-

ippines. He says the country was never in such prosperous condition, and except where local fights will interfere, there seems to be little doubt but the Republicans will succeed in states like Kansas and Nebraska and other sections of the West. "The popularity of President Roosevelt is even greater than that of President McKinley," said Judge Magoon, "and the only expressions of fear or doubt I heard was by men who thought that Roosevelt's pronounced positions would make the large moneyed interests of the country oppose his nomination and election."

MORGAN FIGHTING ROOSEVELT. Financier Will Not End Strike for Fear It Will Help President.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 23.—Quite a remarkable story has gained circulation in the East to the effect that J. Pierpont Morgan said to a friend that Roosevelt

must be defeated for the nomination, and if he should by any chance succeed in carrying the Republican convention, then it became imperative for the Democrats to nominate a safe man like Cleveland, who would defeat Roosevelt at the polls. Morgan's enmity, it is asserted, is the result of Roosevelt's action on the Northern Securities merger case, and his general opposition upon the subjects of trusts and capitalistic combinations. Some Democrats have concluded from the position which Morgan takes that they can rely upon him for campaign contributions.

The story also goes that when a prominent Republican went to Morgan and sought his aid to end the coal strike in the interest of the Republican party he replied that as long as Roosevelt was at the head of the Republican party he had no interest in it. That Morgan is very hostile to the President is beyond question.

Half Interest in Cleopatra Mine Sold. GRANT'S PASS, Or., Sept. 23.—(Special.)—A half interest in the rich Cleopatra group of copper claims, of Del Norte County, Cal., has been purchased by F. H. Osgood, a Seattle capitalist and railroad man. The consideration of the purchase is not publicly known.

J. S. Crawford Will Recover. GRANT'S PASS, Or., Sept. 23.—(Special.)—Colonel J. S. Crawford, the noted copper miner and pioneer scout, who has been seriously ill in this city for some time, is improving and his recovery is no longer doubtful.

G. A. R. ATTENTION.

The best and most comfortable route to Washington, D. C., is via the North-Western line, C. St. P. M. & O. Ry. For full information as to rates, etc., write for call on H. L. Sisler, general agent, 218 Alder street, Portland.