

HOST LINES WAIT

President Cheered as He Goes to Church.

CROWDS QUIET AT FIRST

Pent-Up Enthusiasm Breaks Out at Church Door.

PARTY DRIVEN OVER ST. LOUIS

Secret Service Officers Very Much Engaged While Keeping Back Automobileists Who Would Pass Executive's Carriage.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—In sharp contrast with the strenuous experience of yesterday, when a hurricane effort was made to view the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in nine hours, President Roosevelt's time today was passed quietly and uneventfully. Heat and recuperation from the fatigue of Saturday constituted today almost the sole idea of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their immediate party.

After a late breakfast at the residence of William H. Thompson, treasurer of the exposition company, who entertained the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Secretary and Mrs. Loeb and Dr. P. M. Hixey, the President and party attended divine services at 11 o'clock in the Second Presbyterian Church. It was known that the President would attend the morning service at this church, and long before the hour of his arrival the streets in that vicinity were banked with people almost from curb to curb.

Crowd is Quiet at House. The crowd was handled admirably, however, and gave the big force of police and secret service officers no trouble. A considerable crowd assembled also near the Thompson residence. As the President and Mrs. Roosevelt descended the steps of the residence to enter their carriage the people respectfully uncovered, but there was no noisy demonstration. The silence on this day was appreciated by the President. Both he and Mrs. Roosevelt acknowledged the silent salutation of the crowd, the former by tipping his hat and the latter by bowing and smiling.

Cheers at Church Door. When the President's carriage stopped at the church entrance the crowd could restrain its friendly feeling no longer. Hearty cheers were given for the President, which he acknowledged by tipping his hat. He was met at the entrance by the officers of the church, who escorted him and Mrs. Roosevelt and other members of the party to the pews on the right front of the auditorium, which had been reserved for them.

Presidential Party Leaves First. At the conclusion of the service, however, Dr. Nicolls requested the congregation to remain seated while the President and his party retired from the church. The President went the way to the residence of Mr. Thompson, therefore, before the congregation had left the church.

Driven Over the City. At 4 o'clock the party went for an extended drive. In the carriage were President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Loeb and Mayor Wells of St. Louis. Other members of the party followed the carriage. The drive extended through Forest Park and over the residential boulevards in that section of the city. It was 5:30 o'clock when the President returned to Mr. Thompson's residence.

Francis Has a Fair Party. President Francis of the exposition company, who started with the President's party on the drive, left it after a time and in company with some others of the party visited the art gallery on the exposition grounds. Among President Francis' guests on this little trip were Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, the President's brother-in-law and sister.

son were entertained at dinner at 8 o'clock by Mr. and Mrs. Francis at their residence. After the dinner the President and party returned to the Thompson residence. At 10:15 they left in carriages for the exposition grounds, where their special train had been held awaiting their departure for Washington.

PARTY STARTS FOR HOME. Extra Precautions Taken Against Accidents to the Train.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—Promptly on schedule time, the special train carrying President Roosevelt, his wife and daughter, and the other members of his party, departed from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, where it had been parked since the arrival of the Presidential party Saturday morning, for Washington, at 12:30 this morning.

None of the party had retired when the train left the exposition grounds, and just before the signal was given to the engineer to start the return journey, President Roosevelt walked to the rear observation platform, where he was immediately joined by the other gentlemen in the party. About the car were stationed nearly 100 members of the local police force, besides the two companies of regulars that have formed the President's guard during his visit to the World's Fair. President Roosevelt walked to the rear rail of the observation platform and said:

"Good night, all," as did the other members of the party who were on the platform. The same precautions were taken to guard the departure of the Presidential special from accidents as were taken on its arrival. A pilot engine preceded it out of the administration entrance to the World's Fair grounds and over the tracks of the Rock Island system to Union Boulevard. From the station end of the train proceeded over the tracks of the Washabau to the Union station yards. There the special was taken in charge by the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association.

The tunnel route was avoided by taking the train over the Merchants' bridge. Instead of crossing the Mississippi on the Eads bridge from the station end of the Merchants' bridge the train was taken over the tracks of the Illinois Transfer Company to The Willows, where it was switched onto the tracks of the Nevada Railroad and the run to the Nation's capital really begun.

JAPANESE OVER THE HUN. Rivers Will Soon Bear the Weight of Transport Wagons.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND PORTLAND OREGONIAN. TOKIO, Nov. 26.—News received from the region of the Shikoku indicates that the Japanese have been across the Hun River. Further reports are to the effect that the Russian outposts on the right bank of the Shikoku were within 200 yards of the Japanese picket line. Frequent exchange of gun fire occurred and minor attacks are quite every-day affairs. The rivers will soon be frozen sufficiently to bear the weight of the heavy transport wagons. The following report has been received from Field Marshal Oyama:

"From the night of the 24th to the morning of the 25th both sides of the enemy's infantry attacked us in the vicinity of Sibirsk, Fagzig and Shaktoku. All these attacks were repulsed. In the afternoon of the 25th the enemy's artillery east of Tuaha hotly cannonaded us, but we suffered no injury.

"The greater part of the village of Changtalmun has been burned by the Russians." RUSSIA WILL COPY AMERICA. Free-Land Scheme is to Be Carried Out in Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.—A project for applying the American scheme of free land for settlers in Siberia in order to attract colonization from the congested districts of European Russia is attracting much attention here. The loss of American trade has been about \$100,000,000 annually.

RUSSIA WOULD END TRADE WAR. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.—As soon as the new German treaty is ratified Russia expects to open negotiations for the revision of commercial treaties with other powers. One of the most important results, doubtless, will be the ending of the trade war with the United States, which arose over the imposition of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar a few years ago.

DIAS NAME WELL KNOWN. Mexican Vice-President Pleas at Attention Shown Him. MEXICO CITY, Nov. 27.—Vice-President Corral in an interview today reiterated his pleasure at the reception everywhere accorded him in the United States. He said:

"The most gratifying feature of my trip was the evidence which I received of the good will felt by the cultured class in the United States toward my country. The name of General Diaz was as much a household word in the United States as it is in Mexico, and my gratitude for the courtesy and kindness with which I was treated, both by the American authorities and prominent classes of society, is profound."

TARIFF THE TOPIC Discussion Is Now Rife at Washington.

PRESSURE ON PRESIDENT Special Session of Congress Will Probably Be Called.

REPUBLICANS WILL DECIDE Democrats Are in Such Minority That Their Views Do Not Receive Much Consideration—Roosevelt is Getting at the Facts.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 27.—Tariff revision is the absorbing topic of discussion among Senators and Representatives who are drifting into Washington. Of course everybody understands that there will be no tariff legislation attempted at the approaching short session, but there is a strong desire on the part of many, and a fear on the part of others, that the President will call an extra session of Congress immediately after March 4, for the purpose of cutting down certain tariff schedules. If there is to be tariff revision, it must be done by the new Congress, and as the next House, like the next Senate, will be overwhelmingly Republican, the tariff views of Democrats do not receive much consideration in Washington just now.

Republicans are divided on the tariff question, as they have been for several years past. One element, including men from the Middle West, some from New England, and others from the Far West, are clamoring for revision, and, with one exception, they want the rates cut. Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, a Republican, is in favor of tariff revision, but he, out of the entire membership of Congress, alone advocates an increase in the tariff rates.

The remainder of the Republicans, including many of the most influential men in both bodies, are opposed to any interference with the tariff, and state very plainly that one of the things that contributed to the great Republican victory on November 8 was the assurance given by the party leaders that they intended to "stand pat." These Republicans declare that the "stand-pat" policy applied particularly to the tariff, and argue that it would be a breach of faith, after having secured the confidence of the people, to violate a pledge (implied, at least) by cutting down tariff rates.

Not at the Short Session. Considerable speculation is being indulged in as to what stand the President intends to take. No one seems to know his attitude, and there has been no authorized statement showing how the President views the situation. Well-informed men, however, seem solidly of the opinion that in his forthcoming message to Congress the President will touch very lightly on the tariff question, and make no recommendation as to a change of schedules.

But as to what the President intends to do after March 4 there is far more doubt. In one ear he received advice from prominent Republicans to the effect that he must leave the tariff alone. In the other ear he hears from equally prominent Republicans that the time has come when the tariff must be revised. Each side feels confident that the President is with them, yet neither has any definite assurance.

Advocates of tariff revision believe that this is the time for reducing rates on those goods which no longer need protection, or which would not suffer by a reduction in the tariff. The revisionists are willing to wait until after March 4, and consider the question in extra session, but they are decidedly opposed to letting the matter go over until the long session, a year from now. They fear that to revise the tariff immediately before the Congressional election of 1906 would mean the wiping out of the immense Republican majority in the House of Representatives.

It has generally proven true that whenever the tariff has been revised just before an election, the party in power has suffered at the polls, often because the new schedules have not had a fair trial.

Demand for an Extra Session. The tariff thinkers are therefore anxious for an extra session, first, because it will put the revised tariff into operation that much sooner, and secondly because revision in the extra session will not be so apt to cost the Republicans the House, as would revision a year and a half from now. Then, too, they recognize that if Congress is called in extra session by President Roosevelt immediately after his inauguration, there will be a general disposition to take up and dispose of the matter in hand and get away, whereas if tariff reform is put off until the regular session, it will mean endless and useless debate in the Senate, and will carry the session well into the summer.

If, on the other hand, stand-pat arguments prevail, there will be no extra session, and there will be no tariff tinkering in the first regular session of the 59th Congress, which is equivalent to saying there will be no revision by the 59th Congress at all. The principal argument of the stand-patters is that the country is just now enjoying phenomenal prosperity, business is flourishing, times are good, work is plenty. They insist that any interference with the tariff, no matter how slight it may be, will disturb business and in the end there will be no material gain by the general public.

FIVE WANT TOGO Senatorial Fight Will Be Complicated.

FOSTER IS THE TOPLINER Washington West Side Will Oppose Spokane.

ELECTION'S BIG INFLUENCE So Many Republicans Now in Legislature That More Votes to Elect Are Needed Than Before—King a Minor Factor.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 27.—(Staff Correspondence.)—No man has ever yet been elected to the United States Senate from the State of Washington without a vivid and oftentimes painful recollection of the fact that he had been in a fight. The politicians of this state are a "scrappy" lot, and in none of the previous Senatorial fights have there been such elaborate preparations as are now being made for the big battle that is scheduled for Olympia in January.

There are at this time five candidates—Sweeney, Foster, Piles, Wilson and Furth—in addition to a number of others who may be mentioned in the final result as among the "also rans." It is early yet for an accurate forecast on the probable strength of these respective leaders in the race, but from confidential advices, which I trust I am not violating, I have checked up a total of 175 votes already pledged to the leading candidates.

Of course this is about 40 votes in excess of the maximum voting strength of the Legislature, and there are also a number of "mavericks" on whom it is definitely known that no branding iron has descended. It is the difficulty in accurately placing these duplicated and triplicated members in the Senatorial line-up, as well as the few who have not yet been counted by any of the campaign leaders, that makes the final outcome of this coming Senatorial fight more of a puzzle than any of its predecessors.

Senator Foster, not yet being classed with the "mas-bees" or the "may-bees," is generally granted the courtesy of first mention in a discussion of the Senatorial situation on this side of the Cascade Mountains. For a starter, he undoubtedly has more votes than any of the other leading candidates mentioned, but the number is insufficient to elect, and with so many formidable candidates in the field it will not be an easy matter to secure enough to make up the shortage.

More Votes to Elect Now. The overwhelming Republican victory in the state landed so many Republicans in the Legislature that it will require a greater number of votes to elect than in any previous Senatorial contest. As the task of securing the last ten or a dozen needed has never been easy in the past, it is easy to understand the difficulties in the way of a man who must round up a greater number than ever before.

The Foster support is basing its hopes of success on a quick election. With the fairly formidable show of strength which they hope to have massed and ready to launch on the first ballot, they expect to draw in enough of what is known as the "hand-saw" contingent to insure Foster's re-election. This theory is all right, but the difficulty will be in stampeding this scattering vote that would like to be in the band wagon. They are this year more than ever liable to take a little time in making sure that it is a hand wagon, and not a hearse, that has attracted them.

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Mr. Piles has the backing of a solid King County delegation, but this does not count as much as it did two years ago, when Harold Preston was fortified behind a Waller bulwark. The smaller number of Republicans in the Legislature two years ago gave the King County delegation about one-fourth of the voting strength of the Republicans on joint ballot, while this year the same sized delegation will represent less than one-fifth of the voting strength of the dominant party.

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VICTIM OF GALE Barkentine Quickstep a Derelict Off Coast.

GREW OF TEN IS RESCUED Toiled at Pumps Without Sufficient Food for Fortnight.

VESEL A MENACE TO OTHERS Master of Tampico Takes Men Off Waterlogged Wreck and Transfers to the Homer, Bound for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Somewhere in the northern sea the old barkentine Quickstep, waterlogged, deserted and rudderless, is drifting a derelict. Her crew of 20 men has been landed in this city by the steamship Homer, after undergoing nine days of privation and hardships and losing all their personal belongings.

The Quickstep's crew was taken from the disabled vessel by the Tampico, Captain John Roberts, bound from Seattle and Tacoma to San Pedro. When off Gray's Harbor Captain Roberts transferred the crew of the shipwrecked vessel to the steamship Homer.

Thursday Captain Roberts sighted the Quickstep flying signals of distress. Her sails were in rags and she rolled heavily. The captain of the barkentine signalled a request for a tow to the nearest port, but Captain Roberts replied that he could not possibly tow him in, as he did not have a hawser strong enough. He offered to take off the crew before sundown, and this offer was accepted.

Tampico Sends a Boat. Captain Johnson, of the Quickstep, made preparations to take off his crew, but while doing so his foretop sail blew away and the barkentine was left in a worse position than ever. The Tampico lay to for an hour, and as no further attempt was made by the Quickstep to launch a boat one was sent out from the Tampico in charge of Second Officer Genereux with four seamen.

An attempt was made to get the men off the lee quarter of the disabled vessel, but as the sea was running high this was found to be impossible. The boat was then brought around and the men loaded themselves into it by sliding down a rope from the end of the ship's boom. They managed to take their dog with them, but left behind every stitch of clothing save the oilskins they wore, and also lost what personal belongings they possessed.

Waterlogged Since November 15. Captain Johnson says the Quickstep first got into trouble November 15, and from that date she had been in a waterlogged condition, with the foremast and aft cabin stove in, the boats smashed and all the provisions wet. The steering gear was washed away and the vessel opened fore and aft.

The members of the crew were in a sorry state, worn with long watches and hard work without sufficient sustenance. The barkentine Quickstep was built in 1875 at Port Ludlow, Wash. She was of 62 tons, 148 feet long, 34 feet in breadth and 12 feet deep. She was owned by S. B. Peterson, of this city, and was engaged in the lumber trade along the coast. When picked up by the Tampico she was nine days out of Mukilteo and bound for San Francisco.

LOST ON PIKE'S PEAK. Three Young People Forced to Spend Night in the Open. DENVER, Nov. 27.—A News special from Colorado Springs, Colo., says that a party of three young people from Chicago became lost on Pike's Peak yesterday, and were compelled to spend the night exposed to the rigors of mountain weather.

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