Morning & Oregonian.

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PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NICHOLAS BURNS ONE OF BRIDGES

Lets Aged Pobiedonostseff Resign.

BULWARK OF AUTOCRACY

Joy and Bloodshed Mingle in Transformed Land.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF JOY

Socialists Make New Demands, but Witte Will Win Moderate Liberals by Granting Amnesty and Universal Suffrage.

EVENTS IN BUSSIAN REVOLUTION

ST. PETERSBURG-Pobledonostseff resigns and Czar appoints him Sentor. Trepoff resigns. Whole city celebrates freedom. Reds and Whites fight on streets. Troops fire on crowd by mistake, killing many. Witte will grant universal suffrage and amnesty.

FINLAND-Governor summons Dist to pass new laws and abolishes arrary rule. Schators resign at demand of constitutional party, which demands manbood suffrage and Diet of one chamber. False alarm of Cossacks causes pante and 31 persons are injured at Heisingfore. Railroad strike stops all trains. Newspapers appear uncensored. Troops refuse to

PATROKOFF-Reserves refuse to PABIANICE-Infantry kill 8, wound

is in workmen's procession.

KIEFF-Whole population marches with red flags and sings "De Profun-

ODESSA-Police and soldiers, indignant at manifesto, aid toughs in looting Jewish stores and Cossacks attack m. Indiscriminate shooting causes

MOSCOW-Procession demands re lease of political prisoners and fights

POLTAVA, Kishineff, Dorpat, Bletstok-Troops fire on peaceable demon-

WARSAW-Railroad men continue strike for concessions to Poland, LODZ-Troops kill and wound ma

SOSNOVICE - Great rejoicing at

celebrating liberty, killing and wound-

KHARKOFF -- Railroad men hold thanksgiving and resume work.

of a constitutional era marks also the passing of Constantine Petropovitch Pobiedonosiseff, the aged chief procurator of viser of three Emperors, who all during his long life has been the strongest defender of the autocracy. He was unwilling to remain in office under a parlia mentary government and tonight presented his resignation, which was accepted by the Emperor, who at the same time nominsted him to the Senate, the restinging rescript addressed to M. Pobledo-

nostseff was published late tonight: Constantine Petropovitch: Yielding to ate and also desire you to continue your activity as a member of the Council of the mpirs, but liberate you from the functions chief procurator of the hely synod and from membership of the Committee of Minwith my grandfather, my father and my-self in the administration of the Orthodox church, you have acquired my exteen by your extraordinary capability and devotion to the throne. In divesting myself in your person of the services of a statesman whose and firm convictions were ever highly eciated by me, I find it my sincere duty

The first change in the ministry con templated by Count Witte also was indicated tonight in the published announcement of the retirement of Lieutenant-General Glasof, Minister of Education, who was nominated to the ministry from the army when the strong hand and fron discipline were thought necessary to keep the students in order. It was General Ginsoff who recommended to the Emperor the granting of autonomy to the

of the right of assembly. In the early part of the day great crowds of spectators filled the broad sidewalks and remained until the demonstrations assumed so turbulent character that the well-intentioned classes fled to their homes and the merchants hastily boarded up the windows of their stores and shops and barred their doors, fearing an outbreak which might result in pfliage and death. Such an outbreak, however, did not occur, and the day closed without Prospect and tramped time and again the

Bloodshed Mars the Day.

The major portion of the citizens tired out by the long celebration of the first day of Russian liberty, went early to bed, and at midnight the Nevsky Prospect was deserted, except for crowds of roughs, armed with clubs, who paraded the avenue singing the national anthem as well as revolutionary songs, and who had fre-

quent collisions with each other, dur-

of the Seminoff Regiment, where crowd of demonstrants, in attempting to march to the Technical Institute, was stopped by Groops. Shots were fired on both sides, with the result that ne man was killed and ten wounded. A prominent lawyer and a professor were wounded in a collision at the Polytechnic School.

Another fatality resulted from the demand made by the crowds that hats be doffed before the red flags. An officer who refused to obey the demand was set upon, and beaten with the staffs of flage, when he drew his revolver and fired a number of shots, killing one person. In an affray at the Putiloff works several men were badly Ten or twelve men wounded in the conflicts on the Nevsy

During the evening rumors of colions resulting in heavy fatalities attained wide circulation, but the Associated Press is unable to confirm them. and it is officially stated that, beyond the fatalities mentioned above, no one was killed today.

Fears of Conflict Today.

The authorities, however, are more ap prehensive for tomorrow, when the liquor shops, which for the most part were closed today, will be opened, and when the agitators, after a day's incendiary ches, may be able to work a portion of the population to the point of a serious encounter with the troops or with the royalists.

The soldiers off duty today mingled freely with the demonstrators and fraternized with the populace. A number of them, including several officers, placed themselves at the head of one procession, provoking wild cheers.

A feature of the day was the intense nmity displayed by the orators against General Trepoff, the agitators universally demanding his removal, and at a great meeting in the university tonight one orator openly called for a volunteer to kill him. Count Witte, however, does not seem inclined to throw him everboard, at least for the present, and has also refused the proposals for the removal of the troops as sheer folly.

The forthcoming amnesty for political prisoners announced by Count Witte served to defeat a number of attempts made by agitators to stir the crowds up attack the St. Petersburg institution in which political prisoners are detained, and which is strongly guarded by troops.

Witte Will Win Over Moderates.

During the afternoon Count Witte anunced to a friend that he was not without hope that universal suffrage would than when he stands apart, high up on be introduced before the elections for platform. the state Douma took place. This anmoement, when it spreads among the Liberals, will enroll many of the latter among the friends of the new government against the Socialists, who announce that than a democratic republic on the basis of state Socialism.

If the agitators force a collision and

RUSSIA'S FIRST DAY OF LIBERTY

People Already Divide Into Parties and Blood Flows in Capital.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31,-All Russia today enthusiastically received the Emperor's gift of freedom, which the greater part of the people received with deepest joy, though in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other cities Socialists and revolution ists organized anti-government demonstrations and red-flag parades, which, with the patriotic manifestations, led to a number of conflicts between the "reds" and "whites," as the anti-government and royalist factions are respectively termed. On the whole, the day passed more quietly in Russia than had been expected, though collisions between the people and the troops are reported from Kazan, Kishineff and Poliava, and two men were

killed. In each of the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, the day was one such as the Russians never before have seen. The Slavic people, which, during the long war just closed, and the anxious period preceding the announcement of the new era of constitutionalism, seemed self-restrained and apathetic, gave itself up fully to the exuberance of the moment and

TREPOFF HAS RESIGNED.

PARIS, Nov. 1 .- The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Eclair says that General Trepoff bas resigned.

spent the entire day in parades and as semblies, which, for the first time in the history of Russia, were freely permitted. Under the order of Count Witte and General Trepoff, the troops generally were withdrawn from the streets of the cities and the fullest rein given the people to let out their enthusiaem in demonstra tions, which, so long as they were not destructive, were not interfered with.

Socialists Jump to Front.

It was a significant omen that, after fortnight of gloomy and depressing weather, symbolic of the days of the strike, the sun shone out brightly today in St. Petersburg and brought a radiant Indian Summer day. The scenes in St. Petersburg reminded the observer of events of football victory, but a thousand times magnified. From early morning the streets of the capital were filled with a mass of demonstrators, who paraded up and down the long and broad Nevsky route between the principal centers of demonstration, the Kazan Cathedral and the University, and, constantly augmenting, reached a grand total of fully 200,000 people, while down the Nevsky Prospect, late in the afternoon, Socialist agitators, consisting of both students and workmen and members of revolutionary organiza tions, jumped into the forefront of affairs

in St. Petersburg and converted the cele

ing which shots were fired. The most serious encounter during the day took place near the barracks HEARST SPEAK

New Yorkers in Thousands Pack His Campaign Meetings.

HOW HE CATCHES PUBLIC

Typical Roast of Trusts, High Financiers and McClellan .-- Murphy's Play to Win Vetes of Society.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- (Special.)-It is really astonishing to see the kind of meetings that greet William Randolph Hearst. Even the papers which are supporting McCiellan admit it, and a night with the candidate will convince anyone that there is considerable substance to

Mr. Hearst lives at Lexington avenue and Twenty-eighth street, in the only house in the city where a President of the United States took the oath of office, It was the home of Chester Alan Arthur, and after the assassination of Garfield Arthur was sworn in in the parior of the house. In that very place Mr. Hearst has arranged to be sworn in as Mayor, for he is thoroughly convinced that he cannot fail of election. I went out campaigning with Mr. Hearst the other night, and here is what happened:

The candidate left his home shortly before 8 o'clock and walked over to Third avenue, where he boarded an elevated train. Mr. Hearst does not believe in campaigning in autos or carriages unless he is compelled to, and it has proven a popular novelty. On the train, of course he was immediately recognized. The passengers cheered, pressed forward to shake his hand and wish him all kinds of luck The guards left their posts and joined in the celebration. Traction campaigning is something new, but I believe it pays, for the candidate gets closer to the voters

Speech Which Catches Crowd.

Hearst's first speech of the evening was away up in the Bronx in a hall which is comfortably filled when 1300 people are they will be satisfied with nothing less tuside. But he faced a crowd of 2000. Heaven only knows how they got in there, but they did. A body guard of police managed to pry a way through the crowd the army stands firm, the resultant with night sticks, and he reached the bloodshed will be upt to react against platform. It was a progress distinguished them and to drive all except the radical by the "laying on of hands." Everybody element into the government camp, as suring Count Witte a strong majority in him on the head or slap him on the back.

'He will have to wear armor if this keeps on," grunted one of the policemen. The keynote of the meeting was enthusiasm. Everything the speaker said was cheered, and when the Mayoralty omines reached the platform he was applauded for ten minutes, actual time. Outside the hall was a crowd of nearly soos It was raining, but the rain did no

seem to dampen the enthusiasm. Hearst has been surprising his friends by the speeches he is making. He writes them himself, contrary to general belief, and they invariably strike a responsive

At this particular meeting he discuss the trusts. He started by telling his hearers that they all knew how the ice trust robbed them in Summer, the coal trust robbed them in Winter and the gas true robbed them all the year around From this he gradually worked around to the political trust, which, he declared, was organized on the same line, for the pur pose of preventing the voters from nomiating men who would properly repre-

"Of this delightful organization," he ontinued, "Thomas F. Ryan is president, August Belmont, John A. McCall, Richard A. McCurdy and J. P. Morgan are direc tors, Charles F. Murphy, Patrick H. Mc Carren and B. B. Odell, Jr., are general agents, and George B. McClellan is office

Wild cheers greeted this designation of the Mayor. When they subsided, Mr. Hearst continued reproachfully: "You should not laugh at the office boy. Mr. McCall had a colored messenger in the New York Life who signed checks fo \$4,208,000" (this testimony was brought on at the insurance inquiry) "and the pogas steal, designed to make the gas trust supreme for evermore."

Whereupon there was more real, gen-

Hearst Club on "L" Train.

Another trip in a trolley car took the andidate to a second meeting, this time on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, In and about the hall were 10,000 people Traffic was blocked, and enthusiasm was unbounded. Mrs. Hearst delivered another speech under practically the same

When he boarded an "L" train on his way down-town the most remarkable demonstration of the evening occurred. The passengers thronged about him, and insisted on a speech. And he made it hanging on to a strap, while the train rocked along, the car occasionally punctuating his remarks with a bang as it bounced over a switch.

When the nominee's remarks were con cluded, the passengers organized a Hearst club on the spot. One hundred and ter members were enrolled, and a full staff of officers elected. The name chosen was the "L" Passengers Hearst Campaign Club. I believe this is the first organization of its kind on record. It certainly is novelty in this city.

Murphy's Blind Confidence.

Speaking of these particular meetings he sedate Brooklyn Eagle, which, Sy the way, is supporting McClellan, tooth and nail, had the following to may, in an

Hall last night, and was amazed at what I saw and heard. It is my housest belief that if the election were to be held tomorrow. Hearst would win by 100,000 votes. And the sad part of it all is that Murphy sits com-placently behind his desk and thinks that things are moving almost smoothly for the Wigwam as usual."

Murphy's optimism is not shared by his as-sociates, and criticisms like the foregoing may be heard on every hand.

Tammany Invades Society.

The Tammany men have arranged society ratification meeting," which is to be held in Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the Citizens' Independent Democracy, of which Francis Burton Harrison is president. It is planned to have a great many prominent Democrats present, and the event will take on the character of a society affair. Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker will preside and speak. Ex-President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland have been invited, and a box is to be reserved for them. Carl Schurz, who, the Republloans claim, will support Mr. Ivins, the Tammany men say, has sent a letter stating that he will attend the McClellan meeting.

The principal speech will be by Mayor McClellan. Mrs. McClellan and a party of women will occupy a box, and at the clusion of his speech the Mayor will join this party.

Among others who will be present are Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, Mrs. Edward M. Grout. Mrs. Charles F. Murphy and Mrs. Clarence Mackay. The list of speakers includes John G.

Carlisle and ex-Justice D. Casly Herrick. This will be Justice Herrick's only speech of the campaign. Edward M. Grout and James W. Osborne will also speak.

Others who have secured boxes are John C. Calhoun, J. Ferris Simmons, John D. Crimmins, William Harmon Black and

Murphy will wear a "dress suft," and the Municipal Ownership League orators are pointing out that he would never have (Concluded on Page 4.)

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Ten minutes previous to Mr. Murphy's decaration that everything was lovely from a sensoratic standpoint, a Tammany man who sanaged the recent primary campaign in an uportant district in Manhattan said to a lend; "I attended the Heavy campaign to an antiportant district in Manhattan said to a lend; SAYS RESIGN

Necessity Demands Full Representation in Congress.

MANY LEGISLATORS SPEAK

Senator Mitchell and Representa tives Are Urged to Step Aside in View of Crists Which Faces State.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT MEN.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN-The need of this state is so great at this time that Senator Mitchell and Representatives Williamson and Hermann should resign,

STATE SENATOR FARRAR-It is not a question of guilt or innocence. These men can be of no further servios to the state at Washington. STATE SENATOR CROISAN-Senator Mitchell and Representative Willlamson should resign. Hermann should vacate his office if tried and

STATE SENATOR E. W. HAINES-Resignations would be a patriotic sacrifice. I am willing to leave it to

their own best judgment, REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL -Senator Mitchell and Representative Williamson owe it to their state to give place to others who can perform their duties.

ARY-I do not believe any good result would be accomplished by sending inexperienced men to Washington KUYKENDALL, PRESIDENT OF STATE SENATE-I doubt the wis don of making a public demand that

the accused Senator and Representa-

STATE SENATOR U. S. LAUGH-

tives resign. State Senator Malarkey, Representative A. A. Balley, Mayor Lane, G. W. Allen, president of the Board of Trade, and F. V. Holman also express opinions that the public necessity calls for resignations.

Oregon should have strong, active and forceful representation in Congress just at this time where now there is a crippled delegation lacking in influence and ower. This is the opinion moken pub-

The state and the Northwest are face to face with a crisis in the matter of the Columbia River appropriation. It is conceded on all hands that Senator Fuiton. representatives of nearby states, will in all probability be unable to secure the appropriations needed in the event of the great opposition which will be made to

such an effort. Never before in the history of the state. it is generally acknowledged, has such a demand the steady, earnest and untiring efforts of a harmonious and complete delegation from Oregon. And just at this time Oregon has but one man who is in fact capable of assisting the cause of the

state in the least, Voice of the People Speaks.

For all of these reasons and in view of the great interests at stake the opinic of the people as expressed by men in all walks of life and from different parts of the state is of great and overwhelming moment. This opinion is crystalizing around one proposition-that Oregon should be fully represented in Congress. are willing if need be to see men of the opposite political faith appointed to the Senate if their presence in Washington will in the least aid the state in securing recognition of needs and necessities.

On every hand the opinion is expressed that room should be made by Senator Mitchell and Representative Williamson and Representative Hermann for the ap pointment and election of men who will be able to assist in the struggle to be waged during the coming session of Con-

These opinions are not made by political opponents of the men, but by their friends and neighbors, by those who have stood by them through years of political struggle, in triumph and defeat. Some speak openly and clearly their thoughts. more talk plainly in personal and private conversation, but for reasons of former friendship and old obligations are loth to go on record before the people in support

of their sentiments. No one suggests other than in a spirit of regret that such action is necessary. All sive of their opinion that Senator Mitchell and Mr. Williamson and Mr. Hermann should step aside at this time for the good of the state.

Not Token of Dishonor.

It would not be considered a token of dishonor if the three Congressmen whose sefulness is clouded, made way for other men at this time that their state could be protected in its interests and future. On the other hand it is argued that if they were to resign and when their cases had reached the Supreme Court they were to be exonerated at last of guilt, then the fact that they had, during their trouble been loyal to their state, had placed their personal feelings after the welfare of the state, all this would work to their ultimate honor and credit.

the subject, for the question is a delicate one. There are those, however, who have subordinated personal feeling to loyalty of state and have made clear their posttion. Far more than these, however, are those who do not see fit to express in public what may be their thoughts in private. An effort was made yesterday to see all of the Multnomah delegation in

Many will not take an open stand upon

the Legislature, while as many of the Senators from other counties as could be located were questioned. Some of these told their views for publication. Others, for various reasons of the past or of the present, did not wish to be quoted,

Both Ought to Resign.

State Senator D. J. Malarkey, of Multnomah, takes a positive and yet a kindly stand in regard to the resignation of the men in question

"I certainly think Senator Mitchell and Representative Williamson should resign, and I have thought so ever sluce their convictions." said Mr. Malarkey yesterday afternoon, "I have had the kindliest feelings towards these gentlemen, and no one has wished for their complete exoneration more than I have, Without undertaking to express an opinion as to their guilt or innocence, it seems to that under the circumstances it is now the duty of Senator Mitchell and of Repre sentative Williamson to resign and give the state of Oregon an opportunity chose men in their places who will be able to render active service.

"That their convictions have put an end to their present capacity for efficient services in Congress cannot be disputed. continued Mr. Malarkey. "Under conditions, particularly at a time like this when our state is so much in need of a full delegation of able, active men in Washington, the public welfare should be paramount to all personal interests.

"The state of Oregon has been kind to these gentlemen, and I believe that they can and will, without the least injury of any kind to themselves, render a valuable service to the state at this time by stepping aside and making room for

"The probability of Governor Chamberfain appointing a Democrat to succeed Senator Mitchell is not, in my estimation, any sufficient reason why the latter should not resign," concludes Senator "Though I am a Republican, Malarkey. place my loyalty to my state above my fealty to any political party, and I certainly think that it is better for the state of Oregon to have a Democratic Senator than a Republican Senator who can render no services, or no Senator at all A. A. Balley, a member of the Multno-

the opinion that the resignations should be handed in, "I think," he said last night, "they should resign. They can do no good in their present condition, but only harm, in that they stand in the way of the state's having full representation. They can be of benefit by getting out of the way, and

I think they should resign."

mah delegation to the House, is also of

Need Active Men, Says Mayor Lane. "Yes," said Mayor Lane, when asked his opinion on the matter, "I think the men under conviction and indictment should quit. They can do us nothing but harm, and we need good, active, strong men in Congress now. The editorial in The Oregonian this morning suits my oginion to the dot and expresses my senients better than I could express them.

I think the men should resign. G. W. Allen, President of the Portland Board of Trade, also holds the opinion that it would be better to have a fu'll delegation working for the interests of the state in Congress.

"The Oregonian editorial is unanswerable in its statement of facts and logic," said Mr. Allen yesterday. "I have no itation in stating my I think that no one with the best interest of the people at heart would fail to heed its import and to follow its teach-

Demanded by Public Necessity.

Frederick V. Holman is of the opinion this time.

"I think that the public necessity such that these people, even if not guilty, owe it to the state to resign. If they are not guilty their acquittal will be an at Panama become insignificant." ample vindication and their patriotic motives in resigning would be greatly in

Other members of the Legislature and men prominent in the business life and of Oregon have expressed views similar with those above quoted. Some have, in private conversation, emphatically taken the stand that resignations by the clouded officials would be the best thing for the state at this time, and that they should be forthcoming. But these men have not desired to make public utterance of their views on account of social, or of political or of friendly ties of long standing. The conviction is practically made for a full and a powerful delegation in the halls of Congress.

"ALL THREE SHOULD RESIGN"

Governor Chamberlain Would Call Elections to Fill Vacancies.

SALEM, Oct. 31 - (Special.)-"The need of this state is so great at that Senator Mitchell and Representatives Williamson and Hermann should reaign and permit other men to go to Washington in their places," said Gov-ernor Chamberlain today. "They cannot show their patriotism, their interest in the state's welfare, in a more effective manner than by relieving the state of an embarrassing wituation. In my opinion, they should have tendered their resignations as soon as they were indicted, for their usefulness to the state ceased

and Congressman Williamson and Her-mann need not be taken as confessions of guilt. Regardless of the question guilt, their ability to conser the sea for which they were sent to Washington for which they were indicted, and they ended when they were indicted, and they ahould have resigned for that reason. Had they resigned at that time would now occupy a higher place in estimation of the people who have been pleased to honor them and the state would be much better off.

"Oregon's need of a full representation at Washington to look after appropria-tions for the Columbia, the Willamette, the Coast harbors and the Federal interests, is so pressing that if the two Congressmen should resign I would at once call elections to fill the vacancies." Governor Chamberlain declined to dis-use the question concerning his apcuss the question concerning his ap-pointment of Senator Mitchell's successor case the Senator should resign. oint a Democrat, not only because is himself of that party, but also cause it would leave all Republican aspirants an equal opportunity in the election of 1907. If the Governor had the appointment to make and should select

(Concluded on Page 5.)

COLUMBIA JETTY IN URGENT NEED

General Mackenzie's Strong Opinion

MONEY WASTED BY DELAY

Precedent for Making Exception in Its Favor.

FULTON URGES HARD WORK

May Be on Commerce Committee. Jones Can Help on House Committee--Officials Denounce Obstructive Members.

URGENCY OF JETTY APPROPRI-ATION.

There is no river or harbor project in the United States so desperately need of money right now as the mouth of the Columbia River,"-Gen-

eral Mackennie. Chief of Engineers, The only hope of getting an appropriation for the jetty the coming seasion, in General Mackennie's opinion hes in the possibility of securing an invendment to the sundry civil bill

"Talk about graft; that is an exonly drawing Government salaries under false pretenses, but are denying Oregon all representation in the House and dividing its strength in the Sonate. There ought to be some way to compel them to resign."-High Government official on Mitchell, William son and Hermann.

"If we shall secure an appropriation for any Oregon improvements it will be necessary to induce Congress to make an exception in favor of such improvement. We can only induce it to do so by establishing that such exeptional conditions obtain as will justify making the exception. Beconstruction of the jetty is much more difficult and expensive than construe for in the first instance."-Senator Fulton.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 31 .- "There is no river or harbor project in the United States so the mouth of the Columbia River," said General MacKenzie, chief of engineers today. "In my opinion," he added, "construction of the Panama Canal, from an engineering point of view, does not compare with the project we have undertaken on the Columbia River bar. This that it would reflect to the credit of the ef-foot channel project is one of the most men in the end should they resign at difficult problems we ever had to solve Our plan of solving it is all right, but we must overcome such obstacles as are not found on any other project in this country; compared with them the obstacles

General MacKenzie then pointed out why it is essential that a large sum should be appropriated at the coming session for continuing jetty construction. The money on hand remaining from the in the professional walks of Portland and last appropriation will last only a few months longer. When it is gone work must be suspended, unless Congress in the meantime shall provide further means for continuing operations. If work stops on the jetty while it is incomplete vast damage will be done by heavy seas, not along to the jetty, but to the tramway. which extends some way beyond the end

of the jetty. Bad Business to Stop Work.

From a purely business standpoint General MacKenzie points out that it is better to make an appropriation at the coming session sufficient to continue work without interruption rather than withhold money and in the end be required to appropriate not only enough to complete the jetty, but to make extensive repairs to the present jetty, and probably to rebuild the tramway. It is true that all river improvements degenerate if left unfinished and unprotected, but nowhere is this true to the same extent as at the mouth of the Columbia River, where the works are exposed to the full force of almost continual heavy seas.

General MacKenzie concurs in the view expressed in these dispatches yesterday that the only hope of getting an appro priation for the Columbia River jetty at the coming session lies in the possibility of securing an amendment to the sundry civil bill. There is a precedent for such The resignations of Senator Mitchell an amendment. Notwithstanding the sundry civit bill carries appropriations for only continuing contracts, an amendment was attached to the bill passed June 6, 1960, appropriating \$250,000 for repairing the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia. This amendment was secured by Senator McBride, who was then a member of the commerce committee, aided by Represcutative Tongue, who was on the river and har or committee in the House.

Only Topes of Success.

Oregon now ha no representation on the committees hand 'ug river and harbor legislation, but there h strong probability that, when the Senate re-organizes in December, Senator Fulton will secure the place on the commerce com tittee vacated by Senator Poster, of Wash agton. This It will give him strength he won'd not have otherwise, but unless two new Congressmen are sent here from Oregon, here will be no one in the House to co sperate with Mr. Fulton except Represe, tative Jones, of Washington, who is on the river and harbor committee. If Mr. a'ul-

(Concluded on Page 5.)