Morning Oregonian.

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MAKER OF PEACE

America Helps Toward Ending War.

JOINED WITH FRANCE

Two Republics Bring About Negotiations.

ROOSEVELT ACTED FIRST

Learned Japan's Terms and Sent Them to France.

RUSSIA READY TO NEGOTIATE

Official Announcment That Peace Is at Hand Follows Long Session of Czar's Council—Outline of the Terms.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—Russia has outlined the conditions under which she is prepared to negotiate peace.

It was stated tonight, with every semblance of authority, that, thanks to the good offices of the United States and France, the question of peace had assumed practical shape.

LONDON, March 28.—(5:22 P. M.)—A telegram from a Northern European capital, received in London this afternoon says:

"I have just learned on reliable authority that Russia has asked Delcasse to act as intermediary and open peace negotiations with Japan.

"Delcasse has signified his willingness, but considers that Lansdowne's co-operation is essential to success."

ROOSEVELT TOOK FIRST STEP

Learned Terms and Forwarded Them Through French Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—(Special.)—The action of the Government, which is credited as being the initial step toward an arrangement for peace, was taken by President Roosevelt about February 15. Minister Takahira, the Japanese representative here, visited the White House and outlined to the President what would constitute a basis for peace negotiations. The President subsequently repeated these suggestions to M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and he cabled them to his government at Paris, whence they were transmitted to St. Petersburg.

The basis on which Minister Takahira discussed peace with President Roosevelt was the acknowledgment by Russia of Japanese interests in Manchuria, the joint international management of railroad lines in Manchuria and the transfer of Port Arthur to Japan.

It is not known here what suggestions are advanced by Russia as preliminary to beginning peace negotiations.

RUSSIA HAS OFFERED TERMS

Official Admission at St. Petersburg —Bluffing on Indemnity.

SPECIAL CABLE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—After a meeting of the Council of Ministers, which lasted until after midnight, the positive information was given out through an official channel this morning that Russia has outlined the terms under which she is prepared to negotiate peace. It was asserted on the same authority that, thanks to the good offices of the United States and France, the question of bringing about the termination of the war had assumed tangible form and that preliminary steps in the negotiations would be taken in the immediate future.

Of the terms upon which Russia would be willing to begin negotiations, enough was known tonight that Russia will maintain to the 11th hour an absolute opposition to any Japanese proposal to impose a direct indemnity upon her conquered foe. It is also intimated that a demand for the cession of Russian territory would meet with the same vigorous opposition.

It is apparent, however, that the Czar himself is convinced of the Russian situation in the Far East and of the inability of the Russians to resume hostilities with any chance of success in the event of a suspension of preliminary negotiations.

The opinion was expressed yesterday by all exceptionally well-informed foreign diplomats here that the demonstrative declarations of Ministers on the subject of indemnity and cession of territory are intended as a ballon d'essai to draw out opinion on the subject in Tokio. Eventually, this diplomat asserted, Russia is prepared to accept peace on any terms that Japan may be willing to offer.

NO MEDIATORS ARE WANTED

When Negotiations Begin, They Will Be Carried on Directly.

LONDON, March 28.—"When peace negotiations commence, it will be between Russia and Japan direct and not through any intermediary," was Minister Hayashi's comment to the Associated Press tonight when shown the dispatch from a Northern European capital stating that M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, had been asked to act as an intermediary to open peace negotiations. Minister Hayashi said he attached no importance to the statement, but believed that France was trying to influence Russia to open negotiations for peace.

"So far as I know," he added, "no negotiations have been begun; but, when Russia is ready to make terms, Japan will be happy to consider them."

Minister Hayashi repeated his previous statements that Japan is not noticing peace rumors, but steadily preparing to prosecute the war to the bitter end.

At Foreign Secretary Lansdowne's residence tonight the Associated Press was informed that it would be useless to ask Lord Lansdowne for an expression of opinion at the present juncture, as he must decline to give out any statement on the subject of peace.

PULLMAN'S RIGHT-HAND MAN

Thomas Wickes, of Pullman Company, Taken Suddenly.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Thomas H. Wickes, vice-president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, is dead. His death occurred today as he was on the way to his office.

The tire of one of the wheels of his automobile was punctured, and Mr. Wickes sent the machine to a shop to be repaired. He started to walk down town, but had proceeded only a short distance when he was attacked with acute indigestion. He hailed an automobile and was taken home, dying shortly after he reached there.

Mr. Wickes was born in England, and was 58 years old. He had been identified with the Pullman Palace Car Company for 35 years. His first position was as agent at East St. Louis. He subsequently became division superintendent at St. Louis, Western general superintendent at Chicago, general superintendent, second vice-president and vice-president, holding the latter position at the time of his death.

Adrian Iselin, Aged Banker.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Adrian Iselin, the banker, died at his home here tonight, aged 82 years. Mr. Iselin was the founder of the banking firm of A. Iselin & Co., of New York, and the father of C. Oliver Iselin, the yachtsman. He was a native of Basle, Switzerland, and came here 50 years ago.

Mr. Iselin was one of the incorporators of the Museum of Natural History and of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. For more than 20 years he was the Swiss Consul here. He was a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan and a large number of other clubs.

The children are C. Oliver Iselin, who was managing owner of the yachts Vigilant and Defender; William E. Iselin, Columbus; O'Donnel Iselin and Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Delancey Astor Kane and the Misses Emily and Georgiana Iselin.

George R. Frankland, Newspaper Man

NEW YORK, March 28.—George R. Frankland, formerly a well-known newspaper editor of Chicago, is dead at his home in Caldwell, N. J., after a long illness. He was 54 years old. The interment will take place at Oak Park, Ill., March 30.

Lord Norton, British Statesman.

LONDON, March 28.—Lord Norton, who, as Charles Adderley, took an active part in the establishment of colonial self-government, is dead, aged 90 years.

STATESMEN VISIT HAVANA.

Secretary Morton and Congressional Party Arrive Same Day.

HAVANA, March 28.—The dispatch-boat Dolphin, with Secretary of the Navy Morton, Speaker Cannon and others on board, arrived here today from Guantanamo. Captain Swift, who was not in good health upon leaving Washington, was much worse today and was taken ashore to the hospital. It is believed he is suffering from typhoid fever. The Dolphin will sail at midnight for Fernandina, Fla., from which port Mr. Morton will take a train for Washington.

The transport Sumner arrived today from Santiago and will sail tomorrow evening for New Orleans, and from that city some of the Congressmen will go home by rail. All the Congressmen went ashore soon after the Sumner's arrival and later, accompanied by Minister Squiers, they called upon President Palma.

NO POOL ON CONVENTION RATES

Attempt of Western Railroads to Combine Has Collapsed.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The proposed pool of the Western railroads for the division of convention business moving between Chicago and the Pacific Coast has collapsed. All the roads will act separately, as they have done in the past, in getting convention business and there will be no limit to the number of free tickets given to delegates to secure business.

Several of the Western roads started out two weeks ago to form a pool on convention business, of which there is a large amount in prospect for the coming Summer. Competition in past years has led to the practice of giving away tickets to secure business. It was proposed to put a limit on the number of free tickets and to divide the business equally among all the roads.

DENIES ST. PAUL WILL EXTEND

Roswell Miller Says Rumors of Decision Are Unfounded.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Reports that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company is considering the expenditure of $100,000,000, or any like sum, for extraordinary improvements to the system, were denied today by Roswell Miller, chairman of the board of directors. A sum not exceeding $600,000 will be spent in extending the system in the Dakotas, but beyond this, according to Mr. Miller, no further improvements are under consideration. As for the story that the St. Paul road is considering the advisibility of extending its lines to the Pacific Coast, Chairman Miller said that this matter has not been discussed, even casually, by the board.

MAY BE CUT OFF

Linievitch Has No Report From His Army.

RUSSIA IS IN DREAD

Commander at Harbin Knows Not of Events.

NEW GENERAL OF THIRD ARMY

Batjanoff a Veteran of Many Wars—Chinese Governor of Manchuria Has Been Kidnaped by the Fleeing Russians.

LONDON, March 29.—The Times' St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows:

The entire absence of press and private telegrams from the front, together with a laconic message from General Linievitch tonight dated Harbin and saying, "No reports from the armies," evolves fears that communications have been cut and that the Japanese have turned the Russians' flank.

PRISONERS ARRIVE IN JAPAN

Japan Estimates Total Losses in Recent Battles at 57,000.

TOKIO, March 29.—Twenty thousand Russian prisoners captured in the battle of Mukden have already arrived in Japan.

A revised unofficial estimate of the Japanese casualties in the battles of Mukden and Tie Pass place the number at 57,000. Flags captured at Mukden have been presented to the Emperor.

General Mayeda, who was wounded at Mukden, is dead.

GENERAL OF THE OLD SCHOOL

Batjanoff a Seasoned Veteran—Kuropatkin Censured Ten Generals.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—(2:40 A. M.)—General Batjanoff, the new commander of the third Manchurian army, of which General Bilderling has been temporarily in command since the transfer of General Kaulbars to succeed General Gripenberg as commander of the second army, is one of the old-school Russian army commanders, having commenced his military career in 1853. He served with distinction in the Russo-Turkish and Crimean wars in the '50s; in the campaigns in the '60s and in the Russo-Turkish war of 1878. He was commander of the 12th corps from 1880 to 1896, then commander of the 16th corps, and after his promotion to be a full General in 1899 was made a member of the Council of War. He is 70 years of age, but active and energetic. It is noteworthy that he does not belong to the general staff, as also do not Generals Linievitch, Kuropatkin and Kaulbars.

General Bilderling probably will resume command of his corps, though he has been blamed to some extent for the defeat at Mukden by defective disposition of the third corps during the retreat from the Shakhe River and permitting the Japanese to break through Fu Pass just at the moment when Kuropatkin, personally leading the strategic reserves of 65 battalions, was rolling up Nogi's right flank and threatening to sever the third Japanese army from Oku. This destroyed the last hope of winning the battle, and necessitated the quick retreat in which the second and third armies suffered so heavily.

The Associated Press correspondent with the third army partly excused General Bilderling on account of the blinding dust storm which came up during the retreat and the failure of subordinates to occupy positions to which they had been assigned, leaving the crossing of Fu Pass guarded by only three companies.

The Associated Press learned from the general staff that Kuropatkin, after the battle, severely censured ten Generals for failure to execute orders. It now develops that Bilderling was included in the number.

CHINESE GOVERNOR KIDNAPED

Russians Stole His Seal—Abortive Scheme to Capture Kuropatkin.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 28.—Mail advices were received by the steamer Empress of Japan today that the Russians kidnaped General Tseng, Chinese Governor-General of Manchuria, when Mukden fell. Sixty Cossacks went to the Yamen when the evacuation of Mukden was imminent and forced the old Governor to mount his sedan chair. He resisted and professed himself anxious to poison himself by swallowing opium, as he had not been permitted to leave his post by the Pekin government.

The kidnaping of the Governor was done in order that his seal might be used to induce Chinese to supply the defeated Russians on their retreat. The Governor was allowed to return some days later, but his seal was stolen.

When General Nogi's army made the wide outflanking movement on the Russian right with forced marches, a force was detached with the object of capturing General Kuropatkin and his staff, but they had escaped to Tie Pass by rail. The force was furiously disappointed and sought to follow the Russian staff, but was prevented through contact with a force of retiring Russians.

Japanese newspapers are indignant concerning Russian actions during the fighting at and about Mukden. They fired repeatedly on the Japanese hospital corps and 29 Japanese surgeons were killed. The Russians also fired fiercely on dead and wounded after they were being carried away by stretchers and carts.

The Formosan garrison, numbering several thousands, have arrived at Yokohama in several transports and will be dispatched to the front.

The Mitsubishi drydock, 722 feet long, 96 feet wide, 39 feet deep, has been completed at Nagasaki, and the Hill liner Minnesota will be the first vessel docked there. The work occupied three years.

DEFENDS RUSSIAN CREDIT.

Financial Agent Answers Attacks of British Newspapers.

LONDON, March 28.—M. Routkowsky, the Russian financial agent in London, has sent a long letter to the London newspapers protesting vigorously against what he calls the deliberate campaign carried on the past three years, not only by the British press, but also through organs connected with the British press in America and in France, to damage Russian credit by predicting insolvency and revolution. The letter says:

"Millions of families in Europe have invested the savings of a lifetime in Russian securities and would be ruined by the sale of the bonds in a panic. It is criminal to attempt to ruin such people by misstatements and in an individual case any court of law would award damages to the sufferers."

M. Routhkowsky proceeds to deny that Russian budgets are in a chronic state of deficit. On the contrary, he says, the surplus of ordinary income over expenses the past ten years aggregated $300,000,000, which has been spent, not unproductively, but mostly for the purchase and construction of new railways and the conversion of high interest debts.

Further, he says it is not true that the revenues of the railroads do not cover the working expenses. On the contrary, the revenues not only cover expenses, but also meet all fixed charges, and, with the development of new country, will be still more productive.

He then gives details of the state debt, contending that the British national debt requires much larger annual expenses for interest and sinking fund in proportion to the national income than does the Russian national debt, and there is nothing to alarm Russian investors, in view of the country's practically unlimited resources.

In conclusion M. Roukowsky declares his conviction that public opinion does not approve of the campaign, which he asserts, has been carried on from political motives.

SHARP FALL IN RUSSIAN BONDS

People Unload Old Ones to Invest in New Issue.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—(2:45 A. M.)—The fact that the new internal 5 per cent loan offers a more advantageous investment than the 4 per cent bonds previously issued has resulted in the unloading of large quantities of the latter bonds, and yesterday there was a sharp drop of a full point in the price of 4 per cents. Other securities showed sympatny and there was a general decline, the closing being weak.

Kentucky Town Fire-Blasted.

MARION, Ky., March 28.—The entire business section of Marion was wiped out by fire today. Loss, $250,000.

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TAKE THE MONEY

Mission Board Accepts Rockefeller Gift.

IS ONLY A CUSTODIAN

Dr. Gladden Makes Vigorous but Vain Protest.

MONEY WRUNG FROM PEOPLE

Leader of Protestants Proposes Referendum on the Question—Rev. A. H. Bradford Argued for Acceptance.

BENEFACTIONS OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Chicago University	$13,300,000
Rush Medical College	600,000
Barnard College	1,575,000
Southern Educational Fund	1,126,000
Harvard University	1,000,000
Baptist Missionary Fund	1,000,000
Teachers' College, New York	800,000
Vassar College	400,000
Brown University	325,000
Cornell University	250,000
Bryn Mawr College	250,000
Medical Research Institute	200,000
Newton Theological Seminary	150,000
Adelphi College	125,000
Syracuse University	100,000
Smith College	100,000
Y. M. C. A. of New York	100,000
Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn	100,000
Columbia University	100,000
Acadia Baptist University	100,000
Denison College, Granville, O.	100,000
Furman University, Greenville, S. C.	100,000
University of Nebraska	67,000
University of Indiana	50,000
Y. M. C. A. of Washington	50,000
Shurtleff College, Springfield, Ill.	25,000
Bucknell University	25,000
William Jewell University	25,000
Salvation Army, Cleveland	10,000
Estimated gifts to churches and individual charity, prior to 1902	2,000,000
Total	$28,703,000

BOSTON, Mass., March 28.—(Special.)—It is learned by a canvass of the members of the prudential committee tonight that it has been positively decided by the American Board to accept the Rockefeller gift, though no official information will be given out before tomorrow.

The board will take the ground that the gift was not made to the board as an official body, but to the various missions specified, and that the American Board is simply acting as custodian of the funds without having any right to refuse the money or to specify how it shall be used.

This is the answer that is likely to be made to the protestants, who created something of a stormy scene in the board session this afternoon.

COMMITTEE HEARS PROTESTS

Decision to Be Officially Announced at Today's Meeting.

BOSTON, March 28.—Positive action was taken on the question of accepting John D. Rockefeller's gift of $100,000 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at a meeting this afternoon of the prudential committee of that organization, but the nature of the action was not disclosed. The committee announced officially, however, that a statement reciting the decision of the committee would be given out tomorrow, after the report adopted, which is in the form of resolutions, had been officially communicated to a committee appointed at a meeting of Congregational clergymen of Boston and vicinity to protest against the acceptance of the Rockefeller gift.

Dr. James L. Barton, foreign secretary of the American Board, said today that already $41,500 of the gift was in the treasury, and the question to be decided at today's meeting was therefore whether this amount should be returned or whether it should be retained and the balance accepted.

Before the meeting of the committee, the opinion was expressed at Congregational headquarters that the gift would be accepted. It was stated that the amount already drawn from Mr. Rockefeller had been apportioned by the American Board for colleges in Japan, India and Turkey.

The Missionary Herald, the organ of the American Board, issued today, contains an acknowledgement of the $41,500 as a part of Mr. Rockefeller's gift, and indicates its apportionment.

The prudential committee and the committee of ministers who opposed the acceptance of the gift went into secret session at Congregational House, at 6:30. Not until nearly 5½ hours later were the doors of the committee-room opened and Secretary Baron announced that the committee had voted unanimously not to make any statement concerning the action taken with reference to the Rockefeller gift until tomorrow, when a formal statement would be issued.

Dr. Barton said, however, that the report of the subcommittee on the question of accepting the gift, notwithstanding the protest, was unanimous, although he would not disclose in any awy the nature of this report. He admitted that the prudential committee had taken some definite vote in regard to accepting the gift, but it was deemed best not to announce it until tomorrow, because the resolutions passed by the entire committee were not in complete form and because they had not been officially communicated to the protesting committee.

ARGUMENTS ON EACH SIDE.

Dr. Gladden's Protest and Rev. A. H. Bradford's Answer.

BOSTON, March 28.—Dr. Washington Gladden's protest to the American Board of Foreign Missions against the acceptance of the gift of $100,000 from John D. Rockefeller is as follows:

I must ask the privilege of expressing as explicitly as I can my surprise and regret that the officers of the American board have accepted a large sum of money from John D. Rockefeller. I object to this because the money thus bestowed does not rightfully belong to the man who gives it; it has been flagitiously acquired, and all the world knows it.

It may be difficult in many cases to judge of the methods by which wealth has been gained. The operations are complex, and we may be in doubt respecting their honesty. It is no doubt impracticable to undertake the investigation of the sources of all gifts that are offered us. But, when the investigation has been thoroughly made and the case is clear, we are bound to guide our conduct by the facts made known. In this case the investigation has been thoroughly made and the facts are known.

The legislative inquiries, the records of the courts, have given the reading people of this country the materials for a judgment upon the methods of the Standard Oil, and there never was a day when their minds were as clear on this subject as they are now. They know that this great power has been built up by injustice and oppression; they know that its immense gains have been made by forcibly despoiling citizens of their honest gains and shutting the doors of opportunity upon them. It has been forcibly done, I say; it has been largely done through illicit and iniquitous control of railways. Standard Oil has never ceased to use this power in this way. It is using it today as effectively as it ever did.

Mr. Rockefeller may deny that rebates are now given to the Standard, but the Standard now controls about two-thirds of the railroads of this country and its power is exerted in fixing the classification of freights in such a way that it can kill competition. Rebates are no longer necessary. Thus this stupendous power which owes its existence to a shameful prostitution of agencies created by the public for the public service is now able to lay its paralyzing hand upon all the industries of the Nation and to force them to contribute to its enormous revenues. And this is the money which is offered to the American board. We have no right to take it. It does not belong to the man who offers it. It belongs to the people from whom it has been extorted.

It is often assumed, I fear, that we do not need to be very scrupulous about money which we can use in "doing good." That indifference is deadly. The "good" that is done by lowering our ethical standards might better be left undone. Shall the young men and women of the missionary colleges be taught to regard Mr. Rockefeller as a great benefactor? The colleges might better be permanently closed.

The American Board has also received a recommendation from Rev. A. H. Bradford, of Montclair, N. J., ex-moderator of the National Congregational Council and president of the American Missionary Association, favoring the acceptance of Mr. Rockefeller's gift. Dr. Bradford's statement in part follows:

Mr. Rockefeller is not seeking vindication and is not trying to find some one to shield him on his evil courses. He is, as is well known, a majority stockholder in the Standard Oil Company and a large part of his wealth has been derived from other sources. This was not a case of Mr. Rockefeller's seeking a means of self-justification, but it was that of a noble enterprise in its extreme need making its appeal to him. To that appeal he yielded, not in any way making the board his partner and not asking it to give him any approval.

Why refuse Mr. Rockefeller's money and accept the gifts of other stockholders of the Standard Oil Company? No one doubts that much money derived from that and other similar sources goes into the treasury. If he had asked it to go into partnership with him, it ought to be refused. But he has asked nothing of the kind. He has simply said: "I realize that certain branches of missionary work seriously need help, and I request you, as the one agent who can do it to the best advantage, to place this money where it will do the most good."

Money which leaves the receiver free from all obligations except that of using it wisely should be received, unless some one else is ready to prove that it belongs to him.

LET THE CHURCHES DECIDE

Dr. Gladden Recommends Referendum on Acceptance of Money.

COLUMBUS, O., March 28.—Dr. Washington Gladden, moderator of the Congregational Church, filed a written protest today with the prudential committee of American Foreign Missions, now in session at Boston, against the committee's accepting the gift of $100,000 from John D. Rockefeller.

"This committee," he said today, "is merely a supplementary committee anyway, and ought not to take upon itself the responsibility of accepting this gift, in view of the widespread feeling all over the country among religious people. I shall continue to protest until the conference of the Congregational Church, in September, when some action will be taken. The churches should adopt some form of referendum in such matters, so that the people of the churches can express their feeling and desires in such cases. All should protest against the acceptance of this gift."

NEW YORK WORSE THAN WEST

Bat Masterson Says People Carry Guns, but Can't Shoot.

NEW YORK, March 28.—William B. Masterson, known as "Bat" Masterson, was sworn in here today as a Deputy United States Marshal. He was recommended for the appointment by President Roosevelt. Masterson said he hoped to make a good record in his new position. Incidentally, he expressed the opinion that there is more carrying of concealed weapons in New York than in the West.

"Out where I come from," he said, "a man does not carry a gun unless he wants to use it. Out there the game is to leave your gun at home. Then when a fellow draws a bead on you, you can throw up your hands and show him you are unarmed. He won't shoot if you do that.

"But here in New York every little sneaking son of a gun who has got the price of a pistol buys one and carries it. You can't go into a restaurant or cafe in this town without seeing a dozen cheap sports with guns twisted in their hip pockets. Why, they could not get them out in an hour, and, if by hard work they did manage to yank one of these toy pistols, they could not hit their mark. Where there's one murder in the country I come from, there's a dozen here."

COULD HAVE SHOWN INNOCENCE

Mrs. Maybrick Says Failure to Receive Money Caused Conviction.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick appeared before a notary here today to make deposition in a suit technically known as Caroline E. von Roques against David W. Armstrong et al., a case involving tracts of valuable land in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky. Mrs. Maybrick is a witness for her mother, the Baroness von Roques.

Mrs. Maybrick today acknowledged signing, while in prison, some papers brought to her by the United States Consul, who told her that they related to the conveyance of certain Kentucky lands in which she was interested. She was asked if her mother and herself had received their share of the $3000 paid to Mr. Armstrong in March, 1889, by the Kentucky Land Union Company and if that would have affected her trial. She replied that this money, which had not been received, would have enabled her to bring witnesses from Norfolk, Va., by whom she could have proved her husband's habits in regard to his use of arsenic and to have secured expert testimony that would have shown that death was due to natural causes.

FIGHT WITH THUG

Whole Family Battles With Burglar.

FATHER SHOT IN STRUGGLE

Mother Beaten Down With Revolver.

DAUGHTER TO THE RESCUE

Masked and Armed, a Thief Enters Home of C. G. Santesson at Hillsdale and Has Fearful Encounter With Occupants.

DESPERATE THUG'S DEED.

Masked and armed, a burglar entered the home of C. G. Santesson, at Hillsdale, at 8 o'clock Monday night. His demand for money being met with resistance, he fired to protect himself from Mr. Santesson.

The first bullet went wild, and Miss Agnes Santesson leaped to the aid of her father. The desperado leveled his revolver at her head, and fired point-blank at her, but her father, in the scuffle, knocked her aside on the floor, and himself received a scalp wound. He fell to the floor, dazed.

Seeing her husband and daughter prostrate before her, plucky Mrs. Santesson attacked the now thoroughly desperate and murderous man behind the mask and revolver, and he broke the barrel of his weapon over her head, felling her. He then rushed out.

At the home of C. G. Santesson, Hillsdale, Monday night shortly after 8 o'clock, a desperate struggle took place between a masked and heavily armed robber, Mr. and Mrs. Santesson and Miss Agnes Santesson. The murderous criminal demanded the money of the household, entering with leveled revolver. Instead of making compliance with his request, the man of the house attacked him, precipitating a battle in which two shots were fired, and the entire family was foiled and left lying on the floor, after which the bandit escaped.

The bravery of Mrs. Santesson and Miss Agnes, the daughter, was remarkable. They in turn attacked the murderous thug, who fired twice and had a heavy revolver in his hand and made attempts to kill the entire family.

The net result of the fight follows:

Mr. Santesson, shot in forehead, scalp wound and badly bruised by blows.

Mrs. Santesson, beaten into insensibility by the robber, who struck her over the head several times with the butt end of his revolver, breaking the barrel of the weapon.

Miss Agnes Santesson, felled to the floor by a blow from the thug's revolver.

The robber flees from the scene, leaving father, mother and daughter lying on the floor unconscious.

Entering by the front door, the masked and armed robber found the family seated. He was cool and collected and stood facing them, leveling his revolver at their heads.

"I want your money," he said. "I want it quick, too."

Without making reply in words, Mr. Santesson, who is quite well along in years but possessed of sufficient nerve and strength to put up a hard fight, leaped at the masked man. He struck the robber in the face and attempted to clinch with him, but jumped aside to escape a bullet fired by the desperado.

Backing off, hardly knowing what action to take, the robber glowered at Mrs. and Miss Santesson for a moment. Seeing her father on the floor, Miss Agnes Santesson excitedly made a rush toward the man with the weapon, and her father got up just in time to knock her to one side as a second bullet from the revolver was fired. She was saved from harm, but Mr. Santesson was struck in the forehead, the bullet glancing and inflicting a scalp wound. He was stunned, however, and fell to the floor.

Then Mrs. Santesson boldly rushed toward the robber. She made an attempt to strike him with her fists, but he laid hold of the barrel of his revolver and struck her repeatedly with the butt end, beating her to the floor and finally breaking off the barrel of his weapon.

Viewing the three victims lying about and evidently fearing assistance would reach the family from outside, the foiled desperado turned and fled. He had been thoroughly beaten in his attempt at robbery, had nearly killed the family and had lost his weapon.

It was not long until Mr. and Mrs. Santesson and Miss Agnes recovered sufficiently to get up and call for help. A physician was summoned and the wounds of the injured attended. Fortunately none of the family was seriously hurt. Mr. Santesson's scalp wound was not bad, Mrs. Santesson is not expected to suffer any serious results and Miss Agnes was quite recovered by morning.

Hillsdale is outside of the corporate limits of Portland, but R. H. Santesson, son of the aged couple, called at police headquarters just before noon yesterday and gave a detailed report of the sensational affair. The son is an employe of the Crane Company, a local machinery firm. He lives in the city, as his work makes it necessary, and was not aware of the trouble until it was over.

Admiral Evans Will Take Command.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans left here today for Pensacola, Fla., where he will assume command of the North Atlantic fleet on March 31, on which day Rear-Admiral Barker will lower his flag and retire from active service.