MURDEROUS MOB BURNS KISHINEFI

Climax of Outburst of Mob Frenzy

JEWS SLAIN IN HUNDREDS

Whole City Is Destroyed by Bands of Fanatics.

KIEFF IN LIKE CONDITION

Whole Southern Russia Convulsed by Furious Outbreak Against Persecuted Race - Ten Thousand Killed.

KISHINEFF, Nov. 4.-Kishineff's streets run red with blood. Jews are being slaughscores; homes pillaged, olled. Never before has such a violent anti-Semitic outbreak been known, even ere, where slaughters of Jews only recently hardfied the world

LONDON, Nov. 4.—(Special.)—The Odessa correspondents of the London Daily Mail and Daily Telegraph this morning wired their papers that Kishineff is in fiames and absolutely destroyed. They also add that three suburits of Odessa have been devas-tated by mole

It will be a week before all the horrible tale of Jewish massacres throughout Russia copes to light and then, when the full number of dead is known, its appalling total will be so heavy it will practically be

ODESSA, Nov. 2.--(4 P. M.)-A dispatch from Risbineff says: A horrible massacre has occurred here. Hundreds have been killed. All the hospitals, pharmacies and hotels are full of wounded and mutilisted

persons.

A triegram from Nicolateff says the whole town is in the hands of bandite who are devastating houses and shops, and beating people to death without the slightest hindrance. The authorities hear similar news from other southers eities.

LOND Nov. 2 - A special to the Standard from Odersa says: Three rallway sintions have been burned

between Odessa and Shmerinka, and the postal service has been suspended. Collistons between armed forces continued until late at night in three districts. Today's casualties are believed to have numbered on to strike tomorrow. The strike of the

Among the incidents I witnessed today was the following: A student and a girl girl fired, wounding one of them in the been granted. log. The Cossacks replied, shooting the student dead. The girl attempted to fice. DEAD NUMBER TEN THOUSAND but was abot, and as she fell it could be seen that the feminine dress masked a student.

The Kieff correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, under date of Novem ber 2, says:

Kieff Given Up to Murderers.

"The Jewish quarter has been given over to plunder, raids and murder ever since the Emperor announced the granting of a constitution. On that day, durenster demonstration in front of the town hall, a shot suddenly was heard. The Cossacks and dragoons immediately charged into the crowd, firing right and and the police and others dragged away the dead and wounded, numbering nore than 130, into the neighboring court yards, while the terror-stricken demon ans, who attacked them as they ran

At T o'clock in the covning an organixed attack on the Jewish quarter began, n the protext that during the week a portrait of the Emperor had been insulted the town hall. The lower quarter of the town. Pedlik, was sacked and alough the authorities promised a Jewish deputation protection, the pillage lasted night long. Warehouses were looted and people robbed; incendiarism was indulged in, and many were killed.

Police Only Fire on Jows.

'On Wednesday Acting Governor Karasa again promised Jewish merchants that mmediate strong measures would be aken for their protection, but the pillage assumed colossal proportions and the po-lice and military stood absolutely impassive, only firing upon persons who de-fended themselves against looters and on houses where Jews had fired on their assaliants. While almost all the Jewish houses were laid in ruins, Christian es-tablishments were untouched. Thousands of families have been ruined and the streets are filled with corpses.

"Attempts were made without success wreck the offices of the Liberal newspapers, and it is stated that some forthing lawsuits are likely to reveal the names of the prominent organizers of these attacks.

'Many corporations have wired to Count Witte begging protection, and he ordered that vigorous measures be taken, but without effect. Today the town is quieter and it is hoped that the reign of terror has ended, but the Jews still fear to return to their homes. Polief committees are being formed."

Plot to Massacre in Capital. A dispatch to the Daily Mail from St.

Petareburg, timed \$ P. M. reports the dis-

of Russia in the last 24 hours, and the death roll is still mounting.

Only Christian Symbols Save Lives From Murderers at Kieff.

LONDON, Nov. 4.-All Russian dispatches still are suffering considerable elegraphic delay. Many correspondents in Odessa and elsewhere report great difficulty in dispatching their reports, and they are obliged to seek the sid and protection of the military. All disputches received here go to confirm the continued

seriousness of the situation throughout

Russia, especially the anti-Jewish ex-

The Kieff correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the British Consulate has en riddled with bullets. The situation there, he adds, however, is improving, but during the riots bands of rowdles stopped everybody in carriages or afoot and comselled all to prove they were not Jews sefore permitting them to go on. Ladies' fresses were torn open to discover if they were wearing crosses. The British Consul was stopped by soldiers with leveled rifles, who, however, permitted the mob to wreck the house of a wealthy Jew. Nearly all the houses and shope display kons and other Caristian emblems.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg states that Prince Alexis Obolensky has been appointed to replace M. Pobledonostseff as chief procurator of the holy synod.

SOLDIERS JOIN WITH PEOPLE

Revolutionary Sentiment Makes a Great Headway in Ranks,

WARSAW, Russian Poland, Nov. Z .- A markable feature of the demonstrations here was the fraternizing of the people with the soldiers. The latter were carried about on the shoulders of the crowd, and were furnished with champagne and cigarettes. All classes of the population participated in the demonstrations. The rchestra of the Court Theater led a crowd singing "The Marseillaise." All

The greatest rage is felt against the Cosnacks, whose attack on the crowd before the City Hall was unprovoked. Many were killed or wounded.

At a Socialist mass meeting this after-noon two infantry soldiers in full uniform delivered revolutionary addresses, assuring their hearers that the revolutionary paganda was growing in the army and that the time was not far remote when the army would join in a revolution to overthrow a despotic throne. meeting resolved to exclude newspapers. bakers and butchers, and cates and res taurants from the general strike.

unication between Telegraphic. COSTO Warsaw and Odessa and Rostoff-on-Don

has been severed.

A bomb was thrown into the telegraph office at Odessa today, and II relegraphers were killed or wounded.

The authorities have released \$60 political offenders, who were imprisoned in the citadel.

A regiment of Dragoons has arrived here to reinforce the garrison. The post and telegraph employes threat-

druggists continues. A citizens' committee has been formed to assist in preventing disturbances. were driving in a droshky, the girl wear-ing a Red Gross armlet. Six Commacks tonight it was decided to continue the were quietly passing, when suddenly the strike until the people's demands have

Awful Slaughter in Russia's Celebration of Liberty.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2 .- (Spe is semi-officially calculated that in the rioting since Wednesday fully 10,000 have been killed and as many more seriously wounded in 50 leading provincial towns.

A plot to massacre the Jews here has been brought to light, and the officials believe there would have been a general uprising against the Jews had not the intentions of those engineering the assault been made known to the authorities.

AMNESTY IS PROCLAIMED.

Czar Signs Decree for Free Press and Liberation of Prisoners.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2 .- (Special.)-The official amnesty ukase has been signed by the Casr. By it the censorship is abolished and the official announcement has been made that all regulations issued by circular for the observance of the press are withdrawn and the chief of the press administration is prohibited from issuing fresh

Count Witte is advocating the immediate reduction of the voting qualification, so as to include all persons possessed of 100 roubles a year,

The Cast, it is declared, refused to abrogate his title of Autocrat Prince.

KIEFF IN HORRIBLE CONDITION

Police Lbok on While Mob Kills, Burns and Loots.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.- The Tageblatt prints. the following dispatch from the Jewish owner of three houses in Rieff:

Auti-Jewish excesses have been raging here for three days and all the Jewish shops and many private houses have been totally destroyed. The number of Jen-ish victims is large, and children and old people have been harbarously murdered while the military and police looked on with cynical indifference. The situation

The Lokal Anseiger's Kieff correspond ent represents the altuation as improved Friday, says the correspondent, passed The number of dead on both miletly. sides is abount 100, but many hundreds of persons were wounded and mangled, that city.

It is semiofficially calculated, says the work. Street railways are resuming and correspondent. that at least 1000 persons other railways are making ready for hushave been killed and 10,000 seriously inces. Traffic is expected to run regular-wounded in the leading 50 provincial towns. It by Sunday.

KNOX SMASHES SOUTH RUSSIA HAS RED FURY RAILROAD PLEA

Senator Clears Away Fog From Rate Question in Speech at Pittsburg.

LAW HURTS ONLY GUILTY

Equity of Government Supervision Is Explained - Experts Could Solve Problems-Only Simple Law Needed.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 2 -- The Pittsburg hamber of Commerce banquet tonight the founders' day celebration of the Carnegie Institute, was an event of National nportance, the roster of speakers being the most brilliant in the history of the organization. Congressman John Dalgell was toastmaster. Three hundred of Pitts burg's representative business and professional men were scated at the banquet

The principal speakers were Senator Philander C. Knox, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister; General A W. Greely, commander of the United States Signal Service, and M. E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, General Greely spoke on "The Army of the United States, a Civil as Well as Military Pactor in Our Country's Development." The Chinese Minister discussed The Commercial Relations Between China and the United States," Mr. Stone's address was on the "High Court of Public

Senator Knox was then introduced, and

Knox States the Proposition

The President believes that the power to pass upon the reasonableness of a challenged rai-road rate or practice should be ledged in sens-tribunal upon which can be also constitution-ally cast the power to fix a reasonable rate or practice in lieu of a rate found by it to be

began, through various devices, to concentrate this taxing power in the bands of a funct. The Government's efforts to Thick the concentration of power under the provisio of mining saws aboutd be supplemented testination which will prevent the abuse the power of graing the necessarily properly though any form of concentration under any chearmanness winasses. It commends their to us to be size each property though the property though the property though the necessarily concentration under any chearmanness winasses.

seem to be where to care the treat the creature of the treat the comptons.

The Wall Street Journal said, in 1962, in relation to the issues involved in the Government's attitude toward the Northern Securities Company. 'The railroads at this manner stand in service ranks facing the law, and the estilement of the present dispute involves a settlement on first principles. Ahuse of the railroad interests on the one hand, and of the interests on the one hand, and of the interests in the toward of the form of the toward of the interests in the form of the contract of the contract of the form of the contract of the toward of the interests in the terminal forms.

Congress Must Regulate Rates,

The proposition is that Congress can a suid at once chaot a law construing a ain features of the public demand for a pa-sion and efficient remody against uni-litons practices and leave to the fur-ily determination of the windows and necessi-certainty in research. altered and practices and leave to the leaveist determination of the windom and necessity
of degressing in respect to collateral and reated matters. It is the duty of Congress
o regulate commerce so as to prevent injusloc and imposition by the carriers. The
proposition to correct unreasonable realized
rates and practices goes no further than this.
It is tantamount to the proposition to correct
injustice and imposition. If you provide the
remedy, the evil will largely disappear. The
tendency for some time has been toward
fature dealing by the railroads with the public.
The enlarged and more effective provision
against relates and unjust discrimination
contained in the leatisfation of the 51th Congress affected fewer milroads and net with
less railroad opposition than it would hav
met ten years earlier, as many of the marmet ten years earlier, as many of the maroffice the post marrane has entered of the law to effect. One makes a mistake who as at the best railroad conscience of the approves the extravagent propaganting carried on to convince the public progrative legislation would be the railroads.

Only Affects the Guilty.

There is no ratiroad in the United States that can be in the slightest degree affected by legislation giving relief from unreasonable rates and practices unless it is guilty of unreasonable and unjust practices. There is no practice of any railroad that it adopts or anothere that take the declared to be unreasonable or unjust praced to be unjust and increasonable affer the fullest hearing and argument. There is no order that can be made by any extensional proceeding and proceeding or which it is proposed to pract that can change a rate or practice that is unreasonable or unjust without the order being subject to review in a folicial proceeding in the United States Court upon the ground of the unreasonablement of the order of the commitmetice, and there it not a law that these and probably no law could be emacted that found, prevent the court. It astisfied that injustice had been done the railroads, from staying the operation of the colors until the court had passed treas the special of the conference of the conference in the special of the conference. Only Affects the Gullty the order until the confrontier. In other words, the pairwell in lands

Lawful to Give Commission Power.

what I understand to be the main contention between the advocates of the proposition that a rate fixed by the commission should co-tant effect at once and the advocates of the hydrocation that it should not go into effect until approved by a court upon appeal. It is represely evident that, if the court in the first instance would not perform the lexis-lative act of fixing a reasonable future rate, it could not perform the same act upon ap-

Peal.

No device can cure the objection to sus-pending the operation of the commission's finding if passed upon by the court. Of course, I so not mean that is an independent pro-ceeding begun in the court the court could not, in the exercise of its discretionary pow-ers, when existed that the rate fixed by the commission was unjawful, enjoin its opera-tion until a final hearing. That is a power that inheres in the court that need not be conferred by statute and probably cannot be taken away by statute.

Experts Can Give Evidence.

The competency of the commission to pass topon the reasonabletism of a challenged rate is decided because of the technical character of the work, because familiarity with its requirements our only come through long training and experience. This argument might be potent if it were proposed to give the commission the power to initiate rates and practions. This, however, is not the proposition, it is not proposed to outlier upon the commission any greater or different power than courts of equity possess under a well-known branch of jurisaryabence.

The commission sits, in the first instance, to determine the reasonablemen of the challefiged rate or practice, and in so doing performs an

The commission sits, in the first instance, to detarmine the reasonableness of the challenged rate or practice, and in so doing performs an ordinary judicial function. There is no act or transaction, however technical, complex or important, whose legality may not be called in question in a court. Courts listen to the evidence of experts in mechanics, medicine, art, theology and finance, hear the sizedinitions of advocates on either side, and, without powinum special training in the particular subject, involved, determine the rights of the parties to the issue.

Without such power in an independent tribunal there could be no such thing as property rights. There can be no such thing as a right without a method of determining its salitance.

right without a method of determining the calistence.

So, its respect of a railroad rate or practice alleged to be unreasonable and therefore unlawful, whether it presents the simplest or the most involved question, the able experts who, it is claimed, are alone conjusted to comprehend and deal with these questions, may enlighten the commission and the computating shipper; and it follows, of course, if the weight of reason is with the railroad, the complaint will be dismissed. To conjecture otherine would be to assume that the coemission could not understand, or would not bred, a sound defense.

Upon the other hand, if the complainant makes good his charge of unreasonableness in rate or practice, the commission, exercising the delegated nonjudicial power of Congress, decides what would be reasonable under the evidence.

As to Courts of Commerce.

As to Couris of Commerce.

The different views brought forward relative to the creation of new courts or the appointment of additional judges have much that may be said in their favor and azainst them, respectively. Whether the existing Circuit Courts of the United States would be able to bandle the horrased business that the passage of the law proposed might impose upon them is a mere matter of competure. As between the suggestions of a permanent Court of Commerce in Washington, commond of Judges who perform no other duty, a Court of Commerce in Washington, occurred to Commerce the each circuit, and the succession of the General States, one may find himself at a loss to determine what if any, is a wise plant. In my judgment, I think that matter can be left to the future. Congress can well affect to abide the result of experience in these matters.

Short, Simple Law Suffices.

A very about and simple law would reach the root of the trouble. It should crevise that the topic objected and practices pursued by them should be just, fair and reacoustle. The power to determine these totic and practices about rest such the railreads and not be inferriped with carrier upon openially and after full hearing before the interestate Comprison Commission. The commission should have the power, if finds the compliant well founded, to declare what shall be a jost, fairly remuterality and reacoustle rate or practice to be charged or followed in place of the one declared to be unreasonable. This order of (Concluded on page 2.)

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If Granted It Means a New Transcontinental Line, Says Malarkey.

COUNCIL HEARS ARGUMENT

W. D. Fenton, Joseph Teal and Others Oppose Giving the Franchise With Strenuous Efforts. Matter Goes Over.

···· SAYS TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE.

Railroad interests and property-owners along Prunt street combined before the Council last night in opposing the franchise asked for by Thomas R. Sheridan. The strong opposition from ratiroad circles heads to the belief that they fear a rival is behind the new line. Attorney Dan J. Malarkey an-nounced that the franchise would probably be the means of admitting another trans-continental railroat to Portland. The matter is in the hands of the street

At an adjourned meeting of the City Council last evening the application for a franchise into Portland on Front street, made by Thomas R. Sheridan on behalf of the Willamette Valley Railway Company, was argued, the promoters of the enterprise and its opponents being well represented by men anxious to show the merits and demerits of the proposed franchise. Dan J. Malarkey and John H. McNary, attorneys for the company, and A. Welch, one of the promoters, spoke in favor of the franchise. Mr. Sheridan was present, but took no part in the liscussion. The opposition was out in force under the leadership of Joseph N. Teal, W. D. Fenton, Charles Carey, Ed Lyons, W. L. Boise and J.

Spectators Crowd Council Room

The Council room was crowded with by the report that the Gould line was behind the men seeking the franchise. There were no developments on this point other than a statement by Attorney Malarker that negotiations were now in progress whereby a transconthiental line would use the fran-chise, if granted, as a means of ingress to Portland, and that a more definite announcement in the matter would probably be made before the final action should be taken by the Council. No action was taken last night, other than to leave the ordinance as it has been-in the hands of the street com-

After going into a committee of the whole, with Councilman Annand in the argument for the Sherldan interests. We do not claim that the ordinance we have introduced is perfect," said "What we wish to determine is whether the Council favors an ordi nance of this character. If so, there will be plenty of time to discuss the details later. Every franchise is bound to encounter opposition from property-owners, who think that their property may be impaired, and oppo sition of a seifish character from th who fear that their business may be threatened. As to the first class, we must remember that the interests of the city take precedence of individual interests, and the second class is not deserving of much consideration.

Why Franchise Is Asked.

"Mr. Sheridan asks for this franchise as the representative of the Willamette Valley Railway Company, which intends to build an interurban line from Eugene to Portland and will have a capital stock of \$1,250,000. The company is backed by Rhodes, Sinkler Butcher, of Philadelphia; J. A. Pressing, of Chicago, and other reliable financiers. We are securing right of way along the proposed route and have surveying parties in the field at pres Our company means business and asks the closest investigation as to its ability to build the line. "If this were to be only an interurban line, it would be to the interest of the

city to admit it. It should all the more receive favorable consideration, as it will probably be the means of bringing another great transcontinental road into Portland. "As to the routs, Front street is in every way the best thoroughfare that could be cosen. Our line will not molest the business of this section, as the fran-chise provides that our trains shall not run there between 7 A. M. and \$ P. M.

We are willing to have our passenger business stop at Morrison street, but wish to take our freight cars to the terminal yards in North Portland. It will be a positive benefit to Front-street merchants, allowing them to receive and send freight from their deors."

Mr. Malarkey was followed by Jos Teal, representing cortain property-own-ers along Front street. He maintained that Front street was the one street in Portland above all others that should be free from railway traffic. "It will turn it from a business district into a warehouse district, and values will depreciate 50 per cent." he said: "Why do they not build up the East Side? There are several streets over there where the residents would welcome them gladly. Besides that we have no guarantee of the financial responsibility of these parties. Without casting any reflections, I wish to say that I favor the Missouri idea, and want to be

shown." Mr. Teel doubted that Gould was hebind

mittee of the Chamber of Commerce has kept in touch with these rullway projects." he said, "and there seems no reason to believe that the Western Pacific has anything to do with this. We have enough experience to warn us to use care in granting franchises. If there is to be a line in this part of Portland, let the city build a belt line down the water front and then open it to all the roads allke."

W. L. Boise Seconds Teal.

W. L. Boise also spoke for the property-owners and seconded Mr. Teal's remarks. He americd that such a rose would mean a loss of \$1,000,000 to property owners on Front street, and that it would be an advantage to the city if admitted on the East Side. "Let us receive then with open arms if it is an inter-urbar road, and all the more so if the Gould system is behind it, but not on Front

W. D. Fenton led the fight for the opposing railroads. He called attention the fact that the Southern Pacific had made application for a Front-street franchize long ago and had been turned down. "If any one is to have this franchise, it should go to us," he argued. "We have been ready to build this line for years, and will do it yet if given the opportunity. We have a depot at Jefferson street with 100 miles of railroad tributary, and are to connect with our main terminals. Why, we cannot transfer an ea gine from Jefferson street to the Union depot without taking it around by White son, a distance of 100 miles. We have already considered the advisability of running a line down the water front, and would prefer that route to Prout street, if it proves practicable."

W. D. Fenton Combats Argument.

Mr. Fenton combatted the argument that the new line would give transportation facilities to the mills and factories in South Portland. "There is no use to disguise the situation," he waid. These industries cannot be served by any other line unless we chose to deliver their cars from our sidings to their the State of Idaho: tracks.

Mr. Malarkey, however, took a different view. "I believe that some way can be found under the law whereby we stated. to serve these factories," he

Charles H. Carey and Ed Lyons presented the cause of the Northern Pacific and the Northern Pacific Terminal Company. They showed that the new line would cross many of their tracks and as seried that it would make it practically impossible for them to operate in their yards. "This line would cross 22 of our tracks in going a distance of 300 feet,"

Protests for Dockowners.

J. Couch Flanders protested on behalf of the dockowners north of Glisan street. He said that Northrup street, the only available thoroughfare, was filled up with traffic already, and if this line were ad-mitted they would have to abandon their District Attorney N. M. Ruick, backed

McNary elemed the discussion and presented a strong argument for the franchise. He said that his company was villing to adjust any of the details of the ordinance upon any reasonable basis the loot in the grab for state land, now to suit the Council. "What we want," telling what he knows to the Governhe said, "is to build into the city imme-diately. We intend to bridge the Willamette at Wilsonville and enter Portland der indictment or to be inc on the West Side, and Front street is the only feasible route. If anyone can show better one we are willing to change "It would not depreciate property values on Front street or transform it into a warehouse district any more than the West Side line has Fourth street. In chair, the proposed ordinance was the West Side line has Fourth street. In thon and place them on the trail of the read and Dan J. Malarkey opened the fact it would be of the same character as the electric line that enters the city of

First street. After hearing the argument the Cours. cit immediately adjourned and will take up further consideration of the matter at

CONDEMN HIM AS HERETIC

METHODIST BISHOPS DECIDE AGAINST MITCHELL.

Can't Hold Chair in College, and Will Be Tried for Heresy -- Prof. Torfy Also in Danger.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1-The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Epis Church will inform the trustees of the Boston University School of Theology next Monday that the plea of the trustees for the retention of Professor Hinck-ley Mitchell in the chair of Old Testament criticism in that school cannot be granted. Evidence of four students and Professor Mitchell's book, "The World Before Abraham," formed the basis of

his condemnation. a heregy trial in Professor Mitchell's con-ference—that of Northern New Yorkmay result now, and it is further said that the logical sequence of the ousting of the Boston higher critics is that Profeasor Torty, of the Northwestern Uni-versity at Evanston, Ill., who has writis itkely to hear from the Board

Measure Against Union.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 3.—The Canadian Typothetae has begun to import printers from England to break the printers from England to break the printers strike. The Typothetae was unable to get printers in Canada to take the places of the strikers, although union wages were offered for eight hours of week under open-shop conditions, couse-quently cables were sent to England to send men to Canada and last week at men left London for Canada. A member of the Typothetae said today that every week printers will be sent out from England until the required number is secured.

State Bank Closed in Iowa. SHENANDOAH, Iz., Nov. 2.-The State

Sank of Tabor, in., was closed today, pending an examination of its affairs. President H. C. Dye formerly was trustee of Tabor College.

FESTER OF FRAUD AND OF POLITICS

Idaho's Timber - Land Scandal

FACTIONAL FEUD RESULTS

May Make or Unmake United States Senator.

WHAT GOVERNMENT CLAIMS

History of the Expose Which Has Set All Idaho by the Fars and the Partisan Wrangle Which Caused It.

By Will G. MacRae. MOSCOW, Idaho, Nov. 1 .- (Staff Correspondence.)-The following is the cast of saracters in the land-fraud drama of

Senator W. B. Heyburn and Senator Fred T. Dubois, politicians, George H. Kester, cashler of the Lewiston National Bank; William F. Kettenbuch, president of the Lewiston National Bank; Clarence Robenette, bookkeeper of the same bank, under indictment for obtaining Government land fraudulently, William Dwyer, hireling, all the time timber cruiser; Jackson O'Keefe, Ivan

Cornell, also under indictment. F. C. Culver, lawyer, Democrat, archenemy to the defendants, who is preening himself because he brought the defendants under the ban of the law; George W. said Mr. Lyons. "It would simply shut Thompson, ex-vice-president of the us out and confiscate our property." Commercial Trust Company, credited head of the so-called Thompson-Johnson faction, something of a pamphleteer and political enemy of the Kester-Ketten-bach-West faction, which at present controls the political situation of Nez Pe County and has a strong grip on the

> up by Uncle Sam; Miles S. Johnson, his assistant; Special Agents of the Government S. F. O'Pallon and F. M. Goodwin S. P. Fitsgerald, timber cruiser, said

> Talebearers and other lesser lights, un-

Politics the Cause. It was politics that did it-politics that has set the State of Idaho on its head, so to speak, and caused President Roosevelt to unleash his sleuth-hounds of investigation and place them on the trail

Idaho.

They will tell you in Northern Idaho especially around Lewiston and Moscow, that politics had nothing to do with the exposures of the land frauds that are now under investigation here. Let see how true this is. To begin with, it was a Democrat who screamed from the stump in the campaign of 1904 that Kester and Kettenbuch had robbed the state of almost priceless white pine timber

George W. Thompson, who has fought and lost and won and lost again, head of a Republican faction, undoubtedly had a hand in the preparation of this bit of Democratic warfare, which has spread over the country through the medium of an unfathered circular, and has been thundered into the ears of Democrats by this man Cuiver. Does this sound as if there were no politics at the beginning of this fight and the exposures which resulted from it? Hardly.

Idaho's Political Fester.

So much for the beginning of this polit. ical fester. Now for the quiet political game which is being played as an aftermath. Senator Heyburn, whose term of office has still five years to run, and who heads with the powers that be at Washington, because of his stand on the forest reserve question, has been dragged into This, he declared in a conversation that I had with him at Lewiston, was done to injure his prestige in the state. He fee keenly the insinuations that have been sent broadcast that he had any hand in questionable operations, either in regard to timber lands or anything else. Senator Reyburn's visit to Moscow and purely for husiness purposes, but at the same time he was busy-very busy-IMPORT ENGLISH PRINTERS siting to hold his position with the people. It cannot be dealed that these rumored stories, baseless and malicious perhaps. have worked political injury to the junior Senator from Idaho, and it will take her-

tration at Washington. He known it and maybe you think he is not making good use of it. He also was at Lewiston Senator Dubots was quartered at the

same hotel as Senator Heyburn. There (Concluded on Page 5.)