

**DID AS HE PLEASED**

**How Beavers Adjusted Postal Clerks' Salaries.**

**IGNORED LEGAL RESTRICTIONS**

**Proposed Suspension of Suspected Chiefs of Division, as They Obstruct Inquiry—Old Charges Against Machen Revived.**

**OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 15.—One of the probable results of the Postoffice investigation will be a general readjustment of the salaries of postal clerks throughout the country. It has been discovered that the Division of Salaries and Allowances has, under Mr. Beaver, been in the habit of placing a broad construction on the postal appropriation bills passed by Congress. These bills stipulate that a given number of clerks at each designated salary shall be employed. The division has disregarded these provisions and merely taken pains to see that the aggregate salaries did not exceed the total amount appropriated for clerk hire. This question has been referred to the legal advisers of the department, and whether or not a readjustment is ordered will depend upon their decision.**

The suggestion has been made to Postmaster-General Payne that the superintendents and chiefs of division now under fire be suspended pending the examination of their affairs. The fact that they all remain undisturbed in their positions has proved no small hindrance to the inquiry. The suspension of these officials would give the inspectors greater freedom in getting at the facts and remove obstructions that now can be placed in their way. As yet the suggestion has been unacted upon.

Enemies of Mr. Machen, of the Free Delivery Division, are bringing up more old charges against him, showing that in 1897 his resignation was demanded by the then First Assistant Postmaster-General, Perry S. Heath, because of his transaction in directly securing a loan of \$300 from a woman on promise of securing her an appointment, as related in these dispatches yesterday. Machen, however, asserts that the investigation following Heath's order showed the action to have been untimely, and he was allowed to remain. It is discovered that Machen is a Democrat, and his help is sought by partisan enemies on that account.

Fresh charges are being received constantly at the Postoffice Department in connection with the investigation, the nature of which is withheld from the public.

Postmaster-General Payne said today that the correspondence in the case of Assistant Attorney-General Tyner would be made public later on. Mr. Tyner's resignation takes effect May 15. No successor has yet been chosen, according to Mr. Payne, although a number of candidates are in the field.

**PEARS FOR CANAL TREATY.**

**News by roundabout Route That Ratification Is Doubtful.**

**LONDON, April 15.—A private dispatch from Bogota, Colombia, received here today, says that the ratification of the United States-Colombia Panama Canal treaty is extremely doubtful.**

**New Ruling on Pensions.**

**WASHINGTON, April 15.—Commissioner of Pensions Ware today issued an order interpreting the act of March 2, 1902, concerning cases of those who have lost limb in the service. The ruling says:**

"The act contains the words 'or where the same is in such a condition as to prevent the use of an artificial limb.' The word 'use' is not to be considered as equivalent to the word 'wear.' A person may be able to wear an artificial limb when it would be of no use. There must be some practical utility to use. The words of the act above quoted apply to instances where the amputation is below the middle length of the bone, but above the joint. In such cases the condition is such as to prevent the use of an artificial limb; the increased penance shall be granted. Where the amputation is made at the middle or above, there can be no use of artificial limbs. The middle point of the limb shall be determined in accordance with the current decision of the office."

**Pure Food Gives Rosy Checks.**

**CHICAGO, April 15.—A dispatch to the Record-Herald from Washington says: Officials of the Department of Agriculture, with the food tests being conducted by Dr. Wiley, say the pure complexion taken on by the young men who are the subjects of experiments is not due to the chemicals in the food, but to the complete elimination of all impurities from the blood brought out by eating pure food alone. No drugs have been mixed with the food for the last few weeks in order that Dr. Wiley might observe the contrast in the effect of the pure food, and that adulterated with borax and other chemicals.**

Up to date, it is said, the chemicals have been shown to be absolutely harmless, and in several cases they have been found beneficial. The subjects only eat at stated times, with the greatest regularity as to amount, drink nothing alcoholic and smoke only with greatest moderation.

**To Find Cause of Iowa Explosion.**

**WASHINGTON, April 15.—Unable to determine with any definiteness the real cause of the recent explosion on the Iowa, the board of investigation has recommended a critical mechanical and chemical test under the direction of an expert board to determine the condition of the metal of the burst cannon.**

**Secretary Ades on a Vacation.**

**WASHINGTON, April 15.—A. A. Ades, secretary of the Senate, left Washington today on a vacation trip which will include a considerable outing in the French Alps and in Western France.**

**Bride's Sister—Groom's Brother.**

**WASHINGTON, April 15.—The wedding of Miss Edith Newlands, daughter of Senator Newlands, of Nevada, to Charles L. Johnston, of Massachusetts, which occurred here yesterday at "Woodley," was followed today by the announcement of the engagement of Senator Newland's second daughter, Miss Jeanet, to the groom's brother, Dr. William Johnston, son of the late Dr. W. A. Johnston of the city. Like his brother, Dr. Johnston is a graduate of Harvard.**

**Does Not Need the Job Now.**

**WASHINGTON, April 15.—Miss Rebecca J. Taylor, who recently sought unsuccessfully in the District Court to compel her reinstatement as a clerk in the War Department, from which Secretary Root dismissed her on account of articles published by her sharply criticising the Ad-**

**WILL REVIVE COMPETITION****CULLOM DISCUSSES EFFECT OF MERGER DECISION.**

**Individuals May Engage in Business Without Fear of Extermination by Trust Competition.**

**OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 15.—Senator Culom, father of the bill creating the Interstate Commerce Commission, and for many years chairman of the interstate commerce committee of the Senate, speaking of the recent holding of the Court of Appeals in the merger case, says:**

"This decision means that the Government can control and suppress every kind of trust which restrains trade. One railroad is not prevented from acquiring another line for the purpose of extending its system, but parallel roads are prohibited from consolidating so as to destroy competition."

"Individuals may thereafter enter the commercial field with no fear of extinction by the trusts. This will be possible, since it is clearly demonstrated that the Government has full power to deal with the trusts. During recent years the great combinations have driven individuals out of business. The wealth of the country has been concentrated in the hands of hundreds—of the few. As a result of this concentration, men of limited capital have refused to enter the commercial field, as many industries were absolutely controlled by the trusts. The decision handed down by the Court of Appeals will make it possible for these men to invest their money and establish new industries, the Government suppressing such trusts as will not be controlled by the trusts."

"I hope the decision will be sustained by the United States Supreme Court. New conditions will then follow. A large number of small concerns will spring into existence. There will be a return to the conditions before so many men were compelled to abandon their own business enterprises and work for the larger corporations on salaries. This will result from the knowledge that the Government proposes to prosecute unlawful combinations, and alike protect the rich, the well-to-do and the poor."

"There will now be a resumption of competition and much idle capital will again invest. Prior to this decision, it was impossible to start new concerns for the manufacture of steel or tobacco, because these industries and many others were completely controlled by the trusts and competition was prevented."

**Opening of Art Salon.**

**PARIS, April 15.—A large crowd, representative of artistic, social and official life, attended the opening of the salon of the National Society of Fine Arts today. The exhibit represents the younger and independent element among the artists, and the prevailing judgment of the critics is that the salon is lacking in pictures of a sensational character, although a large number are of a high order of merit.**

**Peabody Can't Change Board.**

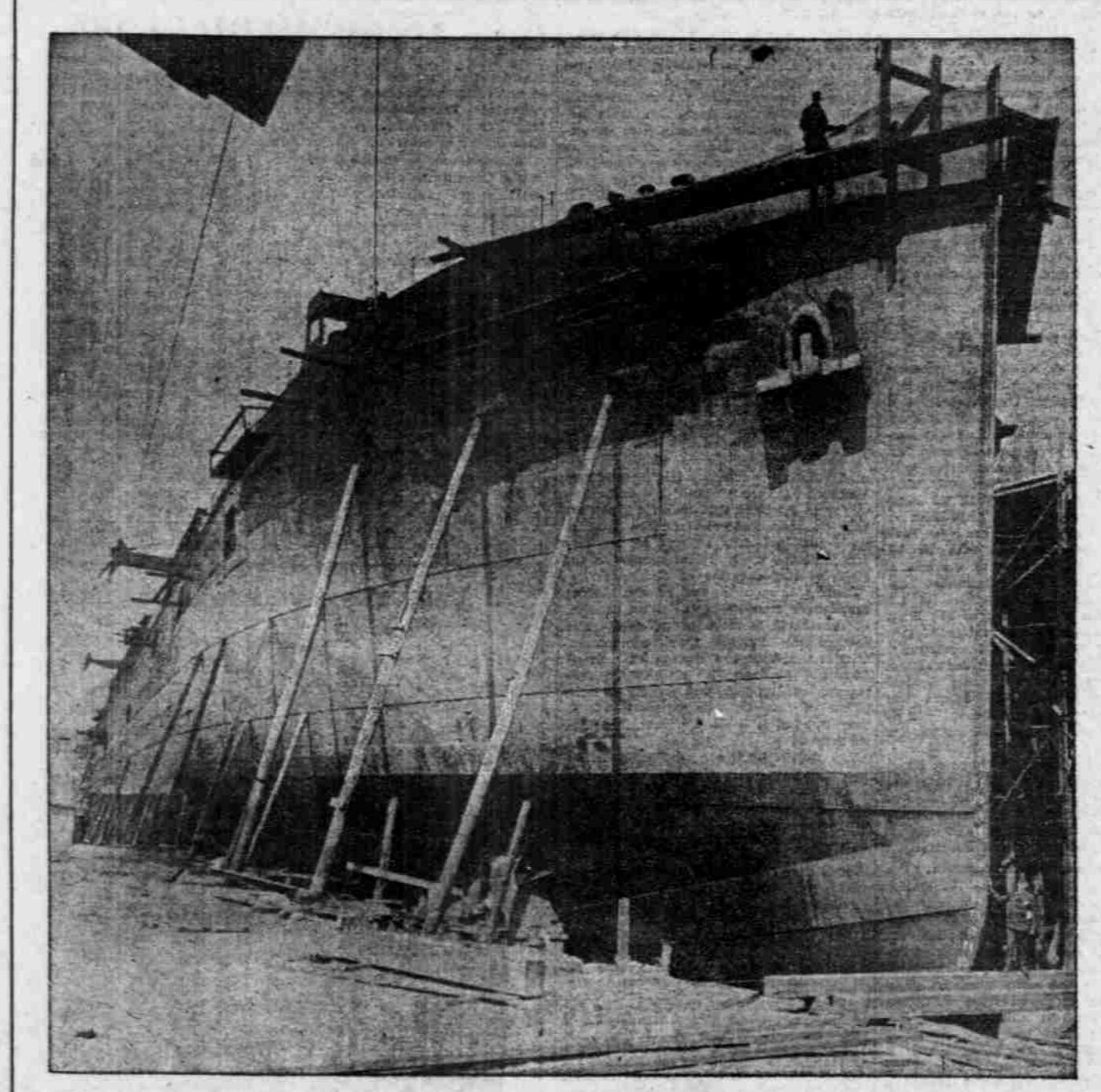
**DENVER, April 15.—Judge Mullins has issued an injunction restraining Governor and Peabody's appointees as members of the Fire and Police Board of Denver from attempting to take possession of their offices or interfering in any manner with the old board in the discharge of its duties until the legality of the appointments is determined by the courts. It is claimed on behalf of the old board that by the**

**TOKIO, April 15.—A revolt against Marquita Ito and the moderate party has occurred. Eighty members of the Diet have seceded, denouncing blind obedience to leaders who pursue a policy of endless waiting upon events and demanding that all of the officers of the party shall henceforth be elected and the party consulted on grave questions.**

**Split in Marquis Ito's Party.**

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**ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 15.—General Elwell S. Otis, in an interview tonight in regard to the document captured from the**

**LARGEST AMERICAN-BUILT SHIP WILL BE LAUNCHED TODAY****TWIN-SCREW STEAMER MINNESOTA A.**

**NEW LONDON, Conn., April 15.—(Special)—The greatest ship ever built in this country, exceeded in size by only two ships in the world, and yet the greatest cargo carrier of them all, will be launched from the ways of the United States Shipbuilding Company here tomorrow.**

**She is the steamer Minnesota, built for the Great Northern Steamship Company for their Pacific Ocean passenger and freight trade. Her launching marks the beginning of a new era in American shipbuilding.**

**Mrs. Clara Hill, daughter of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Steamship Company, will christen the giant steamer as she starts down the ways.**

**The steamer will be decorated for this gala occasion and a great number of guests have been invited to witness the launching.**

**The Minnesota is six feet deeper than either the Cedric or the Celtic, which alone surpass her in size, and she will carry 3000 more tons dead weight of cargo than either of these ships and six times as much cargo as any ship now on the Pacific Ocean.**

**The contents of 125 trains of 20 cars each can be stowed away in her gigantic holds. And her iron skin is one-third thicker than that of the Cedric and twice as thick as that of the battleship Oregon.**

**The steamer is of the latest passenger type, and built under Lloyd's survey. She is 580 feet long, 78 feet 6 inches wide, 36 feet high to upper deck, 58 feet high to captain's bridge, 177 feet high to top of mast, is rigged as a four-masted schooner, with pole masts, and has five continuous decks, named as follows: Orlop, lower, 'tween, main and upper, all plated with steel. The four decks, which are not continuous, are the forecastle, promenade, bridge and boat, and on top of all comes the captain's or navigation bridge.**

**A nursery is also fitted where children may amuse themselves during the day. The finish of this room is neat and simple in natural cherry.**

**There will be two vertical, inverted, direct-acting, triple-expansion, surface condensing, marine engines. The indicated horsepower of the two main engines will be about 16,000 at 75 revolutions, with a boiler steam pressure of 220 pounds per square inch.**

**The vessel is divided transversely into 12 watertight compartments and four watertight machinery compartments. The double bottom is six feet deep.**

**ORDERS TO MURDER OTIS****WERE ISSUED BY AGUINALDO OVER HIS SIGNATURE.**

**Captured Filipino Document Contains Proof Two Assassins Were Given Commissions.**

**WASHINGTON, April 15.—While examining papers captured from Filipino insurgents, Captain John M. Taylor, of the Fourteenth Infantry, has discovered a remarkable document, indorsed on the back with a direction to kill General Otis. That indorsement, Captain Taylor insists, is in the handwriting of Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief. The translation of the**

**"Our Honorable President: We, the signers, who subscribe the declaration appended by the presents, protest against the American proclamation. We recognize no authority but that of God and the Government, and we for our lives and property for the independence of our country."**

**Manila, San Miguel, January 11, 1899.**

**"Ferdinand, 25 signatures follow."**

**On the back is written in the handwriting of Aguinaldo:**

**"Liberero Kotonko, Feliciano de Cruz, to kill General Otis. Commissioned."**

**Captain Taylor called the attention of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs to this document in a letter, in which he says:**

**"The note on the back is in the handwriting of Aguinaldo, but I do not know which I am familiar with one of whom peculiar mannerism that it cannot be mistaken by one who has seen much of it. I have a quantity of holographic letters and notes in my possession. The most cursory comparison between them and the handwriting of this note will show its identity."**

**On January 17, 1899, a proclamation was issued by General Otis, in which he declared the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines. Many protests were drawn up in the Philippines against this, most of them being drawn up by members of the insurgent government, but this letter was probably unsolicited evidence of the adhesion of some Katipunans to one or the popular clubs in Manila, or to the notorious wife of the pay of the United States, club, whose name covered their real purpose.**

**After the formation of groups ready at a given signal to attack the Americans within the city.**

**"Probably this paper was handed to Aguinaldo by a delegation of the signers. It was the case, the man who signs first, Feliciano de Cruz, was one of the delegates. Aguinaldo probably talked with him in private, and as a result of the conversation, he wrote this note on the back of the paper. The other name does not appear in the signatures. He was probably some follower or intimate friend of Cruz."**

**"It is to be noted that General Otis' residence was in the ward of San Miguel.**

**The signers of this paper were men who lived about it and knew the ground well;**

**and of their names were known to the house. The attack on the American outposts did not occur until February 4, 1899."**

**ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 15.—General Elwell S. Otis, in an interview tonight in**

**Filipinos relating to a plot to kill him when in command of the American forces at Manila, said: "At the time mentioned in the dispatch we were living in the summer palace near San Miguel."**

**RANDIT LEADER A DODGER.**

**Toledo Evades Pershing's Force.**

**MANILA, April 15.—The campaign against the bandits in the Province of Albay has proved unsuccessful, the leader of the bandits, named Toledo, evading a number of American forces.**

**The government is preparing to organize another movement. Three hundred and fifty scouts and constabulary are now following Toledo's band and it is intended to increase this force. The concentration system in Central Albay is still effective.**

**Cholera has attacked Captain Pershing's troops, who are operating against the Moros in the island of Mindanao. Five cases and many suspected cases are reported. It is supposed the disease was contracted near Bacolod, which Captain Pershing's force captured April 8. The sick have been sent to the hospital at Camp Vickars.**

**The government will award a contract to furnish 16,000 carboys to restock plantations. It intends to sell these animals to the planters at cost and to expend half the gift of \$100,000 voted by Congress in restocking the farms.**

**BOODLERS AT MAYAGUEZ.**

**Two Officials Arrested—More Arrests to Follow Arrival of Police.**

**SAN JUAN, P. R., April 15.—Two more officials were arrested at Mayaguez today in connection with the money frauds. The bail of Superintendent of Public Works Baltazar of Mayaguez, arrested April 8, charged with frauds amounting to from \$10,000 to \$20,000, has been fixed at \$3,000.**

**Bondsmen were released.**

**The insular police force sent on April 13 by Governor Hunt to take possession of Mayaguez and supplant the municipal police there for the greater protection of good government, has not reached Mayaguez, owing to the bad state of the roads, and will be unable to take possession of that city until tomorrow, when probably many arrests will follow.**

**Taff Finds a Health Resort.**

**WASHINGTON, April 15.—Secretary Root today received the following cablegram from Governor Taft, who went recently from Manila to Bengal, to recover his health:**

**"Stood trip well; rode horseback 25 miles to 5000 altitude. Hope dysentery cured. Great province. This is only 15 miles from Manila, with air as bracing as Adirondack or Murray Bay. Only pines and larches. Temperature here hot, though in the shade. Towns are in the shade porch at 8 in the afternoon. Fires are necessary night and morning."**

**TOWN IN FRENZY.**

**(Continued from First Page.)**

**but did not appear, it, and a short time after Decker's speech the mob started in to batter in the side of the jail. Every effort was made to prevent the entrance of the mob, but without avail, and within 15 minutes the infuriated men had gained entrance to the jail and secured the trembling negro.**

**As he was dragged forth City Attorney Decker again interceded and urged that the negro be given a trial. For half an hour he spoke, and the mob listened to him with the negro in its custody. At one time it seemed that the City Attorney would win, as members of the mob began dispersing, but suddenly a rush was made for the spot where the negro was being held, and he was dragged two blocks from the jail, a rope fastened around his neck, and, as the rope had been thrown over the cross-arm of a telegraph pole, a score of men attempted to pull the negro from the ground. As many more seized the negro and pulled to prevent his being hanged.**

**Tug-of-War—Lynchers Win.**

**For some moments it was a veritable tug-of-war, but reinforcements on the free end of the rope proved the stronger, and the negro, despite his protestations of innocence, was finally swung into the air and strangled to death, while shouts of satisfaction went up from the mob.**

**The name of the negro was not known, and he was a stranger in Joplin.**

**As soon as the negro was dead the mob dispersed, and later the body was cut down and taken in charge by the Coroner.**

**The lynching of the negro served only temporarily to satisfy the indignation of the mob, and later**