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Miles' Ambition Is His Undoing.

DOES NOT KNOW HIS PLACE

How He Came to Go to the Philippines.

HIS REPORTS THENCE FALLFLAT

Far From Discrediting Army or Ad ministration, They Prove Damaging Only to Commanding General Who Made Them.

discrediting himself by his reports on the doings of the Army in the Philip-

That is, in this country. In Europe they do not understand such charges unless there were many new facts

His trouble has been that he has wanted to be the chief war lord, and that is a function belonging to the

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, May 10.-It has already been demastrated that the two reports of Lieuenant-General Miles concerning conditions in the Philippines, which were made public by the War Department, have done no harm to the Army or the Administran, nor to any one else except General Miles himself. Some of the intense anti-Administration papers, or more particularly the anti-imperialist or anti-expansionist papers, have made the point that General Miles was sent to the islands by Secretary Root, and then criticise Root for making public his report. As a matter of fact, General Miles asked to go to the Philippines, and both Presider Roosevelt and Secretary Root hesitated about issuing the order directing him to go, knowing and fearing some such out-

nie as has happened. Several papers gave utterance to intithe Administration would refuse to allow im to go, because they feared that he Army, could go wherever troops are sta- ippines and take command. of their expenses while on their tour of

As to the publication of the report, it given out until General Mfles assented, but more than that, little bits of it had en given out, and anti-imperialist organs had made several intimations of what the report contained, and indicated that the War Department was maintaining its policy of secrecy and suppression. So much for Secretary Root's part in it.

Hurts Reputation Abroad.

Notwithstanding the fact that nobody has been injured in this country except General Miles himself, the fact remains that the reputation of the Army abroad has been hurt to a considerable extent. nent of English papers show that General Miles was taken seriously in that country. They do not understand abroad that General Miles has only had theoretical command of the Army, and that his rank and position are simply comething conferred for distinction which he achieved during the Civil War and in Indian campaigns, and not on account of anything he has done since that time. At the same time foreigners cannot conceive how it is possible for a man occupying the position of commanding General of the Army could make such accusations and could be so vicious in his comments unless he had unearthed a great many new facts and new discoveries, It is something the same as if Lord Woolescy or Lord Roberts would make reports of a similar character against the English army. That is the great and the only harm that has been done,

There is a general belief that Miles was treated very badly during the Spanish War and that a systematic attempt was made to prevent him from obtaining any glory during that time. It is natural enough to think that a man of McKinley's character would be very averse to having a man of Miles' popularity obtaining great prominence, which might make him a rival when McKinley's second nomination was

Naturally enough, it would appear that McKinley's best friend, General Corbin, would assist him to the utmost and that a Cabinet officer like General Alger would also be in league with those who were attempting to prevent some man from achieving great distinction which might result in his being a rival Presidential possibility.

No Chance in Spanish War.

The fact of the matter is there was only one expedition of importance to Cuba during the Spanish War. No one thought that the Shafter expedition would be the most important, save a few who were very well informed as to Spain's condition. Rear-Admiral Sampson telegraphed from off Santiago, when Cervera's ships were penned up in the harbor, that an expedition of 5000 men by land would enable him to capture or destroy Cervera's fleet. It was not intended to send any more men than that with the first expedition, and when the matter of command was taken General Miles was considered, and he

suggested Generals Wade, Coppinger or Shafter, and finally he decided upon Shaf-

Now, before the selection was made, your correspondent is informed by a person who claims to know the facts, it was suggested to General Miles that he had better take command of that expedition and that Alger told Miles that if he would it would relieve him (the Secretary) of a great weight of responsibility. Miles replied, after due consideration, that he thought he would reserve himself for the bigger expedition that would go into Cuba at or near Havana, and for which many regiments of troops were gathered in Flor ida at Camp Alger and Camp Thomas.

It will be remembered that there were three Major-Generals of the regular Army at that time-Miles, Merritt and Brooke. Morritt went with the Philippine expedition. Brooke did not think that the first expedition to Santiago was important enough to even want the command.

Miles Wanted Shafter's Place,

But Shafter was selected and was organ izing his forces, working hard with the limited facilities that were afforded at Tampa, when Miles visited that point While there he conversed with a number of officers, and one in particular, who is now a Brigadier-General, told him: "If you want to get into this war, you

had better go with this expedition, for it will be the only one, in my judgment." Evidently considering these points, suggestions of similar character having beer made to him in Washington, General Miles telegraphed from Tampa asking to be placed in command. McKinley said he could not do that; having selected Shafter, It would not do to humiliate him by send-

ing a senior to take command. "Then," said the informant of The Ore gonian correspondent, "the trouble began." Nowhere except in General Alger's book have the facts very detrimental to General Miles and his course during the Spanish War been brought out, and Alger has not told all he knows. Miles' recommendations were not such as to commend him as commander-in-chief. He suggest ed, for instance, that 5000 troops be lander in Havana and marched across the island. He also thought that a very large army might march from one end of the island to another, capturing prisoners and feeding them with "cattle on the hoof." was demonstrated that no army could have gone through Cuba without building roads, and the roads could not have been

onstructed advantageously. He also recommended that a large nu ber of carts with shields be purchased and used by the troops by pushing them in front and protecting the men as they advanced on the Spaniards. This was one of the most absurd recommendations that he ever made. However, they were sufficient, and they are on record, and if the War Department should decide to make a strong case against Miles it has the papers to do so

Root at First With Miles.

When Elihu Root came into the War Department in 1888 be thought, like a great many other people, that Mues had been badly treated. He wanted to give Miles a show. Just then there were a great many complaints about the man ations that Miles wanted to go and that agement of affairs in the Philippines. Many people thought that Otis was not a big enough man for the place, although do something that they would not he was no doubt at that time the bigwant. As a matter of fact, General gest man in the United States Army, Miles, as commanding General of the and Root asked Miles to go to the Phil-

Miles consulted some of his friends about it, and one in particular, who adas it included giving him his aids and all vised him by all means to go. He repiled by saying that he thought it was a ruse of his enemies to get him out of the country, where he could not look has already been shown that it was not after his interests, and that he would

At the time that Root took hold of the War Department there were being organized the additional regiments of 25,000 volunteers to fight in the Philippine insurrection, and to relieve the troops of the states. Instead of going to the Philippines to take command of this army and the big regular Army that was al ready there. General Miles devoted himself to making recommendations regarding this organization, many of which were soon found by a practical man like Secretary Root to be absolutely without merit, and causing him to wonder why a man of Miles' experience would make such recommendations. Before Miles would make any recommendation or talk about organizing a new army, he devoted nearly all his interviews with Secretary Root to a discussion of an act performed by Alger just before he went out of office.

Alger placed the Inspector-General under the direction of the Secretary of War instead of under the direction of the commanding General of the Army, Miles thought that this was a reflection upon 'him, and a blow at his dignity, and he made it a point to bring the matter to Root's attention on every concelvable occasion. Secretary Root finally reversed the order of Alger, but during the interim he had lost the high opinion he had of the commanding General when he took charge of the War Department.

There Can Be But One Hend, As near as can be ascertained, the

great difficulty with General Miles has een the same as that with every other man stationed in Washington who has had command of the Army. He wanted to have absolute command, and did not want the Secretary of War to figure as a part and parcel of it. Now, in the nature of things, it is absolutely impossible, with the President designated by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, for any other man to command the Army. Under the President is the civilian Secretary of War, and he directs all movements unless absolutely overruled and directed by the President himself. There cannot be two heads of

the Army, and there is not, The President is the head, and he usually has a Secretary of War who agrees with him, or he overrules his Secretary, and if the Secretary is overruled, very frequently he gets out and a man is an pointed who will agree with the President. With the commanding General it is different. He is there for life, or until he reaches the retiring age. He feels that he has a greater knowledge than any Secretary of War, or even the President, can possibly have about military matters, and that when he reaches the high station of Commander of the Army that he ought to have it absolutely and

should not be under orders from the (Concluded on Second Page.)

Ottawa, Canada, Sustains Heavy Loss.

HUNDREDS LOSE HOMES

Lumber Yards Soon Become a Glowing Mass.

BROKEN MAIN DELAYS WATER

Fire Is Believed to Have Been of Incendinry Origin, and Suspected Man Is Now in Charge of the Police of City.

Nearly 600 families lost their homes in a fire at Ottawa, Canada, that burned up an immense quantity of

The loss is estimated at \$000,000. Mayor Cook says no aid will be asked for outside of Canada.

OTTAWA, Mny 19 .- A fire suspected of eing of incendiary origin this afternoon and evening destroyed hundreds of he and millions of feet of lumber in this city. John White, who had just been released from the penitentiary after serving a term for arson was caught near where the fire was first discovered. He was taken to the police station and will be charged with starting today's conflagration.

The fire originated within a stone's throw of where the great Hall fire of April 26, 1900, was checked. The Hull fire started on the opposite side of the river and spread to the Ottawa side, destroying ns of dollars' worth of property burned out near where the Ottawa & Parry Sound Railway enters the western part of the city, and it was in the lumber yards near the railroad that today's fire

Firebug Is Industrious.

An hour before the principal fire started smaller blazes were discovered and quickly extinguished in the lumber yards sear the Canadian Pacific Rallway. It was 3:30 when the third was discovered. When the brigade arrived at the scene it was found that the water main had been damaged and no water could be obtained When the brigade did get water the fire was utterly beyond its control. It swent along over the same ground that the former fire had gone, the only difference being that it was going in the opposite di-

large cliff which extends from the Ottawa River into the corner of Margaret and Preston streets. At two or three points cliff. and had it done so nothing would have silver mines. saved the city. At 9:30 o'clock tonight the fire was under control, having been confined to the following area:

The Ottawa & Parry Sound Rallway on the south. Division street on the east First avenue on the west, and the Richnond road on the north. From the Parry Sound road to the Richmond road is about ne mile, and from First avenue to Division street is about one-quarter of a mile. While these fires were burning flercely among the lumber piles, all the brigades of the city had been summoned,\ but were forced to remain idle. For an hour not a drop of water was thrown into the flames A stiff southwest wind was blowing, and by the time the water main had been repaired the lumber yards were a mass of

Then the Houses Burn.

From the lumber yards the flames spread to a group of frame houses on the outskirts of the city formerly known as Rochesterville, but not united to the city. Every house in the little settlement was destroyed. Another lumber yard in a thinly settled section northeast of Rochesterville was swept by the fire in an incredibly short time. This brought the fire o the more thickly settled sections

After leaving the lumber plies the flames swept over Pine street, which runs east an dwest, down Willow, Poplar and Anderson, Eckles, Somerset, Spruce, Elm. Maple, Aibert and on to the Richmond road, or, properly speaking, Wellington street, where it was stopped a short distance from the Canadian Pacific Rallway depot. At 6 P. M. it was feared that the fire would get over the cliff, on the top of which is St. Jeannie Baptiste Church.

A short distance back from the church is the residence of the late Hon. David Mills, from which the hearse was in readiness to move the remains of the distinguished Canadian, should the necessity arise. The firemen, however, succeeded in keeping back the flames Fifteen million feet of jumber, belonging

principally to J. R. Booth, were destroyed. causing a loss of \$300,000. The buildings burned were principally dwellings and stores, most of which were built since the last great fire, and were mostly of brick. It is difficult to place the loss on these. There are nearly 600 families homeless Mayor Cook says the city would oppose aid being asked from outside Canada.

The loss on buildings is estimated at

DIE FROM BURNS.

\$300,000, making a total loss of \$600,000.

Gas Explosion Fires Home-Husband and Wife Perish.

BUFFALO, May 16.-Herman F. Blas lell, of North Collins, an ex-Assembly man, after whom the town of Blasdell N. Y., is named, and his wife, were so badly burned today in a fire that started in their home from an explosion of gas

that they died a few hours later. An adopted son, who was the only other occupant of the house at the time, was

urned slightly.
Following the explosion the walls of the house were forced outward and one de of the building dropped. Fire broke aide of the building dropped. Fire to do out in half a dozen places, and the whole house was soon in flames. The adopted son succeeded in amothering the flames that enveloped Mrs. Blasdell. She walked that enveloped Mrs. Blasdell. She walked Civil Service Commistant that enveloped Mrs. Blasdell. She walked that enveloped Mrs. Blasdell. She walked Civil Service Commistant that the control of the commistant of the control of

and soon died.

Mr. Blazdell was cut off by the flames and forced to jump from an upper window. The shock of the fall and the severe burns caused his death.

Engineer Killed in Wreck.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 10.-A passenger drain on the Southern Railway jumped the track this afternoon at White Pine, Tenn. Engineer Robert B, Hollo-man, of Knoxville, was crushed to death and several trainmen were injured. The train was running 20 miles an hour. No cause can be assigned for the acci-dent.

Escaped From Falling Building. DENVER, May 10.—George Hays, the ren molder who was supposed to have seen buried in the wreck of the building at 1519-1514 Larrimie atreet that collapsed on Friday night has been found alive. He loft the building just before it fell. Of the injured Mrs. McKernan is the only

one that has died. Organ Makes Pastor Resign.

PITTSBURG, May 10.—Because the congregation of the Second United Presbyte-rian Church of this city voted to install an organ in the church, the pastor, Rev. J. S. Little, D. D., today resigned his charge. Mr. Little says the innovation amounts to a desecration, and is opposed to the laws of the church.

VIEWS ON EMANCIPATION Dr. Parkhurst Tells Georgians It

Was a Mistake. ATLANTA, Ga., May 10.—Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, of New York, today de-livered the annual convention sermon before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Dr. Parkhurst com-pared the case of the convict to that of he emancipated negro, upon this point

saying in part:
"The emancipation pushed the bolt for the blacks; it let them out in the sunshine. There was a great deal of hero-ism in the course of the war, North and South, but there was not much states-manship in the construction of a peace, and one of the radical mistakes made was in supposing that altering the colored man's condition altered the colored man; that letting a wolf out of a cage domesti-cates the wolf; that substituting the coat and trousers for swaddling clothes makes of an infant a man, and that emancipa-tion not only relieved the slave of his fetters, but qualified him to be a citi-

Greek Priests in Session. Greek Priests in Session.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Greek Orthodox Mutual Benefit Society of the United States, began its annual convention today in the picturesque church in East Ninety-ninth street. Bishop Tychon, of Alaska, the head of the Russian church for North America, presided, Other distinguished priests, sychpriests, deacons and archdeacons and monks from many cities in the United States are presented. many cities in the United States are pres ent. Special services in honor of St. Nich-olas, the wonder worker and patron saint of the society, were conducted by Bishop

Tychon and others. After the convention Bishop Tychon will sail for Russia, where he is to take part in the cannonization of a new Russian Saint. In the Fall he will return to Alaska by the Western route, crossing Siberia or the new trans-Siberian Railway.

Copper Veius in Mexico.

per strike in the Parral district of Mexico has been made. Two main veins, three and five feet wide, widening as they go down, carry 30 per cent copper. The m erty adjoins the famous Pedro Alogrado

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sion's Statement

ON THREATENED CARRIER

Records Do Not Show He Is a Negro.

PATRONS OF ROUTE CONSULTED

Protests Were Made-Special Agent Who Recommended Him Is a Citizen of the State of Tennessee-Good Examination. .

John C. Aligood, the colored rural mail carrier, who was compelled to abandon his route, on account of threats, passed an equal examination

with a white man.

When the latter resigned he took his place. The Civil Service Commission was not aware he was a negro, and no complaints had been made from the patrons of the route.

WASHINGTON, May 10,-The Civil Service Commission today made the following explanation of the circumstances attending the appointment to his posttion of John C. Allgood, the Tennessee rural free delivery letter-carrier, who has been prevented from performing duties of his office by the patrons on his

route. There are five rural free delivery routes which start at Gallatin, Tenn. There were 15 applicants for the position as rural letter-carriers on the routes. Eight of these applicants have been offered apcointments, of whom five accepted and three declined. For route No. 1 Allen S. Dillard, a white man, made the highest average and was appointed February 16, 1900, to begin work on March 2. On February 35 notice was received that

Dillard had declined. The next man on the register was John Allgood, the colored carrier, who recently was compelled to abandon his route. In his report the examiner stated that Allgood would make a very ac ceptable carrier. His judgment was based on his investigations as to the wishes of the patrons of the route, under section 9 of the regulations, which provides that the examination shall further consist of a careful inquiry and report by the special agent or the route inspector as to each competitor's acquaintance with the atrons of the route and the which he has their confidence, his general character, suitability and fitness for the position and his character and reputa-

White Man Declined the Job.

When Dillard declined Allgood was appointed. There is nothing in the record to show that he is a colored man, nor could this fact have been considered if the record had shown it. No protests were filed by any persons prior to the date of his appointment. He was appointed on February 35, the day after the notice was received of the declination of Billard, Allgood began work March 1,

the date the service on his route started. Mr. Allgood and Mr. Dillard had made about equal averages, so far as the scholastic test is concerned, and Mr. Dillard got the benefit of the first certification merely as the result of the examiner's examination, which showed that he would be satisfactory to more patrons

Section 9 of the regulations gives the patrons ample opportunity to select their man, inasmuch as the applicant must be a person who has a good reputation in the community. Protests from patrons in any case are always considered and investigated by the Central Board of Examiners. When no protests are received, it is, of course, understood that the applicants are satisfactory to the

patrons of the route. Colored Spanish War Veteran.

For rural route No. 2, which starts at Gailatin, Tenn., William H. Franklin received the highest rating. Franklin also is a colored man, and there never has seen any complaint whatever as to his acceptability to the patrons of his route. Franklin is a Spanish War veteran with an excellent record, as shown by the copy of his discharge on file with his papers. In his case the examiner said that in his opinion no one could find fault with him and the Postmaster stated that he was fully competent.

In the case of Allgood the examination and investigation was made by a special . agent, whose home is in Tennessee and who is familiar with the conditions there. The agent states that while he gave the preference to Dillard in his report, he thought Allgood would make a very satisfactory man in case Dillard should not accept the appointment. The examination for these routes was made as early as May 16, 1802. No protest has been received in the cases either of Franklin or Allgood.

But Two Offices in Doubt.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 16.-80 far the race for Auditor and Commissioner of Agriculture are the only ones over which there was a contest which is not still in doubt as to the result in Saturday's primary,

Records of amateur athletics on the Pacific A state convention may now be ordered to satisfy the work of the primary and thereby remove all doubt as to the regularity of the ticket nominated, but nothing definite has been given out