-'A'IX "TOA NO. 14,019.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1905. PORTLAND, OREGON,

POLISH REVOLT TO BE PUT DOWN

Russian Government Serves Notice on Nationalists of Ancient Kingdom.

MUST REMAIN IN EMPIRE

None of the Benefits of the Emancipation Manifesto Can Be Enjoyed by a Country in Open Revolt.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.-Poland is not to be permitted to become a second Finland. The Russian government, in strongly-worded communication published this morning, serves notice on the Polish Nationalists that for good or il the ancient kingdom of Poland has now become an integral part of the Russian Empire, and that while the government intends fully to observe the national rights of Poland, any attempt to wrest Polish autonomy from the Emperor would be considered an act of revolt and would lead the Poles into the sorrowful

paths trodden by them in 1821 and 1863. The Russian authorities recognize the gravity of the movement in which two antagonistic parties, the Nationalists and the Socialists, under the leadership of such Poles as Henrik Stenkiwicz, the nov. elist, have joined forces, and they declare that none of the benefits of the emancipation manifesto can be conferred on a country in revolt.

TROOPS RUSHED TO POLAND

Uprising Will Be Put Down With Iron Hand.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—Martial law has been proclaimed throughout all Poland and regiment after regiment of troops, upon whom the Czar believes he can depend, are now being rushed on special trains to put down the movement

for freedom in that ancient kingdom. Should the citizens continue in their demands that autonomy be granted them, next few weeks will witness scenes of massacre and bloodshed such as have not been witnessed since the last general uprising for a "free Poland."

The censorship is again very active and all messages from Warsaw show plainly that they have been tampered with in

STRIKERS CALL TO ARMS.

Citizens Urge the Defense of Homes and Families.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.-The strike leaders, after a conference which lasted o'clock this (Monday) morning, drafted an appeal calling on all citizens to arm in defense of their homes and families. The delegates to the union of unions decided to again stop all traffic between Warsaw and St. Petersburg, and orders to that effect were issued.

All workmen have been commanded to work not more than eight hours a day beginning this morning, and the situation is generally graver.

POLAND IS IN A STATE OF WAR

Czar Declares He Will Not Tolerate Attacks on Empire's Integrity.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.-An official ication issued this morning recalls the fact that the imperial ukase of December 25 last established a basis for the gradual renovation of the civil life of Russian subjects, and points out that the

measures adopted in pursuance of that ukase affected equally the Polish people. "In accordance with the please the exceptional laws hindering the free development of the nation were abrogated and the Poles were given the same rights as the Russians. Educational, municipal and

judicial reforms were introduced as stipulated by the decisions arrived at by the committee of ministers June 18, and by the ukase of April 30 regarding religious liberty. The general measures adopted by the government were extended to Poland which also was given the right of participation in the douma and freedom of meet-"Finally, October 30, the Poles were fully recognized as free citizens, thereby ob-

taining full opportunity to prove their capacity. By participating in a great creative work, they would consequently have gradually attained the ulterior progress of the Polish nation, with the end of the electoral institutions, which naturally would have sympathized with their fate.

"Porgetting the painful lessons of the past, the politicians who are directing the national movement in the Kingdom of Poland are making attempts as dangerous for the Polish population as they are insolent toward Russia, to bring about the separation of the empire. Rejecting the ea of working in common with the Russian people in the douma, they are demanding in a series of revolutionary meetings the complete autonomy of Poland, with a special constitutional diet, thereby aiming at the restoration of the Kingdom of Poland. Two political groups, one Socialist, the other Nationalist, who are opposed to each other, are united in this aspiration, which is upheld by many riters, publicists and popular orators,

who carry the people with them. "In different districts of the Vistula there have been numerous processions, the participants in which carried Polish | flags and sang revolutionary songs. At-

the schools, the state spirit shops, and community buildings, destroying all correspondence in the Russian language. Reports come that local authorities in delending order and public safety have been watering the earth for a year past with their blood, by falling victims to political society is impotent against the growing pressure of every organization.

"The government will not tolerate atfurrectionary plots, or acts of violence It declares in a declsive manner that as long as the troubles in the Vistula dictricts continue and as long as that part of the population adhering to political agitators continues its present away, these districts shall receive none of the benefity

resulting from the manifestos of August is and October 30, 1205.

There could obviously be no question of realizing pacific principles in a country in a revolt. Therefore, for the restoration of order all the districts of the Viscola and the country in a revolt.

tula are temporarily declared to be in a state of war.

"The future of the Pollah people thus depends upon themselves. The govern-ment has a desire to continue safeguarding the integrity and national rights of the Polish people extended by recent legis-lative acts, expects the people to recover from the political intoxication which has come over the Kingdom of Poland, the population of which has become a prey to the agitators, while at the same time it is putting the people on guard against entering a dangerous path which unfor-tunately they have not for the first time tred."

RUSSIAN LIBERALS OVERLOOK LESSONS FROM HISTORY.

Reformers Splitting Up Into Factions and Refusing Their Aid to Count Witte.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12-With each day's developments it becomes more apparent that Russian reformers have learned little of the lessons of history, and that Russia is destined, like other countries before her, to travel a thorny path to freedom. She seems determined to pay the heaviest price for her political education

This perhaps is not strange, considering that all the intelligent classes are engaged in a revolt against the old order of things, the moderates for the moment clasping hands with the ultra-revolutionists to accomplish the downfall of the autocracy. The result is that all the re-form elements are distrustful of the government and take pride in holding aloof, as if everybody connected with the gov-ernment was contaminated and there is no solid conservative element to act as a brake upon those who shrink from no political experiments, no matter how reckless

various factions into which the liberals are splitting and even those who advocate the very constitutionalism into which Count Witte is seeking to self-out the convergence according to would like to renew the struggle for re-action, unhorse the new Premier, and jettison the whole reform programme. They admit that Count Witte is the only man in the present stage of transition capable of coping with the court camarilla; nevertheless they refuse to assist him to get a firm seat in the saddle.

The danger of reaction is hardly worth serious consideration, however. Even the discomfited advocates of the old regime realize that the Emperor's step is irrevocable, that he could not withdraw it o place him in the attitude of a usurpe of the people's liberties would precipitate an immediate crash in which he would

be sure to lose the throne.

Nevertheless the failure of the reform elements to break with the Social Democrats and co-operate with Count Witte may prove disastrous and encourage the extreme agitators, which would be apt to provoke a continuance of clashes and excuses and in the end of force the government to resort to extreme measures. which, being interpreted as a return to the policy of repression, might precipitate uprisings.

Fortunately something like a realization of these dangers is coming home to a small but growing class of Liberals. For instance, Prince Eugene Troubetskoy, who declined to accept the portfolio of Minister of Education because the party with which he is affiliated is con to a constituent assembly, in an open letter to the public advises the people to support the new government in its effort to restore tranquility, and Dmitri Shipoff and M. Gutchkoff, who also declined portfolios, have returned to Mos-cow with the intention of organizing a distinct party of moderates to aid Coun'

The influential Slovo has become the organ of "the party of order," and even the Russ, while indorsing the action for the Zemstvoists in refusing offices, thinks that they could with propriety select a committee to act in an advisory capacity

with the government. The spread of agrarian disorders in Saratoff is a new and threatening phase of the situation, emphasizing the necessity of quieting the country. It is sig-nificant in connection with the fear of mutiny among the troops that the Council for National Defense has taken occasion to issue a public statement to the effect that army reforms for the better-ment of the conditions of the men, includ-ing the improvement of food and clothing and an increase of pay, are under consid-

The retirement of Count Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, when the utter. We can best express our feelings Douma meets, is certain, but he may continue in office till then. He is fitted There is horror in our eyes and terror neither by temperament nor training to hold office in a ministry responsible to a Parliament, where he would have to reply to interpollations. M. D'Iswolsky. Russian Minister at Copenhagen, enjoys great favor at court and doubtless would be the Emperor's personal choice to be the Emperor's personal choice to Count Lamsdorff, but the exigencies of the situation later might compel the se-

The new policy of national education, which is one of the principal planks of Count Witte's platform, will be inaugurated by the transfer to the Ministry of Education of all the imperial educational fings and sang revolutionary songs. At the same time there has begun the arbitrary exclusion by the Poles of the state language, even in governmental institutions, where its employment is provided for by law. In certain localities, bands

lection of another.

JEWISH BRETHREN

tacks on the integrity of the empire, in- Portland Jews Generous in gave gladly, almost eagerty. Donations to Russian Sufferers.

FUND NOW EXCEEDS \$7000

Large Attendance at the Meeting in Talmud Thora Synagogue Is Marked by Eagerness of People to Give Aid.

...... JEWISH RELIEF FUND.

The fund which is being collected to Jews is now between \$7000 and \$8000. In addition to the sum of \$3000 which has already been forwarded, \$2000 was raised yesterday at a meeting of the orthodox Jews of the city and several hundred dollars was received in collections at the Protestant churches. All contributions for the fund should be given to the treasurer, Ben Selling.

Moved by a strong feeling of sympathy for the persecuted Jews of Russia, the people of Portland are responding nobly with contributions for their relief. Within a few hours after the call for aid came \$5000 was telegraphed from Portland as the first donation and that amount is expected to be doubled or more than doubled within the next few days. Yesterday at a meeting held at Talmud Torah Synagogue, Sixth and Hall streets. \$3000 was added to the fund already raised.

The special committee of seven, which was appointed to raise money for this purpose in Portland, called the meeting, and President Adolphe Wolfe, of Temple Beth Israel, presided. The audience was made up for the most part of the members of Congregation Ahavai Sholom Talmud Torah Synagogue and the Free

Not Anger, but Pity.

The addresses that were made by proinent Jews of the city were short, but charged with deep sympathy for members of the sect in Russia who are now sufferers from the most cruel atrocities of modern times. The speakers did not dwell the government seemingly would recommend upon the barbarity of the Russian peo-let the country drift into anarousy that ple and government. There were few lift a finger to aid him. The leaders dis-play but distinguished anarousy and seeming the play but distinguished and seeming the second of the residence of the second of the residence of the second of the residence of the r play but disinterested patriotism, having political ambitions and being convinced that the present is only a stopcock to the government until the Douma meet. They prefer not to jeopardize their own future by taking office in a government marked for sacrifice, yet they appreciate, as does Count Witte, that the old faction which ruled so long at court would like to renew the struggle for re
suppressions of anger at the oppressor. The oppressor was the oppressor. The oppressor was plty for the oppressor and a day's meeting. Special cires is made by the committee in charge and emphasized at today's mass meeting upon the desirability of collecting funds from the desirability of collecting funds from special cires is made by the committee in charge and emphasized at today's meeting. Special cires is made by the committee in charge and emphasized at today's meeting. Special cires is made by the committee in charge and emphasized at today's meeting. Special cires is made by the committee in charge and emphasized at today's meeting. Special cires is made by the committee in charge and emphasized at today's meeting. Special cires is made by the committee in charge and emphasized at today's meeting. Special cires is made by the committee in charge and emphasized at today's meeting. Special cires is made by the committee in charge and emphasized at today's meeting. Special cires is made by the committee in charge and emphasized at today's measure at the down-trodden and religion to the people who are now the objects of sympathy of the committee in charge and emphasized at today's meeting. Special cires is made by the committee in charge and emphasized at today's meeting the phasized at today's meeting the p meeting was reached when the Hebrew death dirge was chanted by Dr. J. Shapo to the accompaniment of the sobs and tears of nearly everyone in the syna-

The opening address was made by the chairman, Adolphe Wolfe, who told of the call for help which had been received and of the steps that had already been taken in Portland toward relieving the suffering in Russia. He said that the committee in charge had met with the most cordial response and that the treasurer. Ben Selling, had received liberal subscriptions from Jews and non-Jews

"I do not need to tell you of the awful auffering of our people," he said, "for you are all familiar with the story. have been afflicted with the most collosal crime of history and what we are to give now will only afford temporary relief, but it goes with the assurance to our brothers in Russia that they are not forsaken, that they still have friends in this glorious free land and in this city. With this in view, I appeal in the name of all that is good and true and expect you to do your duty."

Earnest Appeals for Ald.

Isaac Swett, the next speaker, made a outhing appeal for ald and sympathy. Those who are near to us and dear to us are dying by hundreds," he said, "Un told thousands in Russia are weeping for children torn from them, for brothers and fathers killed and for sisters and mothers who have met a worse fate than death. The dead we cannot help, but the living who are suffering unknown tortures, we may aid. Orphans are suffering from hunger there with no place to lay their heads. They are crying to us for the comforts of life. Each day there are causes that appeal to each one of us for aid, but there is seldom a call so argent as this. Today all must give and give enough. The Jew who does not respond liberally is shamed before his fellows. Mr. Swett was followed by D. Cohen, who emphasized the call for contributions that had already been made

"This is no time for speech-making," he said. "The thoughts that we have today are in a language that no human lips can

There is horror in our eyes and terror in our ears. The most stupendous cruelties are shedding the blood of Israel, our family blood. We take the bearts of our Russian brothers into ours. For every drop of blood that is shed Jewish hearts are brought ever closer together, until there will be only one great heart beating throughout the world.

There need be no fear for Judaism. however. Our faith is in no danger, and will never end. It would be as well to think of plucking the sun from the heavens as to think of extinguishing the light

When the call for donations came Ben Selling, the treasurer of the committee, said that he would add 16 per cent of the

entire sum contributed. This amount is in addition to \$250 which he had previously donated. Then the contributions began oming in so rapidly that the secretary had difficulty in recording them. The people crowded to the front of the room. uxious to give of their money, and arly all of the contributions were made in cash. The larger part of the audience was made up of the poorer Jews of the city, and the gifts in many cases meant great sacrifice to the donors, yet they

Most of the sums given ranged from \$5 to \$15. Some of the larger amounts are as follows: A. Fleishman, \$120; J. Shemanski, \$100; John Dellar, \$70; M. Ostrow, \$60; Cohn Bros., \$50; Friedman Bros., \$50; Shandelig Bros., \$45; M. Segal, \$38; I. Friedman, \$35; L. Shank, \$33; D. Memesofsky, \$30; L. Rovensky, \$30; L. Dantoff, \$29; A. Lipman, \$28; Z. Swett, \$27,50; J. Nudelman, \$27.50; A. Rosenstin, \$25; Mrs. L. Dantoff, \$25; Isnac Swett, \$25; Harry Holzman, \$25; M. Gale, \$25; S. Margulies, \$25, and S. L. Goldschmidt, \$25. The total amount, including the 16 per cent donation by Ben Selling, was \$2000.

During the meeting a message exwas received from the Young Men's Christian Association. A resolution of thanks was passed in response, as were also resolutions thanking the press, clergy and citizens of Portland for the liberal response they have made to the call for aid.

The general committee hopes to increase the relief fund to \$10,000 within the next few days. Separate committees representing each of the three orthodox synagogues will canvass among the members who were not present at yesterday's meeting, and the general committee will continue its soliciting among the members of President Adolph Temple Beth Israel. Wolfe has requested that all contributions be handed as soon as possible to the treasurer, Ben Selling.

Philip Seiling, one of the most prominent Jews in Portland, has suggested that Dr. Stephen S. Wise, of Temple Beth Israel, who is now in New York City, he sent to Washington. D. C. to visit President Roosevelt as the representative of the Jews of Portland and the Northwest, and petition him to intercede on behalf of the Jews with the Russian government. Mr. Selling offers to defray half of the expense if this be done.

Information was received last evening that the Jewish people of Oregon City yesterday subscribed \$156, to be added to the funds in the hands of Treasurer Selling.

Seattle Is Raising Money.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 12.—(Special.)

At a mass meeting of Jews held here today, \$1500 was raised for the Jewish sufferers in Russis, and special com-mittees were appointed to make a canvass of the city and increase the amount to at least \$2500. It is planned to send the fund by telegraph to Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, treasurer of the American organization, Wochesday.

Ben Schloss, of San Francisco, vice-

president of the fourth district, B'nal B'rith, was the principal speaker at to-day's meeting. Special stress is made

OUTRAGE COMMITTED IN HALL AT KENYON COLLEGE.

J. E. McGarvey Supposed to Have Given Information in Pierson Institution Case.

GAMBIER, O., Nov. 12.-(Special.)-Bound hand and foot, gagged and left unconscious on the floor of his room in Bexley Hall, last night, James E. McGarvey, a student in the Theological Seminary of Kenyon College, was the victim, presumably, of the "unknown parties" mentioned by Coroner Scarborough in his verdict as having tied Stuart Pierson to the railroad

The student-body is much aroused over the assault, and is aiding Sheriff Clements and the police in the arresting. It is believed that McGarvey gave information to the Coroner which led him to render the verdict in the Pierson case, as a note pinned to his clothing by his assailants contained these words:

"This will do for this time, but if we one again it will be worse."

McGarvey was discovered by his room nate, John Brooke, son of Bishop Brooke, of Oklahome. A dollar and a half had been taken from his clothing, and a ring valued at \$80 stolen from his finger. Other money in his trousers pocket was not disturbed, and all his pockets had, evidently, not been searched.

WAILINGS FILL THE HALL Immense Jewish Audience in Lon-

don Voices Its Grief.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Pathetic scenes were witnessed tonight at a gathering of 10,000 Jews of the East End at London Assembly Hall, at Mile End, where a mammoth service was held for the Jews recently killed in Russia. The hall was draped in black, and the majority of those in the audience were ambient. those in the audience wore emblems of mourning. At the chanting of the fifth chapter of Lamentations almost all pres-ent burst into tears and mournful wall-

Rubbi Schewziwick in his sermon made an eloquent and touching appeal to Christlams to come to the help of the Jews, who, he said, for 2000 years had vainly protested against persecution and could hope for nothing unless the Christians out of their justice and charity endeavored to procure for them justice and freedom. In conclusion he suggested that all Jews go into deep mourning for a mouth and to into deep mourning for a month and to vote the proceeds of their self-denial to the relief of the fellow sufferers in Rus-

Assembly of Diet Called.

IN CASTRO'S LAND

Bermudez Asphalt Company Makes Charge of an Attempted Blackmail.

PRESIDENT IS IMPLICATED

General Matos. Leader of the Revolutionists, Was Paid Large Sum to Protect the Property of the Company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12-Allegations that high officials in the Venezuelan govern ment deliberately attempted to extort from the company the sum of \$400,000 are made in a statement given out today by the New York & Bermudez Asphalt Com pany in reference to the suit brought by the Venezuelan government for \$11. 600,000 damages for aiding in the Mates rebellion. The means used by these officials according to the allegation, included blackmail, confiscation of the company's property, the manufacture of false testinony and the making of decrees without regard to law.

The allegations made in the statement are based upon the matters, which, it is declared, were received from A. P. Carner, now receiver, holding the company's property for the Venezuelan government but who in 1900 was the company's agent at Caracas, and the representative of Colonel Victor M. Backus, who was sent to Venezuela in 1900 as an independent agent by the asphalt company. The statement concludes with an exhaustive re view of what it describes as "the asphalt company's actual relations to the revolution.'

In this connection it is explained that \$100,000 was given to General Matos by the officials of the National Asphalt Company on the General's request. Further sums aggregating \$30,000, were paid the revo lutionary leaders soon afterward. The money was paid, the statement says, to guarantee protection for the company's property at a time when the territory in which the company's property is located was in the control of the revolutionists,

Payments to Both Sides.

The statement maintains that the company at all times observed absolute neutrality, even going to the extent of pay ing customs duties to both the govern ment and revolutionists when the custom houses were controlled by the insurgents One of the letters from Mr. Carner to the Bermudez company, dated December 23, 1900, when he was the company's Caracas agent, which is quoted in the statement in support of the allegation of extortion, save:

They (the government's agents) are after money. That Castro is behind it I am morally convinced, and little by little I am getting closer to it. It is now only question of money and we can have all the justice we want."

Another letter, dated December 29, 1900 quotes Mr. Carner as saying:

"I have received a plump offer from an agent (well known to be such) of the dictator, is the effect that he would guarantee to put our case through exactly as I wanted it, and in such a way as to insure us against any future difficulties in the matter of our rights and properties, all for the sum of \$400,000."

While things were going on in this way the statement says, the company sent to Venezuela Colonel Victor M. Backus of Indianapolis, as an independent agent, to ascertain as far as possible, the true conditions there.

Bad Title Used as a Club.

"To this end," the statement says. 'Colonel Backus represented himself as the representative of American capitalists who were seeking investments in Venezuela. One of the fraudulent titles to various parts of the company's property most actively used as a club to extort money from the company was 'La Venezuela. Colonel Backus therefore entered into negotiations with Senor Fig uera, one of the guarantors. He promptly found that Senor Figuera was only a stalking horse for persons higher up. "Senor Figuera professed to act not only for himself, but also as the representative of Senor Felipe Arocha. Senor Arocha was a foster brother of Mrs. Castro, wife of the President, and resided at Miraflores, the President's palace.

"January 17, 1901, Senor Arocha wrote to Piguera a letter suggesting that Colo nel Backus come to Miraflores for a con-ference. Colonel Backus then had an interview at the palace with Arocha and General de Nazarres, Mrs. Castro's secretary. During the interview the two lat ter persons were in constant consultation with President Castro, who occupied the adjoining room and who once appeared

in the doorway." As a result of the conference, the statement says, the agreement was made whereby Colonel Backun was to pay to Mr. Arocha \$430,000 for "La Venezuela" mine. It continues:

Matos Came to New York.

"The execution of the conspiracy to ex tort money from the company and despoll it had reached this point when General Matos arrived in New York in the midsummer of 1901. For a long time affairs in Venezuela had been in a revolutionary condition. The region in which the comany's asphalt lake is situated was constantly swept by revolutionary bands, and the company was often forced in selfdefense to supply food to them in small quantities and sometimes to do other services.

"Prior to General Matos' arrival in York neither the officers of the National Asphalt Company nor the officers of the New York & Bermudez Company had any relations of any kind with him. "When in New York General Matos

called on the officers of the National As phalt Company and represented that he had, after much negotiation, united all the parties and forces opposed to General Castro. General Matos asked for a

Forced to Protect Interests.

"The company was confronted with a fermidable revolutionary movement which would be friendly or hostile according to the company's action on General Matos request. The company was also threatened with certain destruction of its rights by General Castro and those conspiring with him for its spollation. The officers of the National Asphalt Company therefore decided to give General Matos the amount which he asked.

"The money was paid for the protec tion of the company's property during the continuance of the revolution and for the protection of its just rights thereafter in case the revolution succeeded and without any understanding or obligation with respect to its use. During the entire continuance of the revolution the company, and, so far as it is advised, all its agents in Venezuela, as they were instructed to do, maintained absolute neutrality.

NO MORE TAINTED MONEY

AMERICAN BOARD ACCEPTS DR. GLADDEN'S VIEWS.

Moral Issues Will Not Be Raised Hereafter, Says Church Moderator, in Soliciting Funds.

COLUMBUS. O., Nov. 12 .- Dr. Washington Gladden, moderator of the Congregational Church of the United States, announced today from his pulpit that the controversy over "lainted noney" seems to have been settled so far as the Congregational Church is to go or to stay, concerned. In an address upon the Senator Burrow work of the Congregational Church,

"There is no longer any diversity of opinion among us respecting the prin-ciples which should guide us in our work. You are familiar with the resointion which I offered at Scattle, which was as follows:

"Resolved, That the officers of the board should not invite or solicit dona-tions to its funds from persons whose gains have been made in methods rep-rehensible or socially injurious.'
"I am permitted today to make, re-

specting this, the following statement: "The principle for which we contend was not voted down at Seattle, the board simply declined to take action upon it. It is now said that the prinupon it. It is now said that the principle will be respected in the future action of the board. There need be no fear that moral issues will be raised hereafter in the solicitation of money.

"This statement, I am sure, will be gratifying and reassuring to many. There is now every reason why we should raily all our forces to regain the ground we have lost and to push the work with new energy. I wish that every Congregational church in the country would make, next Sunday or as soon as possible thereafter, a special thank-offering for the settle-ment of the controversy and the removal of this hindrance to us."

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IN SMOOT CASE

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

To Be Presented to Committee at the Opening of Congress.

SEAT NOT IN GREAT PERIL

Senator Burrows Would Be Partly Satisfied if Colleagues Would Make Adverse Report on the Church Official.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, Nov. 12.-Evidence said to be very damaging to the case of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, is to be given to the Senate committee on privileges and elections as soon as Congress opens. It will be presented in the face of the fact that both sides to the controversy declared that all testimony they had to offer had been given and that the members of the committee believed they could consider the case and turn in a report prior to the Christmas recess.

Interests inimical to the Smoot cause have been making investigations during the Summer, and as a result the already long-drawn-out case will see a renewal of committee activities before the waiting Senate gets a chance to tell the Utah man

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, chairman of the committee which has the Mormon Senator's case in hearing, has returned to Washington, and it is known that he expects to ask his fellow committee members to listen to more testimony, which, If report is not erroneous, will be more highly spiced than any of the ingredients of the evidence dish set before the members last Winter,

Burrows Has Influence.

Senator Burrows is opposed to the seating of Smoot, and of this there is no longer a reasonable doubt. He has most of the members of his party on the committee against him, but he wields influence, and if he can secure the acquiescence of one Republican in his views, Smoot's case will go to the Senate discredited by its committee, and the Senators, if they wish to retain the Mormon church pillar as a colleague, will be obliged to override the

report of the majority. Senator Burrows has told no one directly that he is opposed to giving permiss to the Utah man to retain his seat, but there is no mistaking the Michigan man's mental attitude. Mr. Burrows made a speech on the floor last Spring, when the statehood matter was under consideration, and, from certain things he said then about the Mormon church and its methods, it was evident that he held the church members in little esteem and its

officials in absolute contempt. The very guardedness of the Senator in his conversation concerning the Smoot case since his return to Washington only adds to the conviction that he is firm in the belief that the Utah churchman should be told to go. The fact that new evidence is to be introduced is probably

not unknown to Mr. Burrows. Personnel of the Committee.

Members of the committee on privileges and elections are Senators Burrows, Foraker, Depew. Knox, Beverldge, Dillingham, Hopkins, Pettus, Dubois, Bailey. Overman and Clark, of Arkansas. Senator McComas, of Maryland, had a place on the committee, but his term expired last March, and the vacancy has not been filled.

If an appointment be made at the opening of the session, it is doubtful if the new committee member will feeel that he has a moral right to cast a ballot in the case, in view of the fact that he has not heard the evidence, or, if at all, only at second hand. The men of the committee who can be

counted upon to support Chairman Burrows in a report adverse to Smoot are Pettus, Dubols, Bailey, Overman and Clark of Arkansas, all Democrats. It is very likely that Dilingham of Vermont also will support an adverse report. With the vote of Chairman Burrows, this would make the result 7 to 5 against the Mormon Senator, but it is leaving out of the count the man who may be given the place left

vacant by Mr. McComas. Morman Man Probably Safe.

There is an unshaken belief in Washington that, even though the committee on privileges and elections declares that Mr. Smoot has no right to his seat, the Senate will refuse to concur in the report and will allow the Utah Senator to finish his term.

In the whole history of committee hearing there never has been another case which has called forth such an amount of correspondence, protests, memorials and absolutely vitriolic attacks as has come from this desire of a Mormon to sit in the Senate.

It may be that the churches of the country will feel that they have won something if an adverse committee report is ecured. Such a report would be held by Senator Burrows to be a victory for him, but he will find that most of his Republican colleagues will not agree with his view of the matter. It is a fact that most of the Republican Senators feel that Mr.

Smoot has been a much-abused man. Even Dubois Despairs.

All hope was given up long ago, even by Senator Dubois, who is the most bitter opponent of Smoot, that there was any possibility of proving that the Utah man has or ever did have more than one wife. The whole basis of the case has been that as an official of the Mormon church he has taken upon himself obligations which are paramount to his obligation to the Constitution of the United States.