PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## WHOLE NATION **GOES ON STRIKE**

Revolution Causes Terror in Russia.

### (MMENSE MEETINGS ARE HELD

Trepoff Fears to Prevent Them Lest Storm Break.

#### **BLOOD FLOWS IN WARSAW**

Revolutionists Try to Provoke Conflict. Which Government Seeks

to Avoid - Governors Threaten to Shoot.

#### EVENTS IN RUSSIAN REVOLT.

Revolutionists at St. Petersburg hold great meetings, which call general

Strike spreads from railroad men to men in all industries and employes of government departments.

League of Professions calls strike to continue until freedom of speech and assembly is granted and suffrage extended.

Trepost forbids meeting, then with draws order to prevent bloodshed. Food at famine prices, stores closed

half the day, panic in St. Petersburg. Kharkoff proclaimed in state of war, Muscow, general strike proclaimed. Great meeting being held. Douma in

Warsaw rathroads and telegraph nes connecting with Germany and Austria tied up by strike. Fire destroys large section of city.

Lods factory and street-car employes strike. Governors of Moscow, Lodz, Warnaw and other cities give warning that

troops will fire ball cartridges in case Troops pour into St. Petersburg and military guards stationed in all large

Strikers at Baku capture dynamite.

Crowds march through Reval, shoot-

ing, burning telegraph poles and singing revolutionary songs. Warsaw bank employes strike. into crowd. ki

wounding many persons. Agitators. stop street-cars, close stores. Cabiner to be created today with

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.-That the present situation cannot end without bloodshed is the conviction prevailing in from moment to moment are expecting a conflict between the troops and the revolutionists in St. Petersburg and news of trouble in the provinces, especially at Kharkoff, which has been declared in a state of siege. Governors have been instructed to take all necessary precautions to preserve order.

One of the most important members of the Emperor's council received the Assoclated Press representative today and said, with every evidence of deep emo-

The situation is a grievous and painful one, and I see no way out of it except by the employment of armed force. Please do not misunderstand me. I look upon the prospect with tears but it is becoming more and more evident that the troops will be compelled to fire. I can see no other possible outcome. The revolutionists and terrorists are absolutely bent on forcing a conflict upon us, and nothing we can do will satisfy them. The extension of the suffrage and the right of as. sembly will be nothing to them. They are determined to have bloodshed and we cannot avoid the issue. It is a frightful disease from which Russia is suffering and, sad and painful as it is, the goverument must act with force."

### Witte Appointed Today.

The Minister said that the law creating a responsible cabinet will probably be promulgated and Count Witte's nomination as premier announced tomorrow. Under the statute the Premier may or may not hold a special portfolio.

Count Witte spent almost the entire day with the Emperor at Peterhof, and he has not confided to his colleagues whether be intends to take the Ministry of Finance or no portfolio at all. The whole of the Ministerial body is also in ignorance as to whether they will retain their places under the new leaders.

Realizing that any attempt to interfere with the monster meeting at the university would inevitably lead to a bloody onthreak, General Trepoff, who an, nounced during the afternoon that he intended to prevent the assembly, instructed the police to close their eyes to the fact, and the meeting, which was attended by between 15,000 and 20,000 persons, passed off without a conflict. The troops stationed around the building were withdrawn, but in the court, the city bourse and other nearby buildings half a dozen companies of Cossacks and strong forces of infantry and dragoons were in

readiness to sally forth, if necessary. Big meetings were also held in the technological and art institutes and in two engineering schools. The students either of these meetings took any part in he deliberations, yielding the hospitality of the college buildings without attempt to clouk the meetings with the guine

f student assemblies.
With the hope of avoiding further meetings, at the university, General Tropoff

later placed halls in three different parts of the city at the disposition of the people for meetings, thereby granting the mand for the right of assembly.

#### Rebels Swamp Conservatives.

The meeting at the university beggars description. In the great open-air court, with no light except a few flickering canlies on a hastily constructed tribune from 4000 to 5000 workmen, students and professional men stood wedged together in the cold and wet snowfall, listening to revolutionary harangues. Another great meeting was held in the central hall of the university building and several smaller meetings were held in labor and secret

In all the sections a strong minority urged conservatism, but these were carried from their feet by the general en thusiasm, and resolutions for a general strike in every branch of Social Democ racy were adopted with a hurral. Even the chinoviks in the government service whose meeting was largely attended, were possessed of the same spirit and passed resolutions to stop all work in the government department tomorrow. This probably will include the government telegraph agency, and may put the telegraph and cable service out of commission. Another resolution which was generally adopted notified the authorities that the Assize Court building, in Litania street, nust be opened for a universal meeting of all classes at noon tomorrow, at which neasures will be adopted against any person who is reported as not adhering to the general strike.

A remarkable feature of all the speeches was the spirit of complete confidence that the success of the movement was at hand and the manifest intention, as the minister quoted in the first part of this dispatch said, to force an armed conflict upon the government. The meetings continued far into the night.

#### City in State of Panic.

In the city, in spite of the absence of disorders, there is a condition of actual panic. Half of the population is compelled to rely on candles or kerosene lamps for light, while the street lamps in a large part of the city have been extinguished.

The streets are deserted except for the squads of infantry and cavalry which are everywhere.

The shops begin to close in the afteroon in even the Morskala, Nevsky and other central streets. Many of the inhabitants shut themselves in their houses scarcely venturing out to make necessary purchases of food, which has mounted to famine prices.

#### STRIKE GENERAL IN MOSCOW

Great Meetings Being Held-Governor Threatens to Shoot.

MOSCOW, Oct. 23.-The general strike became effective this afternoon. All the stores, the banks and other business in-stitutions are closed, and the commercial activity of Moscow is at a standstill.

activity of Moscow is at a standstill.

Great meetings are being held in several cuarters of the city.

All the employes of the water and gas works and street railway lines struck today. The Governor-General has issued a proclamation to the effect that traffic on the Nicholaia & Moscow and Kazan lines will be restored and that the strike will not prevent the city from being supplied. not prevent the city from being supplied with provisions, of which there is an am-

ple stock.

The Governor adds that for the protection of peaceable people tra been posted throughout the city, and that they will fire with ball cartridges in the case of even the smallest gathering of people or the slightest sign of disorder.

The states cannot be possibly in ten years, there will be tew, any competitive rallways and it thereby be comes important while we can to establish these currect principles in law. The strikers are touring theh factories where work is going on, smashing the windows and demanding the stoppage of

work. The League of Leagues has divided the city into six districts appointing an agent in each territory to report conditions and to teoliect funds to support the

In the midst of the great strike move. ment, the National Patriotic League, ment, the National Patriotic League, which was recently organized to defend the autocracy, announces a meeting here for tomorrow to organize and arm a

militia to fight against the revolution. The city continues in a ferment. The chools are closed, but there was no serious violence today. In view of the alarming situation a

special session of the Douma has been convoked to sit night and day. The Mayor will convoke tomorrow in the town hall representatives of the nobility, schol. astic institutions and the different cor unions and professions, to discuss the situation.

The employes of the banks have de-lared a strike Agitators tonight paraded the streets, stopping the street-cars and forcing the stores to close. Patrois on guard everywhere.

detachment of troops in the suburb Muranoff this afternoon fired four volof Muranoff this aftern into a crowd, killing two persons and wounding many.

#### MOB PILLAGES GUN STORES Then Starts to Plunder Factories,

but Troops Interfere. REVAL, Russia, Oct. 27.—After pilinging the shops of the guasmiths today, a crowd proceeded to plunder the factories. were summoned and the shops

The crowds went in procession through the streets singing revolutionary songs, discharging revolvers and setting fire to the telegraph poles.

The vodka shops and all the govern-

### SOLDIERS GROWING RESTIVE

ment institutions have been closed

#### Feeling of Revolt Spreads in Czar's Only Main Stay.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27 .- (Special.) One development of the situation which threatens serious consequences is the feel-ing of revolt manifested by the soldiers themselves. The soldiers, like every one else, are suffering from the effects of threatened famine. They, too, are bethreatened famine. They, too, are be-ginning to turn against the government. Here is where the great danger lies. If the army deserts the government, the em-The number of men on strike through-

at the country is roughly estimated at 1,000,000. At the rate the strike is grow-ing, the number may be doubled within a few days.

### DRASTIC LAW RULES WARSAW

Agitators and Rebels to Be Shot, Says Governor.

manship to construct and maintain a system through which our own people are made to pay a higher price for our own manufactures than the same manufactures sold by the same pro-ducers command in foreign markets. I would WARSAW, Oct. 28 -- (Special.) -- The Gov. vary the phraseology. It is a high crime to defend a tariff duty that has such a result. I am a protectionist, born and hred, and I stand for the declease of our own manufactures. I want our producers to take them at a fair ernor-General has ordered every labor agitator found with arms in his possession shot on the spot. He has also or-(Concluded on page 3.)

# MAN OF THE HOUR

Cummins and Stickney Speak at Celebration of His Birthday.

### REBATES AND RECIPROCITY

Railroad President Denounces One, ex-Governor Advocates Other in Preference to Policy of Standpat on Tariff.

ST. PAUL Oct. 27 .- President Roose velt's 47th birthday was celebrated in St. Paul by the 'Original Roosevelt Club" tonight through the medium of a banquet in the large dining-room of the Ryan Hotel, at which over 406 covers were laid for enthusiastic admirers of Theodore Roosevelt, who, In the language of Governor Cummins, of lowa," was in more senses than one the man of the hour."

President A. B. Stickney, of the Great Western Rallway, who was assigned the topic of "The President and the Railroads," said: It is well known that ever since competitive

rallways have existed, the actual competitive rates have been made by the rebate system. The rebate is the offspring of competition and never paid except on competitive business, probably originated with the railways.

#### Cunning Way to Pay Rebates.

ingenuity which is now exercised by both railways and their customers to maintain the secrecy of rebates can be illustrated bet-ter than described. Since the injunctions were issued—and the terrors of the law are considered imminent-I have been told-I do not wouch for its truth, aithough I have seen what purports to be a copy of the contract between shippers and the routing agent—of cases where young men from so-called routing agencies in New York make periodical trips through the Western cities, leaving not bank checks, but packages of actual money, without note or comment, upon certain merchants' desks, taking no voucher nor receipt. Curi-ously, when these packages are counted, they are found to be exactly a certain percentage supposed to be 25 per cent, of the amount of freight which such merchants have paid a certain railway company since the last previous visit of the young-man who thus distributed hundreds of thousands of dollars He continued:

#### Rallways Have Monopoly.

Stating the girt of the law in a nutshell the railway companies have an absolute mo-nopoly and under the law fix the price upon that which they alone can produce and which every living man must consume (railway transportation), and the law makes it a misdemeanor for the customer to kick. In that a equare deal"?

It is wrong in principle, but as long as

practical importance, because unreasonable rates cannot be enforced. But in 20 years possibly in ten years, there will be few, i

Experience has proved that no commission can be a disinterested board of arbitrators while at the same time it is engaged in the prosecution of the case at bar. Hence, if the ecommendation of the President is adopted the arbitration commission should be appointed for the purpose of arbitrating disputes in re-spect to rates, should not be charged with the executive duty of enforcing the previsions of

executive duty of enforcing the previsions of the law or of their own decisions.

Mr. Chairman, never before has the Ameri-can people had a Roosevelt for a President. Never before has a President, in season and out of season, in official documents and from the stump, so courageously stood for the equare deal.

#### Roosevelt Man of the Hour. Governor Cummins of Iowa received

cheers when he arose to speak on "The President and the Tariff." Looking at our people from the standpoint of public affairs. I see three kinds of men. The first class is made up of lawbroakers. onscience violators and selfish hunters for

good men who are either too busy, too tired or too timid to organize a warfare upon the

the world's true progress. They are also few in number, but mighty in their influence. One of these men was born on the 27th of October, 1828.

October, 1838.

The Republican party has enrolled many noble men for the highest office in the land, but we never conferred the honor on a better son of the republic than he who now occupies the most exulted station in the world the man of the hour—the idol of the people— the commander of armies, the prince of peace—Theodore Rossevelt.

Governor Cummins briefly sketched President Roosevelt's career in public office, and continued;

I trust that a grateful people will, du all time, celebrate the day of his birth. If we are happy in the character of our leader, we are not less so in the history of our party. These advances to a higher civilization, to better laws, to National greatness

### Miserable Maxim, "Stand Pat."

It is not enough, however, merely to con-template what has been done. In these days of vast enterprises, of unheard-of accumula-tion of wealth by a single man or combina-tion of men, when the laws of the land can be used to foster and protect selfigh interests, it is as natural as the recurrence of the sea-sons that the rich and the powerful should mant party and to use it as an instrument permote their welfare against the common welfare. It will require all the virtus of the olden days and all the strength of modern character to resist these aggressions. There is a benumbing spirit which seems to be fascinating some of the members of our party and that has found expression in the phraseclogy of the gambler-"stand pat." I predict that, if the party meets disaster and down-fall, there will be floating over its retreating columns this miserable maxim, "Stand pat."
If it is victorious and triumphant, as I believe
it will be, the flag that will lead its gallant osts into the future will bear another motto

which compels our consumers to pay more than a fair American price, we long as I have voice and strength.

The time has come when statesmanship de-

merican price, but I shall fight the duty

mands that through reciprocity in some form or other our farmers shall be nermitted to enter foreign markets with their products upon even terms with their competitors everywhere. It will not satisfy them to say

that we are prosperous.

Congressman J. Adam Bede handled the topic, "The President and Congress' in a witty manner. Mr. Bede's speech closed the celebration.

#### HIS FAREWELL TO NORWAY Oscar Declines Crown for Membe of His Family.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden. Oct. 27.-King Oscar has definitely and formally declined the offer of the Norwegian throne to a Prince of the House of Bernadotte, and in a letter to the President of the Storth-ing finally severs his connection with Norway. The letter, which is dated October 26 is as follows:

After having, in the name of Sweden, reognized Norway as a state completely sepa-rated from Sweden, I inform you of my declsion to relinquish the crown of Norway, which, notwithe sading all my good inten-tions, has given me in the course of years so many bitter cares. Moreover, I could no longer wear it to the benefit of the country under the illegal decision the Storthing has rendered. But I desire only the welfare of the country and the nation toward which I have entertained a sincere affection ever since my routh, and to the happiness of which it has always been my heart's desire to contribute so look as the means to that end could be reconciled with the duties entailed by my po-

sition as King of both countries of the Scan-dinavian Petinsula.

In view of the turn the mutual relations be-tween the two countries have taken, I can-not think it would be conducive to the happi-ness of either Sweden or Norway that a prince of my home should account an election ners of either Sweden or Norway that a prince of my house should accept an election to be King of Norway. Assuredly there would not fall to arise in both countries a feeling of distrust which would operate as much against bim as against me. This distrust might only too eastly become an obstacle to the improvement of the mutual sentiments of the two nations, unfortunately segurated, whereas I hope to see pacific relations assured between them in a not too distant future.

cannot therefore accept the Storthing's offer. I thank with all my heart those who during my reign of 33 years have faithfully served me and Norway and who may even now enternain affection for their former King. In now bidding them farewell, I cherish at cere good wishes for them.

Debate on New King Delayed. CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Oct. 27.—At today's session of the Storthing the debate on the proposition of the government asking to be endowed with full power to negotiate with Prince Charles, of Denmark, for his acceptance of the crown of Norway on the understanding that a referendum be taken, was postponed until tomorrow on account of the indisposition of Premier Michelsen. There is no doubt that the proposition of the government will be carried by a large majority and that Prince Charles will be accepted by the great body of the people. CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Oct. 27 .- At

### King Gscar's New Title.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 27.—At a meeting of the Council of State today King Oscar announced that he would in the future use the following style and

"We, Oscar, by the grace of God, king of Sweden and of Gothswends." He fur-ther announced that his motto would be Instead The Welfare of the Sister Nations."

### CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

YESTERDAY'S-Maximum temperature, 61 deg.; minimum, 42, Precipitation, none. TODAY'S-Fair. Northeast winds.

President Roosevelt's steamer in collision but he suffers no injury. Page 4. Hitchcock still after scalps of Gove Brady and Sheldon Jackson. Page I Government summons ex-Controller Dawed as witness against beef trust. Page 3. Taft starts for Panama. Page 4.

Foreign. King Oscar declines Norwegian throne for member of his family. Page 1.

Rossia. racy in terror before whole nation on strike. Page 1.

Prepoff allows meetings to avoid bloodshed. but outbreak is sought by rebeis. Page 1 ar may grant constitution like British

ate law convention organizes for vigorou campaign; bolters form rival organiza outhern Congressmen united for rate bill. Stickney denounces rebates, Cummins denounces standpatters. Page 1. Split in Maryland Democracy may end Gor man's rule. Page 14. York Republicans nominate Jerome.

Harriman predicts competition in railroad building. Page 5. Terrible train-wreck in Kentucky. Page 3.

Sport. ack O'Brien knecks Al Kauffman out in 17th round. Page 7. San Francisco bats Portland pitcher out to tune of 13 to 1. Page 7.

Los Angeles wins from Seattle, score 3 to 0. Oakland scores 13 to Tacoma's 6. Page 7. Pacific Coast.

Stanford circular makes victous flings at faculty and prominent students. Page 6. Grand jury will commence Idaho land-fraud investigations today. Page 6, District Judge Stewart of Boise refuses citizenship to an educated Japanese

M. Bunn, Northern Pacific attorner Spokane, punches C. M. Levey in face Portland and Vicinity,

Hotel is visited by two highwaymen. Controversy arises over integrity of early Methodist missionaries. Page 10. . Portland woman changes into man as result accident and subsequent operation

Vater Board will send Engineer Clarke East to study merits of steel-riveted and cast-iron pipe. Page 13.

Mothers, discusses relations of school and home to Juvenile Court. Page 11. Franchise for electric road opposed by Har-riman counsel. Page 9. Five divorces granted by Judge Cleland and number of patitions for decrees filed

Willis D. Edmund fined \$25 by Municipal Judge for violating ordinance that pro-hibits slaughter-houses in city limits. Page 12. Mrs. Caroline Baum charges transfer of property to evade paying judgment. Page 11.

Children of Tony and Rose DeCicco gives into custody of Juvenile Court. Page 10.

# ORGANIZES FOR REFORM IN RATES

Interstate Commerce Convention Will Send Lobby to Washington.

### CAMPAIGN TO BE VIGOROUS

Fight for Roosevelt's Rate Policy Is On - Anti Convention Adopts Resolutions and Forms Permanent Body.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 .- The regular convention of the Interstate Commerce Law League today decided to carry on a vigorous campaign in favor of President Roosevelt's policy for the regulation of railroad rates. It will publish and circulate literature on the subject, get up petitions from every state to Congress and send a strong lobby to Congress in support of the Roosevelt policy.

When the convention assembled ex-Lieutenant-Governor Campbell, lows, took occasion to deny a report intimating that he was a Socialist, Incidentally, he criticised Mayor Dunne's

nunicipal ownership ideas. Murdo Mackenzie, of Trinidad, Col., president of the American Stockgrowers' Association, predicted that Congress at its next session would adopt radical railroad rate legislation, which will surprise the most ardent support-

#### ers of President Roosevelt's policy. Accept Railroads' Challenge.

Joseph H. Call, of California, presented the report of the resolutions committee, specifically agreeing to the method recommended by President Roosevelt as "the only constitutional and effective method for the supervision of rates, classifications and practices.

Ex-Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, n seconding Mr. Call's motion for the adoption of the resolution, said:

"This is a fighting age. The dearest things we possess in life are those which we fight for the hardest. A railroad past senger agent told me that the transportation companies intended to organize the tion companies intended to organize the merce laws as now administered or enforced business men in every voting precinct in as due to the delay in reaching a determinathe country to fight against this rate legislation, and oppose the election of every candidate who will not agree in advance to vote against President Roosevelt's policy.

"I said that we would accept the challenge and buckle on our armor. The fight is on and we must fight hard to win. Victory will be ours.

### Texas Will Be for Roosevelt.

J. C. Keel caused laughter by declaring that he believed Texas would go Republican at the next National election if President Roosevelt is a candidate for re

election. "Texas is the greatest Democratic state in the Union, but her citizens love President Roosevelt," said Delegate Keel, "It he runs for President next time I think Texas will be for him on this freight rate

Chairman Hughes appointed an executive committee to serve for the ensuing year, headed by E. P. Bacon, of Wis-

The finance committee submitted a re port recommending that a fund of \$10,000 be raised to send a delegation to Washington during the next session of Congress to work for the passage of the destred legislation. The plan of the committee was approved and \$7000 of the fund was raised by contributions made by the

The convention adopted resolution indorsing President Roosevelt's plan for Federal Government freight-rate regulation by enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce-Commission. It was also decided to send a copy of the platform direct to the White House by a committee of five. This committee is as follows: E. P. Bacon, Wis consin; J. H. Call, California; S. B. Burnett, Texas; R. W. Higbee, New

York, and S. H. Cowan, Texas. In addition to such action, the con vention determined to send President Roosevelt a telegram saying the con vention, representing 44 states and territories and a large number of bustness, commercial, producing and manufacturing concerns, had adopted resolutions indorsing the President's po sition on the rate question as laid

down in his message. At the close of the convention the executive committee met and organused for the ensuing year by electing these officers: Chairman, E. P. Bacon, Wisconsin; vice-chairman, J. E. Howard, Kansas; secretary, Adolph Muller, Illinois; treasurer, R. S. Lyon, Illinois

### Campaign for Rate Bill.

It was decided by the executive committee to organize in every state and enter upon a vigorous campaign for the success of the Roosevelt rate-regulation plan. According to present plans, a strong lobby will be sent to Washington at the next session of Congress, and business and commercial bodies in each state will be asked to petition the United States Senators of their respective states to vote for the Roosevelt measure. In addition to this, the pro-ceedings of the convention will be published and distributed along with other literature in the interest of the Gov-

The league was invited to hold its

ANTIS ORGANIZE ASSOCIATION

Adopt Resolutions Opposing More

### merce Law Convention today adopted the title "Federal Rate Regulation Associa-tion." N. W. McLeod, the temporary chairman, was elected president, and an executive board of vice-presidents from the different states represented was elected by the different state delegations and ratified by the convention as a whole.

The purposes of the new organization, as outlined by Mr. McLeod and by G. X. Wendling, of San Francisco, are to be the same as those of the regular body the same as those of the regular body, except that the views of the regular body are not to be followed as set forth in the resolutions. Beside the board of vice-presidents, Mr. McLeod was authorized to select a board of 12 delegates-at-large to formulate by-laws and rules.

#### Wants Railroads to Fix Rates.

A speech, which was received with enthusiasm, was made by Delegate Lane, of Alabama, who made a plea for careful consideration of the question under dis-cussion. In speaking of the need of im-

mediate legislation, Mr. Lane said;
"In six months the traffic managers of the different railroads of the country could agree on a blanket law of rates which would be fair to all. This is the day of the demagogue and the Socialist, and we must stop and consider things in a careful light before those forces run riot with us." D. M. Parry, of Indianapolis, made an address favoring the formation of a per-

manent organization. Daniel Davenport caught the fancy of convention in a speech attacking E. P. Bacon, of Milwaukee, a leader of the

#### When the convention resumed business the following report of the committee on utions was read:

Indorse Roosevelt. Not His Policy. We declare as a fundamental basis of our deliberations our confidence in the unquestioned faith, wisdom, integrity and high pur pose of President Rooseveit; our appreciation of his influence, which permeates every branch of the Government, every industry and all development of the entire Nation, and our

onfidence in his leaderable. We recommend definite action by this con-vention looking to the establishment of a permanent organization which shall be repre-sentative of every state and territory in the Union and shall be the nucleus for all fur-ther work that shall become necessary here-after to carry out the expressed will of this association. To that end we suggest the melection of a general committee which shall be charged with the duty of transmitting to the Congressional committees on interstate and foreign commerce during the next session the action of this conventi

We are unalterably opposed to conferring upon the Interstate Commerce Commission or any appointive agency the power to prescribe specific rates for transportation, believing that such action would prove a dangerous experiment inimical to the best interests of co merce and the continued development of this country.

Recognizing existing evils connected with

the transportation interests of the country. viz.: All forms of rebates or favoritism ex-tended to one individual or corporations to the desdvantage and detriment of others, private car lines, industrial terminals or switching these industrial terminals or switching lines, manipulation of freight classification, unfair and unequal distribution of freight equipment, etc., we demand the most right enforcement of laws, which, if found to be imalequate, should be so amended as to provide apeedy, efficient and permanent relief.

We recognize the great and almost universal dissatisfaction with the interstate com-

#### tion of questions demanding early and final settlement, and we urge upon Congress the 'experative necessity for providing the necessary machinery for relief.

Deny It Is Railroad Scheme. After several amendments to the report submitted by the resolutions committee had been considered, the report as

In addresses of its members, this connot come to Chicago in the interests of the railroads A. C. Roluffson, San Francisco; A. B. Mosa, Payette, Idaho; ex-Governor B. F.

#### gon; Joseph Geoghegan, Salt Lake City, and J. S. Goldsmith, Seattle. SOUTH BACKS UP ROOSEVELT

Canvass of Congressmen Shows

Unanimity on Rate Question. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27 .- The Picayune has begun a canvass of Southern Democratic members of Congress on President Roosevelt's plan to give the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to fix maximum railroad freight rates. So far every member of Congress heard from has declared in favor of the legislation demanded by the President. Congressman

J. Sharpe Williams, of Mississippi, says: Mr. Rooseveit is doing a good and brave thing in maintaining his uncompromising atti-tude upon this question. The South will benefit more from the proposed legislation than any other part of our common country. We would have been manufactures in would have been manufacturing, in my ion, two-thirds of the cotton of the United States today but for the existence of unfair preferential rates, chiefly on the raw ma-erial on its way to the mills.

Among the others who expressed themselves in favor of railroad-rate legislation are Senator A. Culbertson, of Texas and Representatives J. T. Watkins and S. M. Robinson, of Louisiana.

#### FLEES TO MEET DEATH Wealthy Woman Leaves Home Sud-

denly and Is Killed on Railroad. NEW YORK, Oct. 27.-With \$25,000 worth of jewelry and a large sum of money in her possession, Margaret Todd, 80 years of age, who is very wealthy, disappeared

tel in West Twenty-sixth street to East

usly today on the way from a ho

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.-A woman supposed to be Mrs. M. Todd, of New York, was found along the tracks of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway at the Oxford-street entrance to Fairmount Park, late tonight. Both legs were severed from the body below the knees and her head was crushed. She was found by a flagman who happened to be walking along the track. A patrol was hurriedly summoned and the woman was con veyed to the German Hospital, where she died a few minutes after being admitted How the woman met with the accident is not known, and the officials have started an investigation. From papers, news-paper clippings and letters found on the body the police believe that she is the wife of Louis L. Todd, proprietor of the Hotels Mariborough and Vendome, of New York. When found, the woman were diamond rings, diamond earrings and a diamond brooch. In her handbag were found a canceled Pullman car ticket from Jersey City to Philadelphia; also a check Jersey City to Philadelphia; also a check drawn by Augustus W. Flach, of 257 West One Hundred and Twelfth street, New Power to Interstate Commission.

CHICAGO. Oct 27.—The convention of bolters from the regular Interstate Combined to the r

# **GOULD'S ADVANCE** HAS OPPOSITION

T. R. Sheridan Raises Issue.

Application for Franchise by

### IS HARRIMAN LINES' FIGHT

Counsel for O. R. & N. and Southern Pacific, With Friendly Interests, Show Purpose to Con-

test the Ground.

#### OPPOSE ALIEN INTERESTS.

Application of Thomas R. Sheridan for franchise for an electric railroad to enter Portland on Front street is destined to meet with resistance at the hands of the Harriman legal department and property-owners of that section of the city aligned against the project. This antagonism took form yester day in a meeting of the street commit tee of the Council, at which General Counsel W. W. Cotton, of the O. R. & N.; General Counsel W. D. Fenten, o the Southern Pacific, and J. N. Teal, of the transportation committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appearing for property-owners, protested against the granting of the franchise, demanding that the identity of the backers should be made known. It is generally conceded that the project is in the interes of Gould's Western Pacific, and this seems confirmed by the pron titude of Harriman legal representatives and their friends.

It is quite apparent that Thomas R. Sheridan is not going to encounter any smoother sailing in his efforts to secure franchise for an electric road into this city than did his illustrious namesake of military renown when he made his fanous ride at Winchester.

The Southern Pacific and O. R. & N. have already got their hammers out for the enterprise, besides a miscellaneous assortment of hatchets, tomahawks and spears, not omitting a few blunderbusses and Gatling guns, metaphorically speaking, and at the meeting of the street committee of the City Council, yesterday afternoon, the proceedings took on the appearance of a roll-call of the third

house of the Oregon Legislature during the "unfriendly legislation" season. Judge W. W. Cotton, Judge W. D. Fen. on, J. N. Teal and others more or less prominent in the affairs of the railway corporations and transportation matters, political and otherwise, were there with bells, and all were loaded for bear.
"Who is this man Sheridan?" thundered

In addresses of its members, this con-cannibalistic expression of ferocity. "Who rention protested that its delegates had cannibalistic expression of ferocity." Who represents this Front-street franchise anyway?" their terror at the man with the big voice, dodged. He read from section White, North Dakota: Wallis Nash, Orefrom section 102 of the charter to show that propertyowners have a right to protest, and the there is opposition to granting any right of way for any road.
William D. Fenton, counsel for the Southern Pacific Oregon lines also spoke on the question. He insisted that the per-sonality of the men behind the applica-tion should be made known and pro-tested against the granting of such fran-

chise as was asked for

pose of the committee to pass a recom-mendation that the franchise be granted indicated that the opposition is organized and determined to contest every inch of ground with the new transportation system that seeks entrance into Portland.
The tumult had its origin in an application for an electric franchise into city from points up the Willamette Val-

strong argument though rather briefly, but the array of talent ready to partici-

pate had there been any apparent pur-

He made

and the Harriman interests saw the shadow on the wall of a competing road backed by the Goulds. There being no representative present on behalf of the applicant for the franchise, or he was too badly frightened at the array of hostile force to identity known, and in view of the magnitude of the interests involved, the co mittee set next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock as the hour for holding a special meeting of the body to consider the matter, at which hour, in case Mr. Sheridan or his representatives have in the mean time mustered sufficient courage to face the music, they will be allowed to show cause why they should longer remain on

### SAYS CLARKE STOLE STOCK

Borrower Sues Enterprise Bank for Missing Collateral.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 27.-A suit in ourt against the Enterprise National Court, No. 3, this afternoon, and directly charges T. Lee Clarke, the cushier, who committed suicide, with feloniously taking and hypothecating a valuable certifi-cate of stock pledged as security for a loan 27 years ago. The suit was brought by D. L. Patterson, of this city. He asks the court to grant him such relief as equity demands.

From a statement made today by E. P. Moxey, special examiner for the Federal the bank's condition is known.

### FIRE SWEEPING PRAIRIE

Devours Hay, Grain, Cattle and Buildings Near Minot.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 27 .- (Special.)-One of the fiercest prairie fires ever known in the vicinity of Minot, N. D., is raging eight miles south of Palermo Thousands of tons of hay have been con-sumed, also several buildings, a large amount of grain and some stock. It is rumored there has been loss of life. It is not known how the fire started. With a high wind it spread fast, and at last ac-