

Oregonian

VOL. XLIII.—NO. 13,566.

PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BACK TO HARBIN

Russians Will There Await the Japanese.

CZAR GIVES HIS CONSENT

Kuropatkin Thus Wins a Victory Over Alexieff.

FORT IS RECEIVING GUNS

Every Preparation is Being Made to Withstand Siege—Hope is Entertained Enemy May Find Too Many Lines to Guard.

SPECIAL CABLEGRAM FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES AND PORTLAND OREGONIAN.

MOSCOW, June 2.—The Russian government is beginning to realize that its troops in the field will hardly be able to retain possession of Manchuria, and that even more reverses are in store for General Kuropatkin's army. I learn from an absolutely dependable source that Harbin is being fortified and placed in condition to withstand a siege and that it is generally believed in government circles that the army will be compelled to abandon Mukden and all positions to the southward and retire to Harbin, there to await the Japanese armies. My informant states that all of the heavy siege guns which have been reported as shipped for use in the Russian fortifications in Southern Manchuria during the last few weeks are in reality intended for service at Harbin.

Nor is that all. Kronstadt and other first-class fortresses are being denuded of their heaviest guns, which are being prepared for shipment to the Manchurian border, there to be mounted at Harbin. It is the hope of the czar and his advisers that this place may be made impregnable, and the Japanese can be compelled to extend their lines over so much territory that they will exhaust themselves guarding their lines of communication.

It is certain that General Kuropatkin's insistence that it is impossible to retain control of Manchuria has had a painful effect on the czar, who has trusted implicitly to Admiral Alexieff. The latter declared that no Japanese army could ever secure a footing north of Yalu, but this dream has been dispelled and now the Russian government is facing the fact that the Japanese not only have obtained a foothold, but also that their forces are equal, if not superior in numbers, to the Russians, and at the same time are much better equipped.

The czar did not consent to any preparations for a retreat to Harbin until after he received a detailed report from General Kuropatkin showing absolutely that it was impossible to hold the southern portion of Manchuria. He then agreed to accept the situation and consent to the preparation of an impregnable position at Harbin, which the Russians could finally hope to hold, while preparing to begin an offensive movement.

It is therefore believed here that the Russian official boasts that Mukden and Liao Yang will be held are entirely for home consumption, and a retreat to Mukden first will gradually be made. The Japanese advance will be contested as much as possible, but a general engagement will be avoided.

MINES COVER A LARGE FIELD.

Japanese Will Clear Tallenwan Bay, Then Land Siege Train.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND PORTLAND OREGONIAN.

CHEFOO, June 2.—During the interval of 30 hours between the Russian evacuation of Dalmay and the Japanese occupation anarchy prevailed. The local Chinese officials allowed the prison to be forced with the result that about 200 cut-throats had run of the town.

Some time will be required to make the ports of Dalmay and Tallenwan safe for shipping to enter, as the San Shantao Islands have been connected very skillfully with the mainland by mines zig-zagging over a large field. The damage to the Russian works ashore is insignificant. The Japanese have much railway material on the way.

There is no information as yet to the fate of the Russian gunboat and four transports which were in Tallenwan Bay during the battle of Kinchoa. It is just possible that the Bohr slipped away during the night of May 28.

Immediately after Tallenwan Bay shall have been made safe, a Japanese siege train will be landed, when presumably the Second Army Corps will quietly invest Fort Arthur, while a third army corps and a specially organized flying column will co-operate with the First Army Corps in the advance on Mukden.

branches in the fortifications and re-mounted guns. The mines are being carefully removed from the harbor and it is likely the Japanese will make it fully as accessible as is Sasebo.

WANT KUROPATKIN TO FIGHT.

Russians Desire Military Reputation to Be Retrieved.

LONDON, June 1.—No confirmation has yet been received of the reported heavy fighting near Fort Arthur, or with General Kuropatkin's army, although the latter is not regarded as improbable. Rumors persist that court influence at St. Petersburg is being actively exercised to induce General Kuropatkin to assume the offensive in an endeavor by a victory to retrieve the Russian military reputation. The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent says:

"A recent council of war decided that General Kuropatkin should risk an engagement. The Emperor ratified this judgment, even going so far as to authorize the dispatch of troops from the German frontier to the Far East, on the ground that as Germany was benevolent she might be trusted safely. All hopes are centered now in Kuropatkin, who will make desperate efforts to save Fort Arthur."

Against these statements must be placed the official contradiction communicated to the Associated Press and already carried, that General Kuropatkin would move southward.

The correspondent of the Standard at Tokio announces that non-combatants are quitting Genzan owing to incursions of small parties of Russians in Northeastern Korea. The situation there is not deemed a serious one.

The Morning Post's correspondent in Vienna writes that the Stabilimento Tecnico at Trieste has engaged to deliver five armored cruisers to Russia, the first two within a year, the others subsequently at intervals of ten months.

REPORTS BATTLESHIP AGROUND

Japanese Vessel Fuji is Said to Have Struck a Reef.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—An unconfirmed rumor has reached here from Mukden that the Japanese battleship Fuji is aground on a reef off the Miao Tao Islands, between the Kwan Tung and Shan Tung Promontories, where she is being guarded by torpedo-boats.

(The Fuji is a first-class battleship of 12,320 tons displacement. Her speed is 23.2 knots, and her normal coal supply 1190 tons. The Fuji's main belt of armor is 14 inches thick, and her upper belt six inches. Her main gun positions are protected by 14 inches of armor, her secondary battery by six inches, and her deck by two and one-half inches. The Fuji's armament consists of four 12-inch rifles, ten six-inch rapid-fire guns, 30 three-pounders, four 2½-pounders, and five torpedo tubes, four submerged. Her complement is 600 men. She was launched in 1896.)

Insists on Discontent in Russia

LONDON, June 2.—Despite the "semi-official" denials promulgated by the Russian news agencies, the London Daily Standard continues to insist that the stories of disaffection throughout Russia and the summary punishment of offenders in no way exaggerated. Its Russian correspondent sends word that a high police official informs him that during the past ten weeks 259 arrests for alleged Russian offenses have been made in the provinces of Kiev, Podolia and Volhynia, all of which are under the absolute control of the iron-handed despot, General Kuropatkin.

The arrests, however, have not cleared the situation, and discontent is spreading rapidly. So serious is the situation considered by the additional troops have been requisitioned for service within the province, and only long-service regulars are being sent there.

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BRYAN WRITES IT

Nebraska Democrats Take His Platform.

REAFFIRMS ONE OF 1900

Trusts and Imperialism Are Made Prominent.

LEADER HEADS DELEGATES

Resolution Pledging the State to Support the Nominees of the St. Louis Convention is Ruled Out of Order.

OMAHA, June 1.—The Nebraska Democratic State Convention today unanimously selected William J. Bryan to head the Nebraska delegation to the National Convention at St. Louis and adopted the platform which he assisted in preparing. It reaffirms the Kansas City platform of 1900, and places before the public a view of what should be embodied in the platform of the coming National Convention.

Mr. Bryan had associated with him men who have been his most loyal supporters. There was no opposition to the adoption of the platform as read, although one delegate, John Murty, from Clay County, attempted to secure the adoption of an additional plank pledging the Nebraska Democracy to the support of the nominees of the St. Louis Convention, regardless of whom they might be. The chairman ruled him out of order, however, after his resolution was read.

There were but a handful of delegates who had not been pledged to the support of a reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform and they came from Lancaster, Mr. Bryan's own county. They did not, however, attempt to secure recognition, and Mr. Bryan sat with the Lancaster delegation while he was on the floor of the convention.

The proceedings were characterized by harmony, and the delegates at all times appeared anxious to outdo each other in their support of the leaders and the principles they represented.

Several speeches were delivered, among them being addresses by Mr. Bryan in support of the platform, by Congressman Cochran, and the delegates selected to the National Convention, who are, besides Mr. Bryan, C. J. Smyth, ex-Secretary of State; W. H. Thompson, candidate for Governor in 1902; and Walter Phillips, of Columbus.

James C. Dahlman, of Omaha, was unanimously elected National Committeeman from Nebraska.

The Platform.

Following is the platform which was adopted:

We, the Democrats of the State of Nebraska, in convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in Democratic principles, as these principles were set forth in the last National platform of the party, adopted at Kansas City in 1900. Democracy means the rule of the people, a government resting upon the consent of the governed, and administered according to the will and in the interest of the people.

With a Chief Executive who has disregarded constitutional limitations, stirred up antagonism between the races, employed all the powers of his office to secure a re-nomination, and purchased political support by turning the Treasury Department over to the financiers and putting the law department into the hands of the trusts—with such a Chief Executive, and with Republican

leaders openly and arrogantly in alliance with organized wealth—the country imperatively needs a return of the Government to positive and clearly defined Democratic principles.

Democracy would relieve the country of the menace of militarism and imperialism by following the example set by this country in its dealings with Cuba, and giving the Philippines an immediate promise of ultimate independence. The administration of a colonial system, according to monarchial principles, is repugnant to our theory of government and cannot be depended upon without the assertion of doctrines which, if carried out, will undermine free government in the United States.

Democracy would administer the Treasury Department in behalf of the public, not, as now, in the interest of Wall Street. It would prevent the recalculation of legal tender silver dollars into limited legal tender subsidiary coins.

Democracy would make taxation more equitable by collecting a part of the revenues from an income tax, secured by a constitutional amendment, and would bring the Government nearer to the people by the popular election of United States Senators and direct legislative administration of the government.

Democracy would strictly regulate the railroads, thus protecting farmers and merchants from excessive rates and discriminations.

Democracy would safeguard the interests of the wage-earner and the artisan by providing for an eight-hour day; by substituting arbitration for strikes and lockouts, and by restoring the right of trial by jury, now suspended by government by injunction.

Democracy would construct the isthmian canal without a violation of treaty obligations and without exciting suspicion among our sister republics of Central and South America.

Democracy would regard public office as a public trust, provide for an honest and efficient administration of the government, and punish with severity the betrayal of official duty.

The delegates chosen by this convention to the Democratic National Convention are hereby instructed to vote as a unit on all questions, provided that the unit rule may be suspended by a majority vote of the delegates.

William J. Bryan, to whom every body looked as the central figure of the convention, did not arrive until noon, although the Lancaster delegation came in earlier.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice Sullivan announced that his recent endorsement for the Vice-Presidential nomination by his party in Nebraska was unauthorized by him, and he stated that he would be glad to withdraw his name if it should be presented in the convention.

Address of Chairman.

H. Hanks, chairman of the convention, in addressing the assembly, said: "In all the history of the country there never was a time of greater need for the application of true Democratic principles; a time when the commercial spirit knows no bounds, a time when the Republican party is dazed and drunken with power, a time when the producer is robbed and the consumer feels the hand of oppression, a time when the doors of opportunity are being closed to individual enterprise, a time when a people are being led by party spirit to betray the vital principles of their Government, a time when the people need protection and not the trusts, a time when Republican President's feign presentation of trusts, a time when a Roosevelt should be replaced by an Andrew Jackson, chosen from the ranks of the Democratic party; a time when the Democratic party should be brave enough to reaffirm the principles of the Kansas City platform."

"Our Government today does not exist as our forefathers had planned. The capitalists of industry, who corner the markets of the world, have been honored and praised by a Republican President, but has he had a word of tribute for the self-sacrificing producers of our country? Trusts are a menace to individual prosperity. They stand as barriers across the pathway of progress. They destroy the opportunities of the young men of our country. They increase the wealth of the few and make dependent the masses of the people. Let the principles of Democracy be applied and the avenues of success will be open to all."

"A Democratic platform should mean something, and should handle the trust question openly and fearlessly. There should be no limitation of Republican platform to meaningless or vague planks, and the man looking for truth and something definite should find it in the St. Louis platform. Such a platform should demand the united support of our party and deserve the support of the Republicans who place the welfare of their country above party."

"In 1894 the Democratic party of this state was organized in this city. We

(Continued on Second Page.)

NAMES 10 WIVES

Oregon Man Gives Pension Bureau Facts.

RECORD OF FORTY YEARS

In One Instance, He Was Single Only Twelve Days.

GIVEN DIVORCE EIGHT TIMES

Peter West, of Pendleton, in Recounting His Remarkable Matrimonial Career, States He is Father of but Four Children.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 1.—The statement of Peter West, of Pendleton, Or., in his application for a pension, that he has been married ten times and divorced from eight of his wives, makes the case so unique that it has been rushed into Commissioner Ware's hands, and because of the fact that the Commissioner and West served in the same company during the Civil War, the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, the former is taking a double interest in the matter.

Commissioner Ware was at first inclined to believe West a Mormon, but when he read of his unprecedented divorce record he changed his opinion.

"Anyhow," said he, "Peter West is the most married and divorced man in the United States, but he may be a long way from getting a pension."

To say that West's matrimonial career smashes the record in that particular field is saying a good deal, as the files testify to some extraordinary cases of marriage and divorce among applicants for pensions, but nevertheless the Oregon man stands first. The statement of West that he had been married ten times was scarcely credited by the clerk who examined the papers, and the case was so extraordinary in that particular that it was brought to the notice of the Commissioner.

Last Married in Oregon.

In addition to a large list of questions put to the applicant as to his marriage relations, Mr. West gave the places and dates of his marriages, and whereof the number of his wives which did not bind in his case. After living with nine wives in various sections of the country, nine of various inclinations and temperaments, he wooed and won a widow, Pauline Miller. That at last he found domestic tranquility is attested by the statement that he is still his wife. What became of the other nine? Eight of them were divorced, and one of them died after two years of wedlock. Here is a copy of West's own statement to the Pension Office in regard to his many marriages:

Eliza Hubbard, married in Waterloo, Ia.; divorced there in 1868.
Bertha Meier, married December 7, 1868, in Independence, Ia.; divorced in Waverly, Ia., in 1873.
Emma Dixon, married in Sacramento, Cal., October 12, 1873; divorced January 15, 1879, in Iowa City, Ia.
Elizabeth Bray, married July 4, 1879, in Winemucca, Nev.; divorced December 10, 1881, at the same place.
Frances Westfall, married August, 1882, at Ely Patch, Nev.; divorced June 10, 1883, at Winemucca, Nev.
Mary Pendleton, married November 24, 1886, Oakland, Cal.; divorced December 10, 1890, at Reno, Nev.
Lucy E. Johnson, married December 31,

1890, at Reno, Nev.; divorced February 13, 1894, at Pendleton, Or.
Helinda E. Hanley, married July 2, 1897, at Pendleton, Or.; died May 17, 1898, at same place.
Laura F. Burget, married August 22, 1898, at Pendleton, Or.; divorced April 4, 1899.
Pauline Miller, married October 23, 1899, at Pendleton, Or.

Has but Four Children.

West has but four children, and none of them were he to die today, would secure orphan's pensions, all being over 16 years of age. Commissioner Ware, in going over the papers, remarked that his old comrade had not contributed a great deal toward demolishing the race-suicide theory.

The secret of West's success in wooing and winning his wives does not appear, but from the record the dates indicate that no sooner was he single than he again contemplated matrimony. In one instance, but 12 days elapsed from the time he was divorced until he was married.

He now suffers from diabetes and rheumatism and urges these ailments as reasons why he should have a pension.

It was at Waterloo, Ia., that West enlisted in Commissioner Ware's company. He was mustered out after a year's service. West was born in Prussia 63 years ago, and was 23 years old when he married his first wife. He started out in life as a lawyer and a farmer.

VANCOUVER SHARES INCREASES

Postmaster Will Receive \$100 More Per Year After July 1.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 1.—Under the annual readjustment of Postmaster salaries, the following changes in Washington become effective July 1:

Increase—Anacortes, Blaine, Montevideo, Palouse, Port Angeles, Sedro-Boallay and South Bend, \$150 to \$160; Buxley, \$200 to \$250; Elmer, \$150 to \$170; Buckley, Elma, Prosser, Shelton and Teakoa, \$120 to \$130; Centralia, \$170 to \$190; Chehalis, Port Townsend and Pullman, \$180 to \$190; Cheney and Oakesdale, \$100 to \$140; Clarkston and Cle-Elum, \$100 to \$120; Colville and Goldendale, \$100 to \$150; Dayton and Wenatchee, \$170 to \$180; Everett, \$70 to \$200; Hoquiam, \$200 to \$200; Kelso, Laconner and Rosalia, \$100 to \$110; Kent, \$110 to \$130; Mount Vernon, \$100 to \$110; North Yakima, \$240 to \$250; Puyallup, \$240 to \$190; Sunny-side and Waterville, \$120 to \$140; Vancouver, \$200 to \$200.

Decrease—Republic, \$180 to \$140.

WILL BUILD ROAD IN ALASKA.

Railway Company Incorporated in Virginia With \$10,000,000 Capital.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 1.—A \$10,000,000 railroad company, to be known as the Yukon-Yalides Railway Company, was incorporated in Richmond, Va., today. The object of the company is to build a road 300 miles long in Alaska from Yalides to Eagle City. The president of the company is Ambler J. Stewart, of New York, and John R. Sumner, of Brooklyn, is secretary and treasurer. The principal offices of the company will be in Norfolk, Va.

Senator Mitchell Again at Capital.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 1.—Senator Mitchell returned to Washington today, but had no consultation with the Postoffice Department about Postmaster Bancroft. Senator Mitchell says he does not expect to give the case consideration until he has cleared up the correspondence that has accumulated during his absence from Washington. Senator Mitchell attended the Quay funeral yesterday.

Rural Carriers at North Yakima.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 1.—Robert F. Burill was today appointed rural free-delivery carrier at North Yakima, Wash.

IRVING WILL RETIRE IN 1906.

Famous Actor Will Then Have Been on the Stage Fifty Years.

LONDON, June 1.—Sir Henry Irving, at a reception given in his honor by the Manchester Art Club, in England, today announced that he would retire from the stage in 1906. Sir Henry, in the course of a speech on the drama, reminded his hearers that he had been on the stage 45 years.

"Fifty years of active work as a player is enough," said he, "and when I have completed the tally of those years I shall make my last bow to the public."

DOZEN INJURED BY TORNADO.

Kansas Church Where Funeral is in Progress is Struck.

NORTON, Kan., June 1.—A tornado struck the little town of Norton, west of Norton, on the Rock Island Railroad, demolishing a church, five dwelling and destroying farm property. A funeral service was being conducted in the church at the time, and 30 persons were in attendance. A dozen persons were hurt, none seriously, however. Much damage was done to farm property in the path of the storm beyond Norton, but no loss of life has been reported.

MUST OBEY VATICAN RULES.

People Desiring to Meet Pope Will Be Required to Kneel.

ROME, June 1.—The Vatican authorities have given the strictest notice to those who recommend people for audiences of the Pope that they must guarantee that they conform to the Vatican etiquette in kneeling and kissing the hand of the Pope. This notification was issued as a result of the conduct of some Americans, a few weeks ago, who refused to kneel when the Pope appeared.

Yale Professor an Ill Man.

BOULDER, Colo., June 1.—Dr. Fred Chase, professor of astronomy at Yale University, came here some weeks ago to visit his parents. He is suffering from nervous prostration at a private sanitarium in this city. While his condition is not regarded as serious, yet it is sufficiently so to cause much apprehension.

Warships Arrive at Tangier.

TANGIER, June 1.—The cruisers Baltimore and Cleveland arrived here today, as well as the Olympia, which flies the flag of Rear-Admiral Jewell in command of the European squadron.

NO BREAK IN VOTE

Illinois' Fight for Governor Fierce as Ever.

PLANS TO END IT REJECTED

Deneen Delegate First Proposes Secret Ballot.

YATES SUGGESTS PRIMARY

Committee Will Today Report on Third Proposition Looking to Release of Delegates by Candidates.

FIRST AND LAST BALLOTS.

Sixty-second ballot—Tates, 470; Lowden, 404; Deneen, 391; Hamlin, 119; Warner, 40; Sherman, 32; Pierce, 28. Sixty-sixth ballot—Tates, 474; Lowden, 414; Deneen, 384; Hamlin, 119; Warner, 29; Sherman, 31; Pierce, 29.

SPRINGFIELD, June 1.—The Republican State Convention took four more ballots today without breaking the gubernatorial deadlock and without producing any material change in the standing of the candidates. Three important propositions were presented to the convention during the day, all designed to end the contest. Two were rejected, and the other is now before the committee on resolutions. The propositions were:

First—To discontinue the roll call, and vote by secret ballot. This came from a Deneen delegate, H. H. Cross, of Chicago, but was repudiated by Deneen and most of the other candidates.

Second—To refer the Governorship back to the party through primaries to be held on the same day throughout the state. This was proposed by Yates, but the other candidates were a unit against the plan and it was lost by a vote of 3 to 1.

Third—That the candidates be required to release their delegates from further obligations, and permit them to vote regardless of instructions. This proposition was proposed by Graeme Stewart.

The committee on resolutions was in session a good part of the day. The first occasion for a meeting was the reference to it of the Cross secret ballot resolution. The committee was practically unanimous in declaring the plan impracticable, owing to the absence of many delegates, but it was decided to get the gubernatorial candidates together, and see if a scheme for ending the deadlock could not be agreed upon. Accordingly, all of the candidates, by invitation, met with the committee in the afternoon. Meanwhile, the Yates and Deneen advisory committees met separately and decided against the secret ballot plan. The candidates, except Yates and Deneen, showed they were willing to abide by any action the committee might take.

Governor Yates meeting with the constituents of the delegates—the men who instructed them—could grant a release, and he questioned the power of the committee to take any action in that direction. Mr. Deneen said his delegates had been selected under the primary law, and he was not in a position to release them. The subcommittee of the committee on resolutions, to which was referred the Stewart resolution releasing delegates, late tonight decided to report the resolution favorably to the full committee. The latter body undoubtedly will pass it out to the convention. Yates and Deneen leaders, after numerous conferences, have mutually decided to offer no opposition. In that case the vote in the convention for the resolution will be unanimous. The prevalent opinion is, however, that as it is only the expression of an opinion or sentiment it will be disregarded by the delegates and will have no material effect on the deadlock.

ALL FAT MEN ARE MARKED.

Russian Fires at Chicagoan in Class Society Wants Slain.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Abel Gabinsky, a Russian, 24 years of age, was arrested tonight after he had attempted to shoot a man named Frank Adams, whom he had never seen before, in the third-story balcony of the police officers who took him to the station.

He declared to the police after being arrested that he had been sent to Chicago by a society in St. Louis with instructions to "kill fat and prosperous-looking men." A paper found in his pocket contained the names of Mayor Carter H. Harrison and Alderman Honore H. Palmer. He would not admit that he intended to assassinate these two men, but said his instructions made it necessary for him to kill "five fat and prosperous men."

It cannot be definitely ascertained tonight whether the man is demented or an anarchist. The police, however, are of the opinion that there is some truth in his story.

Officer Cannot Serve Warrant.

NEW YORK, June 1.—John R. Platt, the millionaire octogenarian, who alleges that \$25,000 was obtained from him by Hannah Elias, a mulatto, by means of blackmail, today obtained a civil order for the woman's arrest. The order of arrest was placed in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff, who went to the Elias woman's home and was refused admittance by her lawyer. The lawyer said the woman was too ill to see any one.

Negro Murderer is Lynched.

ARLINGTON, Ga., June 1.—Arthur Thompson, a negro, shot and killed M. L. Dudley, a young white man, last night. A crowd of men captured the negro, lynched him and ridged the body with bullets before midnight.

Gold Shipment to France.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Lazard Freres & Co., who engaged all available gold bars for shipment to Paris on Thursday's steamer of Rear-Admiral Jewell in command of the European squadron.

IDEAL LOCAL OPTION CONDITIONS ACCORDING TO I. H. AMOS