# **RUSSIA BALKS AT** PAYING OF COIN

Hopes England Will Use Her Good Offices With Japanese Government.

#### WOULD GIVE UP TERRITORY

Disarmament of Vladivostok and Inhibition of Warships in Eastern Waters Are Strengously Opposed by the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11 .- (11:15 P. M.)-Russia is waiting for Japan to fix tion of an indemnity, which it is the conthe time and the place when and where the Japenese terms will be placed in the exact, but if it should be made moderate Foreign Office expects that the delay will

The Emperor's government would prefer that Paris should be the scene of the initial step, but it is explained to the Associated Press that neither the place nor the personality of the Russian representatives matters greatly. The Russian representative will not be a plenipotentiary with full power to negotiate. His duty will probably be confined to the reception and transmission to his government of the Japanese terms for decision as to whether they afford a basis for actun) peace negotiations. He will be clothed with power to effect an agreement for the suspension of hostilities, which suspension will probably be for a very limited period, during which Russia must decide the momentous question of peace or a prolongation of the war.

During this temporary armistice both countries probably will be free to continue the movement of troops and munitions of war within prescribed limits, although nothing definite on this point will own until the meeting takes place.

#### Looking for a Basis.

If Russia finds in the terms a basis under which negotiations can proceed, plenipotentiaries will be apregular sinted, the number being decided by the belligerents themselves, and then it is not impossible that the negotiations might be transferred to Manchuria, as President Roosevelt is believed to have sug-

it is stated at the Foreign Office that the question of plenipotentiaries has not yet been officially considered, but it is regarded as almost certain that Baron Rosen, the Ambassador to the United States, on account of his long and intinate acquaintance with the Far Eastern affairs, beside his familiarity with the

Japanese, will be selected. George de Stanl, who preceded Count Benckendorff as Russian Ambassador at London, and who was president of the er, although his advanced age and the fact that he has been for some years out of touch with active diplomacy might militate against him. The number of pleninotentiaries would be a matter of mutual agreement, though Russian precedents lean to two.

After the fall of Schastopol in the Crimean War, when the internal situation, financially and otherwise, was much worse than it is today, and when Nicho las I, bresolute to go on in the face of Austria's threat to join the ailies, finally decided to accept Prince Gortchakoff's contemptuous advice, "If we cannot fight, then make peace," two plenipotentiaries, Count Orloff and Baron Bruno, con ducted the pegotiations for Russia, Again, at the end of the Russo-Turkish War the same number, M. Ignatieff and M. Hidoff. concluded the treaty of San Stephano, although later Prince Gortchakoff himself was the only Russian in the Congress of

President Roosevelt also might be of service in arranging these preliminaries, but Russia would be disposed to respect his advice to settle all questions after the first meeting directly with Japan.

While proffering all the aid in his power it is well understood here that the President, baving served to bring the representatives of the warring countries face face, believes it would be to the best interests of all concerned that he step sside. The United States, it is recognized Rojestvensky he thanked the Admiral and here, desires to keep all the powers out of temptation when the spolls of war come to be divided, and this position is considered to be the logical sequence of the pledges secured by Secretary Hay at the ugly talk regarding the surrender of the ming of the conflict.

## Warm Support of the Kaiser.

The statement in these dispatches last week that Emperor William warmly supported President Roosevelt's efforts is infirmed and information now in the possession of the Associated Press indicates that the German Emperor not only heartily approves the President's course but may have his share in it, as he did in the case of Secretary Hay's note to the powers, of which he was the actual

Secretary Hay's action has been incorned by practically all the European and Italy, and the fact that both belligcreats new understand the solidarity of the powers in the view that the time has come to end the lamentable struggle if possible, is a moral issue on both, which vill compel them to come to terms or face the disapprobation of the civilized world.

Too much credit of the President's diplomatic triumph cannot be bestowed on Ambassador Meyer, who handled the Russian end with consummate skill, keeping his own counsel even against the appeals of his colleagues in the diplomatic corps and going straight to the throne with the President's message, thus avoiding the formalities of delays and possible complications of the regular bureaucratic chan-

President Roosevelt, through Ambassa-

dor Meyer, has sent a personal message of thanks to Emperor Nicholas for the reception of his appeal,

England Expected to Influence Japs In diplomatic circles here it is felt that Great Britain can now play a great role in seconding the President's initiative by restraining her ally and counseling mod-eration. Harsh and humiliating terms would not be accepted, and for that reaon diplomatic circles express the greatest skepticism as to whether Japan, clated by her wonderful victories, will be reasonable enough to offer a basis which Russia can possibly accept. If at the end Russia were forced to humble herself in the dust her ignominy would spur her to seek revenge, as Alsace and Lorraine did

France for many years. There is an infinite amount of goast here about Japan's terms, but it is almost altogether irresponsible, the best informed members of the diplomatic corps, even the British Embassy, being convinced that, while the main outlines are matters of common knowledge in America and in the chancellories of Europe, Japan has not revealed her exact terms even to her ally.

### Will Abandon Manchuria.

Russia is not likely to prove recalcitrant. According to the best opinion, she is prepared to abandon the whole of her Manchurian adventure and give guarantees. The rub will come upon the ques sensus in diplomatic circles Japan will liquidated by the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railroad and the cession of Russian property and leases in the Kwantung Peninsula, it might be over with,

Russia will probably insist on holding the rallroad to Vladivostok through Northern Manchuria, and will never submit to the humiliation of disarmament in her only port on the Pacific, nor to the inhibition against having warships in those waters. Considering the situation of the two countries, members of the diplomatic corps feel that Japan's status in the Pacific is so firmly established that she can afford to dispense with the exaction of so bitter a condition.

Though the sentiment against the cession of actual territory is strong, the cession of Sakhaiin, over which Japan and Russia exercised co-dominion, might be ceded, or as an offset to the cession of that island all fishing and other Russian rights in the a ommander Islands might be handed over to Japan.

### Rumor That Terms Are Known.

In spite of official dublousness as to the result, a well-defined report was current verywhere today, although the Associnted Press could not trace its source, that Russia had already practically obtained Japan's conditions and that they proved so surprisingly moderate that Russia could certainly accept them as a basis for negotiations.

Newspapers are loud in their skepticism regarding the practical results of President Roosevelt's actions, which is perhaps quite natural. The radical papers continue their tactics, insisting that, although the conclusion of hostilities is desirable, a disgraceful peace would be intolerable and that only a national assembly should decide the question of war or peace.

The liberal papers profess to fear that peace would strengthen the government and give a setback to reform, but shrewd, observers realize that the government with the end of the war will be conpeace conference at The Hague in 1839, fronted with the most difficult problems, of the greatest of which will be what to do with an army of 500,000 men disgrun-

#### tled with the results of the war. Chorus of Praises for Roosevelt.

With the single exception of the Novoe Vremya, the newspapers, whether they believe in peace or not, join in a chorus and well-intentioned action. The Novoe Vremya, on the contrary, calls it an advertising dodge, and continues to charge the President with playing the Japanesa game and is harking back to its action In the case of the Russian ships at Manila as proof of his unfriendliness.

No report from Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff has yet been received and this fact, combined with the wording of the Emperor's recent dispatch to Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, is creating endless talk throughout the city.

The fact that Russia, ac statements of the Foreign Office, does not propose to name plenipotentiaries in the first instance, is the subject of much gossip, and there is even an attempt to give it a sensational turn, but it is pointed out this course avoids delay, as it permits the reception of the Japanese conditions at any place named by Japan and their consideration by Russia with a view to de termining whether they afford a basis for

in the Emperor's message to Admiral all the officers who have honorably done their duty. This restriction of the Emperor's thanks, a dispatch from St. Petersburg, June 9, said, was fanning the ships and the conduct of some of the

## PAPERS WARN THE JAPANESE

## Peace Must Be Established on a Permanent Basis.

TOKIO, June 10 .- (7 P. M.)-(Delayed in transmission.)-The Jiji says: "Japan has shown a willingness to appoint plenipotentiaries to meet the Russians and negotiate peace, but it is pre-

mate conclusion of peace. "Much as Japan would like to see peace of the victors and placing the peace of the Orient on a permanent basis will satinfy Japan. It is premature to discuss terms of peace. It probably will become necessary to arrange an armistice at the commencement of negotiations and it will be essential to obtain some guarantee be. fore concluding an armistice in order to prevent the interests and positions of

mature to think this will lead to the ulti-

Japan from suffering in the event of regotiations being broken off. The great and unprecedented Japanese victory must not be forgotten. Russia's great power is not easily broken down. It might require years before the ultimate result of the war is attained. Jaren does not fear the prolongation of the war,

(Concluded on Page 2.)

American Peace Initiative Is Received With Enthusiastic Approval.

## OTHER TOPICS FORGOTTEN

Baron de Constant Says the Old World Has Been Given Four Striking Lessons by Mr. Roosevelt.

PARIS, June 11 .- President Roosevelt's success in opening a way for peace negotiations between Russia and Japan is the sheerbing theme here, and France has hands of Russia's representatives. The and sugar coated, so that it could be forgotten her own troubles with Germany over Morocco to join in enthusiastic ap-

proval of the American initiative. Without exception, comment on President Roosevelt's action is favorable, with the exception of a slight sense of dissppointment that France, as the ally of Russia has not taken a more prominent part in effecting the preliminaries,

Paron Rosen, the new Russian Ambas sador to the United States, who arrived here last night on his way to Washington, and whose name is mentioned as the probable Russian peace plenipotentiary, was seen today by the Associated Press,

and entdr "I have arranged to sail for the United States June 28, on the North German Lloyd steamer Kalser Wilhelm der Grosse, with my family. In the meantime, I am renewing acquaintances here "I observe in the press the use of my name as the probable peace plentpoten-

tiary, but that is wholly without my authority or knowledge." Beyond the foregoing, the Baron would not discuss the question of peace or war, or the part he might take in the negotiations. The departure of the Ambas from St. Petersburg appears to have been before Russia reached final determination accept the American proposition Should be be delegated to act as plenipo tentlary, it would be a month before he

#### arrives at Washington. Wholesome Example for Europe

Beron d'Estournelles de Constant, expresident of the parliamentary group in the Chamber of Deputies favoring international arbitration, gave the Associated Press an authorized interview, in which he severely arraigned the action of the European powers and applauda President just received a letter from Premier Rou vier, politely declining to take the initia

tive for peace. The Baron said: "The United States has given hesitating Europe a wholesome example. All Europe ardently desired peace, yet allowed the war to go on without o belligerents in taking the initiative for peace, which neither of them could be

the first to take. "President Rooseveit has already given four such striking lessons to Europe-Srst, of praise of President Roosevelt's Irlendly in having brought before the arbitration tribunal at The Hague the question between Mexico and the United States over the Plus fund claims, while all Europe was scoffing at the peace court which it had created; second, in obliging Europe to settle pacifically the Venezuelan affair: third, in proposing a second peace conference at The Hague to complete the work of the first; and fourth, in now endeavoring to put to an end the hecatombs in the

## Light Comes From the West.

The conclusion of this is piain. All that the European governments have morally lost through their timidity the Government of the United States has gained. It is another good example for Europe of America's energy in safeguarding the most sacred rights of humanity.

May American enterprise continue to stimulate your breaking our old traditions of mertia and egotism. It is from the West that the world is today receiving

"Now that President Roosevelt has taken the necessary initiative, it is certainly to be sincerely seconded by all the governments of Europe."

The Temps tonight says: "It might have been thought tha France could have played the great role which has fallen to the United States. but circumstances otherwise France oun, however, rejoice in the suc cess of her sister republic, which is due to President Roosevelt's spirit and readi-

#### ness of decision." Peace With Reconciliation.

The paper points out the heavy 'task coming before the negotiators. The ques tion of indemnity is only one of amount, as the people indemnity must be accepted. The coming peace, the Temps adds, in stead of being a mere provisional liquidation with humiliating restrictions imposed by Japanese, should be loyal reconcilla effected, nothing short of the full rights tion of the two countries, which would become a guarantee of permanent peace

> A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Eclair gives the alleged detailed conditions of both sides, the Japanese conditions numbering 11 and the Russian 19. These are practically the same as former speculative conditions, namely, an indemnity of \$650,000,000, a Japanese protecto rate over Manchurla and Corea, the ces sion of Port Arthur and part of the trans-Manchurian railroad to Japan: forfeiture of the interned warships, the withdrawa of Russian warships from the Far East for a period of S years, and the occupation of Viadivostak until these conditi

> are fulfilled

indemnity and give a qualified acceptance of the other terms.

PAY TRIBUTE TO DIPLOMACY Swiftness of Proceedings Amazes

the London Papers. LONDON, June 12 .- Some of the London morning newspapers are still skeptical of the possibility of peace resulting from President Roosevelt's efforts, but all admit the unexpected swift progress of events and pay the highest tributes of praise to the President's diplomacy. If negotiations should coach the stage of an actual arrangement for an armistice it will be felt that peace at last is in signt, because it is argued that if Japan consents to suspend Field Marshal Oyama's well-developed plans for the coming battle it will be an indication that the Japanese government has good reason to know that Russia is in sarnest in her desire to arrange for peace.

The Daily Telegraph, which may be regarded as a government organ, believes, however, that there is every reason to expect a satisfactory issue though it is almost certain that there will be temporary delays and hitches The paper bases this belief on its conviction that Japanese terms in their broader outline must have been known to all parties concerned before negotiations reached their present stage, and that had there been a single proposal which would be absolutely unaccept able, Russia would not have engaged in the negotiations at all.

Other papers maintain that there will be little chance of peace until General Linievitca shall have been driven across the Amur River, and until the Japanese shall have captured Viadivostok. Therefore there is much curlosity to see the exact terms of Russia's reply to President Roosevelt, especially since the publication of the reply of Baron Komura, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, accepting the proposal to meet Russian plenipotentiaries "for the purpose of negotiating and concluding terms of peace." It being supposed here that Russia only desires to hear what Japan has to propose,

Various versions of alleged Japanese and Russian terms are printed here, but these can only be of a speculative nature.

According to the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, General Linievitch is in a hopeless position. He is virtually surrounded, and the correspondent says that the Japanese army will earn equal glory with the Japan-ese navy if the campaign continues.

## FLYERS OFF ON FAST RUN

TO GO FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK IN 18 HOURS.

No Ceremony Attends the Initiation of the Service, but the Public Patronizes Well.

CHICAGO, June 11 .- A regular 18-hour service between Chicago and New York was installed today by the Pennsylvania Promptly at 2:45 o'clock this noon, the new fiver, known as the Penn what immense service it could render the belligerents in taking the initiative for After 100 miles had been traversed the officials of the road in Chicago reported that the train was right on schedule time, and that unless something unforeseen should happen it would reach its eastern

> with the storting of the new train from here. The fiver left the Chicago station in exactly the same manner as the slower trains do. The only official of the road on board is Charles M. Schaeffer, superintendent of passenger transportation.
> That the 18-hour schedule has met with approval by the public is attested by the meny persons who made application for

> on the train. The train is composed of engine, parlor, amoking car, diner, a 13-section sleeper, an observation compartment car, the latter equipped with a bathroom, barber

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 11.-The Pennsylvania special reached Fort Wayne four minutes ahead of schedule time and

PITTSBURG, June 12-The Pennsylvania special arrived at Union Station ten minutes ahead of schedule time and at 155 this morning departed for New York. The time made by the train at times, according to Colonel Samuel Moody, general passenger agent, who was on board, was faster than ever accom-plished by any similar train. At one point 27 miles were made in 19 minutes. Four of the record miles were made in 35 seconds, 37 seconds, 40 seconds and 38

seconds, respectively.

The officials estimate that a rate of nearly 102 miles an hour was maintained at times, and they claim than an hour could be clipped from the schedule with-out putting the train to its capacity.

## Run From New York City.

the 18-hour service from New York to Chicago the Pennsylvania Railroad this afternoon sent out its first west-bound The train left Jersey City at 4:14 P.

the train left the station. PITTSBURG, June 12-Two minutes PITTSBURG, June 1: Two minutes ahead of the schedule time, the Pennsylvania special, on the way from New York to Chicago, arrived in Pittsburg at 12:28 this morning. After a five-minute stop, during which the engines were changed, the train started for Chicago with every prospect of completing the journey in record-breaking time.

M. Every ticket was sold long before

Pennsylvania special arrived here at 10:12, seven minutes behind schedule time. The schedule time was maintained from Har-risburg to a short distance east of Huntingdon, when the heavy grade began to

#### Not a Single Officer Saved. LONDON, June 11 .- According to the St.

of the interned warships, the withdrawal petersburg chrespondent of the Times of Russian warships from the Far East for a period of Syears, and the occupation of Vladivostok until these conditions are fulfilled.

The Russian conditions, according to of which turned turtle.

# TRIALS BEGIN

United States Court Today.

## ARGUMENTS TO BE HEARD

Government Is in Readiness and Demurrers Will Be Argued This Morning-Actual Trial to Begin in Few Days.

Today the mill of the Government egins to grind once more. The material on the power and start the wheels.

Judge John J. De Haven, who has been detailed by Judge Gilbert to pre- the head of the dead woman, it is evident at services held at 2 and 11 A. M. and at side over the land-fraud cases, reached that she was unconscious when she the city yesterday from San Francisco plunged into the river, having been struck and is now at the Hotel Portland by the steering apparatus of the machine where he will stay Juring his residence in Portland. Judge De Haven is accompanied by Mrs. De Haven and their Mr. McCune, a wealthy wholesale grocer, of Indianapolis, the father of the daughter, Miss Sarah De Haven, was dead woman, will take the bodies of his will spend some time in the city, if they do not decide to remain all of the for burial. The body of Wilson A. Harttime the Judge is here holding court.

United States Attorney Hency also reached the city yesterday and is at the Portland. He was accompanied by Irvin the accident, was arrested today on a Rittenhouse, his secretary, who will charge of criminal carelessness. When remain in the city during the stay of the automobile was taken from the river Mr. Heney here.

#### Court Opens Today.

The Circuit Court of the United States will be called this morning at 1) o'clock in the new quarters at the bonds. Federal building when the arguments for and against the demurrer to the Mitchell indictment will be made by Judge A. S. Bennett, of The Dalles, and nator Thurston, on behalf of Senator Mitchell, while the cause of the Government will be defended by Mr. Heney.

The defendants in their demurre place their colef religice upon the allegation that the indictment shows that the money paid by Frederick A. Kribs for the expedition of the land claims involved in the case was paid to the firm of Mitchell & Tanner, and not to Senator Mitchell & Tanner, and not to Senator Mitchell. From this it is also contended that Senator Mitchell knew nothing of the source from which his share of the firm income arose, that he had no knowledge of any fraudulent type the and tost nothing of the kind is a senator with the church edifice stands today, and who in its deed of the land stipulated an type the senator to be a senato practice and that nothing of the kind is annual rental of "one red rose to be alleged in the indictment. This is the paid in June." main point to the demurrer that will be argued before the court.

## Arguments Will Be

Unless Judge Bennett and Senator Premier Bambstadt Sure No Foreign giene? Thurston take up more time with their speeches than is expected, it now seems certain that the end of the argument will be reached today, or, if not that tomorrow by noon at the latest. Mr. Heney will take but little more than half an hour of the court's time in presenting his side of the case, and it is not thought that the talks on the part of the defense will be of much longer

If the arguments are concluded today it is possible that the decision of Judge De Haven will be rendered by Wednes day, in which case there is but little doubt of the trial commencing by Monday. June 19. It will not take more than five days for the order to draw the jury to be observed and for the fu ture arbiters of Senator Mitchell's fate to arrive in the city in pursuance of the

orders of the court. Mr. Heney, in discussing the probable course of the trial, had but little to

## Government Is Ready.

"I do not know when the trial will be really under way," he said, "for it depends not alone upon the arguments and the length of time it takes to dis pose of co demurrers, but upon the wishes of the court as well. I do not think, however, that the arguments consume a great deal of time for I know that what I have to say will not take more than half an hour in the telling. As I see it, the questions at issue are elementary and will require but a little time in their presentation to the court. About the only thing I can say now." concluded Mr. Heney, "is that the Government is ready and NEW YORK, June 11.-Inauguarting that I am here to try the cases if it

takes all Summer. Judge De Haven, from his conversation. is more interested in the scenery of Oregon and the beauties of Portland and vicinity than he is in the land fraud

"I don't know a thing about the cases or what is to come up," said the Judge yesterday afternoon, "I know that there is a demurrer to be argued in the morning, but I do not know how many more of them are waiting to be heard. There fore I know nothing as to how long it will be before the case is ready for the main trial or how long it will take to try it. I don't even know how long I will remain in Portland and will not until after I have become acquainted with the

It was suggested that the Judge would have an opportunity to attend the Fair even if the land-fraud trials were under his supervision, but he was not so en thusinstic about the Exposition as about the natural beauties of the city and the state.

## Lover of Nature.

"After a person reaches my time in life," he said, "he ceases to care so mi for exhibits and expositions. I am a

#### creat lover of Nature and would rather take a trip up the Columbia, and down as well, than to visit the Exposition. would rather climb up to the top of the hill there," and the Judge pointed to Council Crest, "and spend such a day as this looking at the mountains and the valleys than to go to any exposition. This morning I was up at 4 o'cleck looking out of the windows at the Willamette Valley and the scenery through which the train was passing. You have a beautiful and Judge De Haven Will Open the a wonderful country here, and it is strange to me that there are not more people in it. It is certainly a heanti-

ful place and I like it." Judge De Haven is a tall man with gray hair and benevolent in mein. He will look over the ground today and during the week and then will decide as his future course in the conduct of the land-fraud cases. It is in his power to postpone the trials until later in the year if he sees fit so to do, but it is the gen eral opinion that once the cases have senced they will be carried through to the finish without interruption.

## BRAKES NOT SET IN AUTO

Chauffeur Hoops Is Arrested for Fatal Chicago Accident.

CHICAGO, June 11 .- The body of Mrs. Marian Kurtaman, one of the victims that has been gathered with such care last night' automobile accident, was by the not of the Department of Jus- found tonight about 25 feet from the spot tice is ready to be placed in the hopper where the automobile plunged into the for the reduction, and the engineers of river at the Rush-street bridge. The rethe United States are in waiting to turn covery of Mrs. Kurtiman's body was made by the life-saving crew, after a search lasting 12 hours. From cuts on

ley, the third victim of the accident, has not yet been found. William H. Hoops, Jr., who was in charge of the automobile at the time of it was found that the throttle was wide open and the brakes in good working or-der. This, the police declare, is sufficient evidence that Hoops, the chauffeur, made no effort to stop the car. Hoops' father secured the release of his son on \$30,00

## PAYS RENTAL WITH A ROSE

Feast Observed by the Lutheran Churches at Monheim.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 11.—The annual "Feast of Roses" was held today in the Lutheran Churches at Manheim. and had its center figure Governor Pendypacker, who delivered the me-morial address. S. T. Kinsey, editor of the York Dispatch, presented the rose

## SWEDEN NOT TO RECOGNIZE

Power Will Interfere.

STOCKHOLM June II - Premier Bamb stadt, in an interview, says the Swedish government will refuse to recognize the revolution in Norway and will submit to the Rikedag motions conformable to this standpoint. The Premier thinks that the vinced no foreign power will recognize Norway as an independent country Norway as an against the will of Sweden.

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Cruisers Chicago and Boston leave San Fran cisco for Portland today. Page 1. Trainer Trine comments on fast work of O gon Agricultural College sprint Pacific Coast scores: Cakland 0-5, San Francisco 0-0; Tacoma 2-2, Sentile 0-1; Port

land 4. Los Angeles 1. Page 11. World's Fair. California Promotion committee arrives on special train to take in the Expe

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# **LAST PUBLIC WORDS**

Christian Science, She Says, Denies the Existence of Disease Germs.

## DEATH RESULT OF FEAR

Founder of Mother Church Desires to Be Undisturbed in Order That

She May "Assimilate Herself to God."

BOSTON, Mass., June 11 .- (Special.)-Without the usual immense gathering from all parts of the world the annual communion service of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, the "Mother Church" of the denomination, were held today Although it was especially announced that this year no arrangements were to be made to bring the believers in the faith from all parts of the 3 P. M., in the church on Norway street, full congregations appeared. The services

were impressive. The annual meeting, open to all members of the mother church, will be held

Tuesday afternoon. The following telegram has been received by the executive members of the church in response to a dispatch to

Mrs. Eddy on Saturday: "Concord, N. H., June 19, 1995.-Committee of Executive Members of the Mother Church: In response to your greeting, I thank you. I rejoice with ou. I love you. Have one mind, love thy neighbor as thyself.

#### "MARY BAKER EDDY." Sets Forth Her Principles.

The Boston Herald today publishes under its copyright a series of questions and answers, the latter by Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, in which she sets forth her principles regarding poverty, disease, the use of surgery, etc. Mrs. Eddy speaks of these as her last public utterances and expressed to your correspondent the desire that she now be permitted uninterrupted opportunity "to assimilate myself to God." The questions and answers follow:

"Are you, Mrs. Eddy, an interpreter of Jesus' teachings, or have you represented that which is new to his teachings?" "An interpreter thereof."

"Is "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures' a fulfilment of the New Testament promises of a latter-day reve-Intion ?" "It is."

"Is Christian Science in antagonism to natural science?" "No; not the natural spiritual science. There is no maternal science." "Does Christian Science discourage the

#### "Not of spiritual hygiene." Disease Germs Non-Existent.

"Does Christian Science deny the existence of disease germs, or merely assert man's superiority over such forces." "Denies the existence thereof." "Does Christian Science expect its fol-

lowers to live immediately as though entirely spiritualized beinge?" Is it proper for the Christian Scientist to disregard the laws of hygiene, or mer-

ely to disregard them if circumstances "To disregard all that denies the Allness of God, spirit, and His laws." Under any conceivable circumstances

#### would the Christian Scientist make use of surgery?

"Yes and no." Law Must Be Obeyed. "In case of infectious diseases would the Christian Scientist yield himself to

the customary treatment of isolation and disinfection ?" "If the law of the State, city or loality demands it; yes."
"Does Christian Science regard poverty

as a manifestation of disease?" "Is poverty a disease of society or the ndfvldual?"

"Of both." "Can the individual, by use of Christian Science, overcome worldly defeat?" "Yes. "Has an evil mind power against a

#### spiritual life?" Evil works against all good, if it works at all." Death the Great World Fear.

"Do you regard death as the great world fear which the human race wills against itself?" "If the world would abandon the study of disease and crime and devote itself to

would criminals, cripples and poverty cease to exist?" "They would." "Could society exist without julis and imshouses?"

the study of wealth, health and love,

## RECAPTURED IN MISSOURI

'Not at present,"

George Phillips Escaped After Being in Charge in Portland.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 11 .- (Special.)-George Phillips, wanted in Ana-darko, Okla., for stealing 200 worth of Anadarko school bonds, who was arrested recently in Portland but escaped, was rearrested yesteriay at Hotel Wellington. In this city. When the alleged theft was committed. Phillips, who is a contractor and builder, was executing a contract for the erection of several school-