TREPOFF STEPS OUT

Czar and Witte Yield to the Demands of People.

VOTE GIVEN EVERY RUSSIAN

Deposed Minister Will Guard Czar. Democrats Refuse Aid to Witte Till the Nation Has Adopted Constitution.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—(2:50 P. M.)—Both Count Witte and the Emperor have made another surrender. General Trepoff has been removed from the powerful position which he occupied, that of Governor-General of St. Petersburg and Assistant Minister of the Interior, and Russia's Premier has agreed to immediate universal suffrage.

Count Witte has been fully aware of the intense hatred General Trepoff's retention in office was causing, but he never questioned the sincerity of the Governor-General's co-operation in the introduction of the new regime. Nevertheless he realized the necessity of Trepoff's removal, and the Governor-General himself agreed that only his retirement would appease the popular wrath.

Czar at Last Surrenders.

The final obstacle was the Emperor, who had come to believe that Trepoff alone was able to safeguard the life of himself and family, but His Majesty at last yielded, on condition that Trepoff should become Commandant of the Palace, succeeding the late Lieutenant von Hesse, where his sole duty will be to take measures to protect the life of the Emperor.

The position of Governor-General of St. Petersburg ends with Trepoff's retirement, but the place of Commander of the Imperial Guard has been assumed by the Grand Duke Nicholas.

The Emperor, in agreeing to Trepoff's retirement, conferred on him the order of Alexander Nevski in diamonds.

The Russ and other radical papers which have been campaigning against Trepoff hail his removal with delight as being the first victory for the free Russian press.

Looks to History for Vindication.

General Trepoff claims to have been greatly misunderstood and says that history must eventually acquit him of being in any way the instigator of the shedding of blood and all the other horrors which Russia has experienced during the last fortnight. He said:

"The accusations against the police made by enemies of the government who have demanded nothing short of miracles are largely inventions. The whole government cannot be transformed in a single day, but in a single week wonders were accomplished. Amnesty was granted with freedom of the press, of which the press has taken so much advantage to calumniate me. Some of the demands of the people are absurd. The removal of the Trepoffs from the cities and the creation of a militia would mean civil war. The horrors at Tomsk were directly due to the militia, who fired on the people. We are living through a critical time, when the people are blinded by excitement and passion. As for myself, my own role will be recognized. I believe I shall be justified eventually, if only by the measures to which my signature is attached.

Universal Suffrage Granted.

The series of consultations which Count Witte has been holding with Constitutional Democrats, and even with the representatives of the conservative wing of the Zemstvoists, convinced him that it was useless to hold out longer if he was to continue seeking to secure the sympathy of the parties of the center. He therefore practically promised an immediate extension of the suffrage to include all classes of the population. The suffrage in the cities will be direct, and among the peasants indirect, through a single set of electors.

Even upon these conditions, however, the Constitutional Democrats finally late last night decided definitely not to hold office in the present Ministry. They take the high position that the Ministry is only temporary, lasting until the National Assembly or Constituent Assembly meets, and they are not free to accept office until it is demonstrated that they have the support of the majority.

Professor Niljukoff, in explaining their position to Count Witte, advised the latter to take a ready-made constitution, like that of Belgium, to Peterhof, and insist that the Emperor promulgate it.

Democrats Decline Office.

Dmitri Shipoff, Michael Stakovich and M. Gulchkoff were present when Prince Troubetskoy informed Count Witte that, in deference to the wishes and programme of his colleagues, it was impossible for him to take the portfolio of education, and the former, two of whom were slated for portfolios, declared that, under the circumstances, they also considered it wise to decline. It is generally believed, however, that they will not adhere to the resolution. If they do so, Count Witte will content himself with Ministers d'Affaires, in which either M. Memshutkin or M. Protasso, professors of the Polytechnic Institute, will hold the portfolio of education.

This is what the Democratic Constitutionalists desire. Until the people have spoken through a body elected by universal suffrage, they will refuse all connection with bureaucracy. They have even declined to hold their convention at St. Petersburg, upon Count Witte's invitation, considering it safer and wiser to meet at Moscow, where they are beyond the immediate influence of the government, and they are confident that any universally elected body which meets to formulate the charter of the new government will have a majority.

Counteracts the Socialists.

The violent programme of the Social Democrats, who are now preaching armed rebellion, if necessary, to secure a republic, will alienate many workmen who are still loyal to the Emperor and the church. Michael Stakovich, who is a prominent member of the party, together with Father Petroff, a Moscow priest, who is regarded as one of the most talented orators in Russia, and M. Alehim, Mayor of Kursk, are organizing a party within the constitutional demands to appeal to this class. One of the planks of their platform will be the separation of church and state, Father Petroff being a believer in the ability of the church to support itself.

Eight reactionary Governors have now been removed.

M. Millikukoff, who is well known in America, becomes editor of a newspaper in St. Petersburg which will be the organ of the Constitutional Democrats.

CLERGY MUST PREACH PEACE

New Procurator Changes Style and Calls Jews Brothers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—The orthodox clergy, under the direction of the new Procurator-General, Prince Obolensky, has issued a stirring appeal to the provincial priests to aid in the restoration of peace in the country. The document, which is written in the old Slavonic style, declares that the priests are unworthy ministers of the chalice if they stand idle while Christions are murdering each other and their "brothers, the Jews." It adds:

"We are the servants of Him who taught us to love our enemies. Let us elevate the cross for the blood which has flowed over it and, in the hour of freedom, teach the eternal truth, before which every party must bow down."

GRAND DUKES ARE ALL GONE

Czar Yields to Witte, but Bureaucrats Still Resist.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—(Special.)—The Chicago Daily News' St. Petersburg correspondent cables the following interesting story on the general political situation in Russia:

Count Witte said today to your correspondent, to whom he accorded an interview:

"The Czar has accepted the inevitable. The Grand Dukes and courtiers and the officials of the old regime are gone or have been given leave to recuperate from their labors. The newspaper censorship is suspended, even Gorky's Socialist organ being uncensored. The Douma elections have been postponed until the enlarged registration lists are ready. Russia without further disturbances will enter into a normal existence alongside the other constitutional powers of Europe."

Rioters Take to Villages.

"We are receiving staggering reports of new outrages every hour," said Baron Gunsburg, president of the Jewish Commission, to the correspondent. "The rioters, driven from the cities, have invaded the country, where they are killing and robbing and setting fire to Jewish homes. The reactionary officials do not forgive the Jews for their leadership in the reform movement. They encourage the robbers to disobey orders from St. Petersburg. Count Witte and General Trepoff are powerless. The persecuted and starving Jews who brought liberty to Russia are now receiving their reward."

Finland Shuts Out Garrison.

Conditions in Finland are not yet settled. The Finns refuse to allow the placing of a Russian garrison on their territory, arguing that it would enable the Czar to take back the concessions he has made. Russians insist that a garrison must be kept there, as otherwise St. Petersburg would be unprotected and Finland's vassalship would be useless. The Finnish military party urges war, if necessary. It contends that the excellently armed and drilled Finns should profit by autonomy to collect their forces and declaring their independence, arguing that Finland would be joined by the neighboring races of Esthonia, Livonia and Lithuania, that are of common parentage with them. These enthusiasts think, too, that other Russian borderlands, like Poland and the Caucasus, would imitate the Finns and also demand autonomy.

Witte's Policy Denounced.

At Peterhof, Count Witte is believed to be losing ground. A chief of the opposition, a Peterhof courtier and ex-Minister of the Interior, said to the correspondent of the Daily News:

"I have told the Czar that Witte's policy will inevitably lead him to the fate of Louis XVI of France. I am not against reform, but I am against yielding reforms while the rabble howls, thus whetting its appetite for blood. The country had begun to quiet down and business was reviving, but Count Witte's return to power and his equivocal behavior has disturbed everything. The economic strike has become a political strike. Lacking resources, it would have collapsed, but Witte's hurried promulgation of the Czar's manifesto, encouraging the revolutionists to demand more, disheartened the patriots, who saw the reds triumphing and upset the governments in Siberia, Finland and Caucasus and even at Odessa and Kharkoff. Hence, civil war and massacre of the Jews. Now there are revolutionists in the army and navy and among the peasantry, and the result must be mutiny and agrarian outrages.

Advises Strong Government.

"Therefore, I have advised the Czar to form a strong conservative government, to postpone reforms and re-establish order with no fear of strikes or a revolution, because the movement is now without the help of the Jews, who have had their lesson, and of the Finns.

"Fearing defeat in the elections, the self-appointed Moscow Zemstvo Congress will demand that it be transformed into a constitutional assembly, thus giving it legal power to depose the dynasty. Count Witte, instead of being indignant, is fraternizing with these people and has invited them to St. Petersburg. Meanwhile he permits the revolutionists to continue their wretched, incoherent Utopian propaganda."

MASSACRES IN BESSARABIA.

Mob Incited to Kill Jews by Lies of Officials.

ODESSA, Nov. 9.—Authentic accounts received here from various points in Bessarabia show that the anti-Hebrew outbreaks there followed the same lines as at Odessa, varying only in the number of victims.

At Kishinef the disturbances were preceded by inflammatory speeches, gendarmes and city officials near the Governor's house, asserting that the Hebrews had attempted to take the life of the local Bishop, and intended to loot the treasury. The mob thus incited started the bloody work. Carrying icons and portraits of the Emperor, the mob proceeded to Alexandrovskal, Pushkanskaia and Gostinkala streets, devastating and pillaging, unhindered.

A mob at Ismail Bessarabia, burned alive 11 Hebrews who had hidden in a hayrick.

British Ask Protection.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—The British Embassy here has requested General Trepoff to protect the British subjects at Cronstadt.

Bourse in a Panic.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—Operations on the Bourse today were demoralized by the Cronstadt report.

Money Market Almost Bare.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Money on call went to 15 per cent today, the highest rate for several years. Last Saturday's bank statement showed the surplus reserve to be almost exhausted, and since then large sums have been sent from New York to the interior, leaving practically nothing to be lent in this market.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was in New York today, and it was reported he intended to deposit several million dollars of Government funds with the banks to relieve the situation, but this report could not be confirmed.

Accused of Killing Sweetheart.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 9.—Austin Francis, the young man whom the police have been holding since the day after the tragedy, was today formally charged with the murder of Winona Newton, the 15-year-old girl whose dead body was found November 4 in the southeastern part of the city. Francis was the girl's sweetheart.

SERIES OF SALUTES

Cannon Roar Greeting to British Fleet on Hudson.

BRITISH BANQUET PRINCE

American and British National Anthems Sung and Rulers Toasted With Enthusiasm—Roosevelt Fascinates Louis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—At noon today six British warships in the Hudson River, in unison with double that number of American men-of-war, fired a national salute of 21 guns in honor of King Edward, who celebrated today his 64th birthday. Bedecked from stem to stern with gaily-fluttering flags of many colors, the column of ships stretched for four miles up the Hudson River, from Forty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street—by far the largest and most formidable Anglo-American naval force ever assembled in a home or a foreign port. The weather was perfect. As the last gun of the salute thundered forth across the water came the strains of "God Save the King" from the flagships of the respective squadrons, the melody being taken up by a thousand voices on shore.

The British squadron passed in through the Narrows at 7:28, the flagship Drake at the head of the column. As the squadron passed Governor's Island the flagship thundered forth a National salute of 21 guns, which the shore battery answered in kind. Without diminishing speed, the cruisers swung around into the Hudson River. The sight of them set the whistles of every craft in the harbor shrieking in welcome. Despite the early hour, hundreds who had gathered along the shore line doffed their hats and waved handkerchiefs in greeting to the visitors. Throughout this splendid welcome Rear-Admiral Prince Louis stood on the after-bridge of the Drake, pleased and impressed.

Special Salute for Prince.

As they came past quarantine station each ship had lowered her small storm color and hoisted in its stead the large ensign, which dipped again and again in answer to the salutes of passing craft. Stretching down the Hudson, awaiting the coming of the British squadron, in full dress, were the 12 men-of-war of Rear-Admiral Evans' fleet. Steaming to within 400 yards of the flagship Maine, the flagship Drake dropped anchor shortly before 9 o'clock.

Although the official salutes between the squadrons first occurred off Annapolis, as a special mark of courtesy Admiral Evans' flagship greeted the royal standard with a National salute of 21 guns. This keenly delighted Prince Louis, who later thanked Admiral Evans, when the latter, accompanied by Rear-Admirals Davis and Brownson, repaired aboard the Drake at 9:30 o'clock to felicitate the Admiral Prince on the birthday of his sovereign.

Thirteen guns hailed Admiral Evans as he went over the side of the Drake. Before the smoke of the salutes had cleared away, the President's yacht, Mayflower, steamer past and anchored near the Kentucky, off the Jersey shore.

Impressed With Roosevelt.

Ever since his squadron anchored, Prince Louis has been kept busy receiving and returning official calls. He found time, however, to receive this morning a delegation of New York reporters, who were cordially welcomed aboard his flagship and to whom he talked quite frankly of his visit to this country. He gave his impressions of President Roosevelt, saying:

During the three days I was in Washington I had each day an interview with the President, and that is an honor I prize most highly. The President is so many-sided and has such a command of knowledge that to talk to him is illuminating and instructive. He possesses the magnetic charm of our King.

I bore no message from the King to the President, except a kindly greeting in the name of King Edward.

I am anxious to impress upon you, first of all, that I am here as Admiral in command of this squadron. My name and my personality is of secondary importance. I am more proud of the uniform I wear and the flag I serve than anything else.

Round of Official Visits.

Later, accompanied by the American officers, the Consul-General and Captain Ryan, naval attache of the British Embassy at Washington, Prince Louis visited the Navy-yard. The call was soon over and the Prince then returned to Manhattan and paid his respects to Mayor McClellan at the City Hall. Prince Louis left the Mayor's office and proceeded to Governor's Island, where he called officially on Brigadier-General Grant and was received with military honors.

Hosts of visitors boarded the ships during the afternoon. The ships of both fleets were illuminated tonight. The crowds watching cheered Admiral Prince Louis as his barge came alongside the boat-landing. The Prince, accompanied by the officers of his staff, entered a waiting carriage which took him to the Waldorf-Astoria, where he was the guest at the annual dinner of the Association of British Societies.

Nations Join at Banquet.

The dinner was one of the most brilliant and notable in the city's history. There were 800 members of the English societies and guests present.

Sir Percy Sanderson, who presided, proposed the toast to President Roosevelt. Everybody, arising and cheering to the echo, drank to the health of the President and then sang the "Star Spangled Banner." Prince Louis singing it as enthusiastically as any of those present.

"Now, gentlemen," said Sir Percy, "the King." At the mention of the King's name the audience again burst into cheers and as one voice sang "Rule, Britannia," and then "God Save the King."

Sir Percy Sanderson read a telegram from King Edward's secretary, conveying the King's best wishes and then introduced Prince Louis, who said in part:

Prince Louis' Speech.

I wish to thank you in behalf of my men for the truly great reception that has been tendered us. There is not a man who does not enjoy every little and every big courtesy that has been shown us in American waters. We are grateful to you for giving us an opportunity of celebrating the birthday of our beloved King. It is being celebrated all over the world. I do not believe that even in England has the toast to his majesty the King been received more kindly than it has been tonight. I should like to say we all joined you heartily in drinking the health of your eminent President. We have been received by your President, and we feel the honor greatly, and we shall always cherish the honor. Words fail me to express the deep appreciation of the splendid introduction to this country. I thank you heartily, and I assure you we shall never, never, never forget.

The next toast, was to "The Navy," which was responded to by Admiral Coghlan.

Toast to Perpetual Peace.

Sir Percy Sanderson then proposed a toast to "Perpetual Peace Between England and America," which was drunk with three rousing cheers. Joseph H. Choate, ex-Ambassador to England, spoke on the subject. Mr. Choate said the toast meant everything for the world; that it meant everything for law and order the world over.

"How is it to be preserved, this perpetual peace between England and America?" Mr. Choate asked. "I know no better way—no other way—than this constant and perpetual cultivation of friendship of these countries in their relations one to the other. As long as two navies ride side by side in peace and officers exchange such courtesies as these, perpetual peace between America and Great Britain is secure."

Major-General Wade responded to the toast, "The Army." After he had finished there were cries from all parts of the banquet hall for District Attorney Jerome. Mr. Jerome was introduced and spoke briefly, pleading that his voice had been worn out in the campaign.

Considerable criticism is heard throughout the American fleet of the poor arrangements for landing along the New York side of the river. The matter is a source of keen embarrassment to the American officers, because of the interest with which this sort of thing is looked after whenever an American ship visits British waters. This was a detail in the hands of the city authorities.

IRISH OPPOSED TO ALLIANCE

Denounce Supposed Object of Prince Louis' Visit to America.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Sentiments in opposition to efforts to bring about an alliance between the United States and Great Britain were given expression tonight at a meeting in Cooper Union under the auspices of the United Irish Association. Speakers declared that the arrival of the British squadron under the command of Prince Louis of Battenberg was not for social courtesies, but was planned in the interest of an alliance between the two nations.

Justice Victor J. Dowling presided and the meeting was addressed by ex-United States Senator Charles A. Towne and a number of other speakers. Resolutions in denunciation of alliance of the United States with Great Britain were passed.

KING EDWARD IS AGED 64

Birthday Celebrated With Royal Salutes in British Dominions.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—King Edward celebrated his 64th birthday today at Sandringham. Congratulatory telegrams poured in from all parts of the world. The usual salutes were fired, and there were the customary celebrations in Great Britain and in the colonies.

Birthday Banquet at Milan.

MILAN, Italy, Nov. 9.—A banquet was given here tonight by the British residents in honor of King Edward's birthday. A toast to President Roosevelt was enthusiastically honored, and was responded to by James E. Dunning, American Consul.

Celebration in Canada.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 9.—The ships in port are gaily decorated in honor of the birthday of King Edward, and tonight the veteran army and navy men of Vancouver paraded in the drill hall to honor the day.

It is not observed as a general holiday, however, as is the case in London, where the Lord Mayor's show day happens to fall on the same date. Indeed, by royal proclamation, it is officially announced in all the government gazettes of the provinces, including British Columbia, that

"Whereas, the 9th day of November being our birthday, we deem it expedient that a later day be fixed for the celebration thereof;

"Now know that we do by and with the advice of our privy council for Canada, proclaim and declare May 24, 1906, the day for the celebration. Nevertheless it is our pleasure that the usual salute in honor of our said birthday shall be fired at all military stations on November 9."

Celebration Throughout Empire.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—King Edward's birthday was celebrated throughout the British emptre today. He was born November 9, 1841, and acceded to the throne January 22, 1901.

WARSHIPS OFF TO SCENE

Many on Hand to Suppress Revolt in Santo Domingo.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Navy Department has been advised by cablegram that the cruiser Denver left Guantanamo yesterday for San Pedro Macoris, Santo Domingo, to which place Rear-Admiral Bradford was ordered to send a warship because of reported trouble. The Denver should reach there today. The Department also has been advised that Rear-Admiral Bradford sailed yesterday with his flagship, the cruiser Olympia, from Guantanamo for Santo Domingo City.

The gunboat Eagle, which has sailed from Newport News for Monte Christi, has been temporarily assigned to Rear-Admiral Bradford's division in Dominican waters.

The War Department has received a cablegram from Colonel Colton, who is chief of the Government agents in Santo Domingo, dated at Santo Domingo, November 8, which says: "Everything perfectly quiet."

It appears that the advice upon which the State Department acted in requesting the dispatch of naval vessels to Macoris yesterday came from one of its own agents in Santo Domingo and was to the effect that a body of about 30 armed men had been seen a little distance to the westward of Macoris, which fact, it was feared, portended an uprising.

SENATE WILL RATIFY TREATY

Cullom Gives Root Good News and Discusses Cuban Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—(Special.)—United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, Chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, told Secretary Root today that he expected the Senate would this Winter ratify the pending treaty with Santo Domingo, under the terms of which the finances of the republic would be administered by United States officials in the interests of American and foreign debtors.

Senator Cullom also expressed the opinion that the Isle of Pines treaty would be ratified, despite the opposition of some American investors there who desired to have the island remain American territory. Mr. Cullom also talked with the Secretary about complaints that he has received from merchants in Cuba about the growing laxity of the Cubans in sanitary matters, regarding which Cuba is under pledge to the United States, and the growth of anti-American sentiment.

Only Revolt With Their Mouths.

SANTO DOMINGO, Nov. 9.—The country is perfectly quiet. The rumors that a revolution had broken out in Santo Domingo probably resulted from some wild talk on the part of irresponsible, unsuccessful candidates, which resulted in a few arrests being made.

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FOR ANNUAL STOCK SHOW

ORGANIZATION WILL FORMULATE ITS PLAN.

Meeting Will Be Held for This Purpose This Afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce.

An organization to formulate plans and arrange the details for holding an annual exposition and stock show in Portland will be formed at a meeting of prominent citizens to be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The general plans for such an annual occasion have been prepared by Julius L. Meier, who will be present and give an address presenting the project and urging the hearty co-operation of all Portland citizens in carrying it to a successful conclusion.

Some of the subjects which will be taken up this afternoon are the organization of the business men to carry on the work, the means of securing capital for the undertaking and the manner of its investment, suitable location for the exposition and its scope. These subjects and others will be presented in Mr. Meier's address and form the themes for general discussion.

Among those who will be in attendance at the meeting are:

H. W. Scott, J. N. Teal, H. L. Pittock, C. S. Jackson, C. J. Owen, F. A. Nitchie, A. B. Steinbach, Ben Selling, H. Ellers, C. Lombardi, George Taylor, C. F. Adams, Walter F. Burrell, F. D. Gibbs, C. H. Brunn, F. I. Fuller, W. H. Hurlburt, W. E. Robertson, F. E. Beach, W. C. Alvord, T. D. Honeyman, M. D. Wisdom, G. M. Brown, J. W. Bailey, I. L. Patterson, R. Scott, Sig Frank, A. Wolfe, W. P. Olde, I. N. Fleischner, A. H. Devers, L. A. Lewis, E. Ehrman, H. C. Bowers, R. F. Prael, Leo Friede, F. S. Stanley, Edward Newbegin, Henry Hahn, R. R. Hoge, Edward Cookingham, Julius L. Meier, Jay Smith, Hugh McGuire, J. E. Laidlaw, Paul Wessinger, A. L. Mills, T. B. Wilcox, J. F. Watson, J. C. Ainsworth, Charles E. Ladd, William M. Ladd, W. B. Ayer, E. E. Lytle, J. P. O'Brien, A. D. Charlton, S. G. Reed, W. H. Moore.

A general invitation is extended to all citizens to attend.

AT THE HOTELS.

The Portland—C. Fisher, San Francisco; H. E. Decker, New York; E. G. Fero, Seattle; G. Lippman, A. Lippman, H. E. Henock, O. Black, M. Klein, S. Leopold, J. V. Fuhbaum and wife, New York; N. V. Moore, Dr. Lawbaugh, Rochester; H. O. Hein, Kansas City; Mrs. Levy, Cascade Locks; F. L. Dunbar and wife, Salem; J. W. Rankine, Olympia; J. W. Blabon, Mrs. E. W. Lawlor, Miss Lawlor, Chicago; E. A. Young and wife, Miss Young, St. Paul; Mrs. W. Kilgore, Miss B. G. Kilgore, Morristurg, Or.; M. Ritchie, P. Ritchie, Pittsburg; H. M. Schiller, New York; L. Black, A. Rosenfeld, San Francisco; H. M. King and wife, Miss M. A. Kinney, Winona; I. A. Metcalf and wife, New York; H. B. Cronwell, San Francisco; J. A. Walsh, Helena, Mont.; Mrs. W. C. Stuart, St. Louis; E. Gardiner, Omaha, Neb.; D. Boyington, Spokane; F. B. Martin, Chicago; E. C. Waters, Columbus, Ohio; E. W. Tarr, Portland; G. G. Mackinnon, San Francisco; W. H. Eller, W. Foley, Hood River; B. C. Wright, Boston; A. F. Schaeffer, Denver; W. Auman and wife, U. S. A.; B. L. Davis and wife, Mrs. M. E. Lund, San Francisco; L. M. Herman, L. D. Elsass, Chicago; O. C. Hutchinson, San Francisco; Major A. W. Bruit, U. S. A.; H. Fothergill, London, England; D. M. Rochford, London, England; H. Steel, San Francisco; J. M. Risley, Palouse; F. M. Byron, Los Angeles; W. R. Jerome, Chicago; F. J. Pratt, Jr., Whitby, Wash.

The Perkins—E. W. Moore, Condon; Guy W. Phillips, city; Z. L. Keyes, Salem; E. Millaway, Seattle; Mrs. A. H. Gould, Washington; D. A. Snyder, Dayton, Or.; A. Enoch, Nome, Alaska; N. Soderberg, San Francisco; A. Hobart, Salem; James Fairfield, San Francisco; L. Olcott, Nome, Alaska; George Nuner, Jr., Canada; J. M. Schilling, Galesburg, Ill.; R. J. Berryman, Walla Walla; M. J. Flint and wife, Spokane; J. M. Kenney, Shanik; W. H. Weber and wife, Walla Walla; L. C. Henry, Seattle; C. L. Schen, San Francisco; Dr. W. J. May, Baker City; Emma Vigness, Vancouver; M. S. Williams, U. S. R. S.; Miss Broderick, Hoquiam; J. A. Denholm, Tacoma; Mr. and Mrs. Means, San Francisco; Almon Baker, Goldendale; R. J. Glinn, Mrs. M. E. Colman, Moro; M. G. Hanell and wife, Ellensburg; E. N. Jones, William Winters, Spokane; A. D. Stevens, Seattle; O. A. Lyman, Pendleton; Mrs. E. J. Woodlander, Drakeville, Ia.

The St. Charles—G. L. Seifert, C. W. Little, Castle Rock; J. Jones; P. Lynch, Gresham; G. W. Bowman, Lykens; T. Conhaun, Jr., C. D. Williams, Roseburg; F. Linnville, Astoria; H. A. Thiero, Minneapolis; H. R. Reed and wife, Latourell; C. H. Lang; A. Wright; C. F. Harrington; D. C. Allen, city; F. H. Copley, F. Haskell, Woodburn; W. B. Broson, Newberg; F. E. Shively, city; E. Bradford, Latourell Falls; M. A. Fitzgerald, Lebanon; G. W. White, Falls City; H. Wahl and wife, Halsey; Mrs. D. W. Mann; C. W. Christensen, Tacoma; W. H. Storr and wife, Hammond; M. Murphy, Sacramento; E. M. Welker, Collins; A. H. Bosorth, Woodland; C. A. Johnson, Felida; L. Jennings, Lebanon; L. M. Beaman, Aurora; R. W. Douglas; J. James, Rainier; A. M. Rydingsoard, Cosmopolis; B. A. Thiero, Minneapolis; C. Metcalf and wife, Goble; J. D. Bonner, Arlington; Mrs. T. J. Davidson, G. Davidson, Ione; S. W. Fraser, Boise; J. Lane, Ione; C. Hinshaugh, Hardman; L. Harrington, C. Hatzen, Moro.

The Oregon—B. G. Williams, E. M. Hutton, Seattle; James A. Maguire, San Francisco; James E. Nelson, Alaska; L. R. Osborn, Atlanta; P. A. Mortinsen, Chicago; Mrs. R. Hunt, San Francisco; F. G. Stiles, Racine, Wis.; A. Gitts and wife, Turlin, Cal.; W. W. Ward, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. Olson, Eau Claire; Charles H. Taylor and wife, California; O. J. Olson, St. Paul; R. W. McLeod, Minneapolis; E. Frost, Wrenoce, Idaho; Theo Reuse, city; Bert Lamont, Duluth, Minn.; Fred Trout, San Francisco; H. F. Anderson and wife, Winnipeg; J. A. Campbell, J. W. Huff, S. B. Hicks, F. J. Kwapil, Seattle; W. I. Richards, New York City; Frank Drake, Chicago; W. R. Hensen and wife, Chinook, Mont.; J. B. Amos, Denver; C. R. Jones, Bellingham; Irving Tucker, North Yakima; Alfred R. Wilson, Ellensburg; E. E. Starr, Harvieldelf, Or.; L. J. Phebus, Seattle; Mrs. C. C. Morrison, San Francisco; George Osborn and wife, McMinnville; Joseph H. Brown, San Francisco, F. P. Brown, Sioux City; Theo Witt, San Francisco; Al H. Clayburgh, Chicago; Mrs. George H. Veasy, Boston; Mrs. C. Bruntsch, California; J. W. Warner, San Francisco; G. R. King and wife, W. N. Latham and wife, New York City.

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