PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1905.

TRUSTS OPPOSED TO SQUARE DEAL

Taft Speaks on Wrong Done Philippines.

SHOULD HAVE LOWER TARIFF

Sugar and Tobacco Magnates Block the Way.

INJUSTICE OF SHIPPING LAW

Secretary Declares Islands Are Treated as American by One Law, Foreign by Another, Always to Their Hurt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20 .- Secre tary of War William H. Taft, who was the guest of honor here tonight at the muual banquet of the Commercial Club, said in responding to the toast, "The

Phflippines": The Philippine Islands are ours and ust be ours for more than a generation. It is quite probable that those called upon to act as legislators will not live to sethe day when separation consistent with the welfare of the Philippines can be made."

The occasion of the banquet was the apniversary of the signing of the John commercial treaty.

Thousands of persons greated Mr. Taft during the day, and everywhere he was given the most enthusiastic reception. Imnediately after the dinner he left for Chicago on a special train over the Chicago & Alton.

At the banquet tonight United States Senator Warner was toastmaster. Mr. Taft was given an ovation when he arose

to speak. responsible affecting the Philippines there are but two acts which can be critised as having a selfah motive. One is what we might only the constwise act, the effect of which is to require that after July 1, 1909, all freight from the Philippine Islands to the United States and the averse shall be carried in American bottome; the other is the law im-posing on products of the Philippines coming into the United States 75 per cent of the Dingley rates. If the countwise act is per-mitted to come into effect, and the tax moon efensible position that, for the purpose the sale of Phillipine products by the Filipino the Philippines shall be regarded and treate as a foreign country, while for the purpose of srnishing business to the American me marine, they shall be treated as a do ision necessarily entails and implies

Laws Belle Professions.

amend the constitution on our statute book so that we shall be consistent in our treat ment of the Philippines, and shall repea-laws which will give the lie to every assertion disinterestedness and good faith in o sling with our wards of the Pacific. The legislation proposed for the relief

the Philippines is an act postponing the ap-plication of the coastwise trading laws to the trade between the Philippines and the United States until 1900, the reduction of the tariff sugar and tobacco from 75 per cent to ther products of the Philippines tree trace, ntil 1906, when there shall be complete free trade in the products of either.

Secretary Taft said that the two interests in this country arrayed in opposition to free trade with the Philippine Islands are the sugar interest and the tobacco interest. These are interested on the ground that all the benefits and all the good which the country proposes to confer upon the Philippines would result sole ly in an injury to the sugar and tobac co interests, and at their expense alone without any cost to the rest of the coun

Two Selfish Interests.

It will be found that these complaining in terests are not objecting to this measure of justice to the Philippines, because it is going to cause them immediate loss, but because they suppose in years to come, with the encouragement that the American markets will give to the production of tobacco and augus in the Philippines, there may come a time when the tobacco and sugar from that country will enter into competition with that which they produce in this country. The attitude of these men, who really know the facts, can-not be described as other than the quintessence of selfishness in opposing the gradual better-ment of the production of sugar and tobacco in the Philippines by opening the American market, when their fear of injury is founded

on presumption most impo

He declared that unless the Philippines' importations into the United States inimportations into the Conted States in-crease from less than 50,000 tons, as it now is, to 1,800,000 tons, it will not affect the price at which sugar will be sold in the United States. "But it is said," he con-tinued, "If you open the markets of the United States to the Philippines' sugar, the increase in its production will be un limited, and no one can say how eno mous the Philippines' production will be-come. The greatest amount of sugar ever produced for exportation in the Philipin 1893, when ippines is about 80,000 tons. going to offer such a motive for the pro-duction of sugar in the Philippine Islands as to increase its exportation from 100,-000 tons a year to 1,000,000 tons is palpably

overnor E. W. Hoch responded to crew lost off Novia Scotta. Page 14. Charles Marshall, fireman on Vancouver With Kansas," made in reply to ter With Kansas," made in reply to William Allen White's famous utterances under the caption. "What's the Matter With Kansus?" He said:

"Kansas was fashioned in an heroic mold, and its life has always been in-tense. In the battle of ideas as well as hattle of bullets Kansas has ever hattle of bullets Kansas has ever Page 10. been far out on the firing line. Kansas

is neither Eastern nor Western, North ern nor Southern; it is the central state, the hub of the Union. It is the rica, juicy meat In the National sandwich.
"There is nothing the matter with Kansas materially," said Governor

Hoch, who, after enumerating the great resources of the state, said:

"But the real greatness of a state is not measured by its geographical loca-tion, by its territorial extent, or by its material resources. The real greatness of a state is measured by the character

of its people."

Kansas, he said, could make the same proud boast as that made by a citizen of Maine once, That we raise men here." He then quoted this stanza:

Men whom the just of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; Men who possess opinions and a will; Men who have honor—men who will n Men who have honor-men who will not im. Men who can stand before a demagogue. And down his treacherous finteries without

winking; men, sun-crowned, who live above th fog.

In public duty and in private thinking Other toasts responded to were: "Grand Old Missourf," D. R. Francis, ex-Gov-ernor of Missouri: "Peace," John S. Wise, of New York, ex-Governor of Vir-

wise, of New York, ex-Governor of Virginia.
Colored troopers of the Ninth Cavalry, who arrived here yesterday from Foit Leavenworth, Kan., under command of Major James B. Erwin, and the Third Regiment, Missouri National Guard, escorted the Secretary from the rallway station through the business streets to the Commercial Club, where a public recention was held. ception was held.

Thousands of persons gathered along the line of march cheered Secretary Tail. Following the reception luncheon served at the Baltimore Hotel.

SHAW WILL STAY LONGER

AGREES NOT TO LEAVE CABINET WHILE CONGRESS SITS.

Intention to Resign in February Is Abandoned-Moody and Hitchcock Also to Remain.

WASHINGTON Nov. 20.—Leslie M. Shaw will remain as Secretary of the Treasury in President Hoosevelt's Cabinet until the conclusion of the approaching sion of Congress, and perhaps for sev

eral months longer.

It has been understood that Mr. Shaw expected to retire from the Cabinet about the first of February next, or sooner, with a view to greater freedom in promoting his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1988, although the Secretary himself never has an-nounced himself to be a candidate.

President Roosevelt's attention was attracted to some recent publications that Mr. Shaw has presented his resignation to take place next February, or, perhaps, earlier, and today he had a conference with the Secretary about the matter. After their interview, it was announced that, at the urgent request of the Prosident. Mr. Shaw has consented to continue as Secretary of the Treasury until the close of the approaching session of Congress, and perhaps some time afterward.
At least two other changes in the Cab ipet have been in contemplation, but it can be said authoritatively that they will not occur soon. Attorney-General Mo having formed a law partnership in Boston, expressed a desire to retire from the Cabinet last July. The President persuaded him to remain for another year, and hopes to induce him to remain until a year from March 4, 1906. He has not yet received a definite answer on that point.
Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior De-partment, has also indicated his wish to leave the Cabinet before the conclusion of Mr. Roosevelt's term of office. But he has informed the President he will remain with him through the present fiscal year,

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DEFEATS BOTH PARTIES

Lawyer Who Struggled for Success Wins Against Every Handicap to Surprise of Everybody.

Admirer of Lawson.

BOSTON, Nov. 20 .- (Special.) -- These re the days of the militant District Attorneys. Jeseph W. Folk set the fashion in St. Louis. His example apparently stirred John Weaver to activity in Philadelphia. True, Weaver was Mayor at the time he became busy, but he had been District Attorney just before that. William Travers Jerome is the most prominent figure in New York City at present, and promises to supply many sensations during the next four

"But we have a little man right here

Years.

BOSTON REPORMER ELECTED DISTRICT ATTORNEY.



John B. Moran was elected District Attorney of Suffolk County the party nominations of Democrats and Republicans. Moran promises to eclipse Folk and Jerome as a reformer and his election was largely due to the sentiment against private haspitals, following on the dresssulf-case

in this town," declares Clement L. Pollack, secretary of the Municipal Ownership League, "who is going to make all these other reformers sit up and take

Perhaps, in the excitement of the lection, you overlooked the fact that Boston upset the bosses the same as other sections of the United States. And the upheaval in the Bay State was really more surprising than anywhere else. The District Attorney of Suffolk County (which includes Boston) died some months ago, and the Democratic convention unanimously named his first assistant, the acting District Attorney, Michael J. Sughrue, to fill the vacancy. When the Republican convention met it indersed the candidate, and there was apparently nothing left for him to do except to be sworn into office. Of course, there were Socialist and Prohibition candidates, but they really do not

Moran Spoils a Sure Thing.

Then John R. Moran shied his hat into the political ring, and demanded that he be recognized. Moran is a character of Boston. He has appeared for Thomas W. Lawson in various cases and there is a general belief that he was Lawson's own candidate.

Moran was not urged by anybody to run. He was not backed by any Citizens' Union or Merchants' Association In fact, all the urging was done by his personal friends, who urged him not to make an exhibition of himself.

Despite all sorts of discouragements, Moran circulated petitions and secured enough signatures to be placed upon the official ballot. A number of these Gompers defeated by Labor Federation on admission of steamfitters. Page 4.

Sarah Bernhardt appears in Chicago. Page 4. anything and they hated to be disabiligmen have since confessed that they signed simply because it did not cost

Moran's campaign was peculiar. He hired halls in different sections of the city and made one speech a night, Moran was chairman of every meeting. He also did all the talking, except when his hearers interrupted with questions, a practice which he encour aged. The newspapers of Boston, with the exception of Hearst's American. practically ignored Moran. They dedined to print extracts from speeches, or even mention the fact that he was running. In fact, he only broke into print in the shape of paidup advertising. To the bulk of the people, Meran's candidacy was not an incident or a joke. They were like the backwoodsmen down South who haven't heard about the Civil War yet. They would have been surprised

otes. A large number of electors are now saying they put a cross in front of Moran's name just to encourage him. The result of the vote was a most inpleasant surprise to politicians generally, and Mr. Sughrue particularly. Here it is:

Moran, 42,258; Sughrue, 28,106. Plurality for Moran, 4152.

The vote took everybody's breath way. The only person who was not surprised was Mr. Moran. I went over John B. Moran Elected District to see him today and found him apparently the most self-possessed and sconcerned man in town.

> Mr. Moran lives in the quaint little sub urb of Roxbury, where he has resided all of the 40-odd years of his life. "I expect to take charge of the District

Attorney's office on December I," he said, "and in the meantime I am winding up my personal business. For the next two SEDITION RIFE IN ARMY years I expect to be the busiest man in New England. At the end of my term I will turn the office over to the people in shipshape condition, for I have no inten-

He Tells His Programme. "What are your plans?" Mr. Moran was

asked.
They are all embodied in my platform ings," he declared. These are the main

planks: "I'll stop graft in Boston .-"I shall take official notice of every offense brought to my attention 'The doors of the grand jury shall be

pen at all times to evidence of crime. "I will investigate the gas corporation's bribery of legislators. "I will investigate frauds in the city's

"There are a few other planks, but they are of local importance only, referring to specific cases, and would not interest The Oregonlan.

"My idea in brief is that a District Atterney should do things himself, and not wait for others to originate and then join in the procession. "Now I want one thing clearly under-

stood. I am not an office-seeker, never was and never expect to be. And I haven't any personal feeling against my defeated opponent. "I oppect to him because, instead of

making his office a power of good in the community, he accomplished nothing, tried to accomplish nothing, and made the District Attorney a laughing stock in the community. Personally, I repeat, I haven't a thing against him. If at any time he is hard up I will gladly loan him money. "Taik about graft and corruption! Why Buston is one of the worst cities in the United States. But it won't be long.

"I have not yet selected my staff, but I have my eyes on a number of men. Their politics? I don't intend to ask them. Why, I hardly know what my own politics is, but as a sworn official of the law I will have none, and if any of my subordinates show partisan activity they will go out so fast they will not have time to take their hats."

Admirer of Lawson.

On the aubject of Lawson, Mr. Moran was evasive, clusive. He expressed great idmiration for the writer and financier. but denied he was the power behind the

"Of course," he added, "I will pay retipe that will serve to better the condition of our city will be cheerfully welcomed, and if possible and advisable, carried into effect."

The city is walting now to see what Moran will do. He is the man of the hour, and there is apprehensions in certain circles that he means to make good.

His Early Struggles.

The story of Moran's life is unique and interesting. His neighbors in Roxbury declare he is honest, energetic, but erratic. As a boy he studied law, working days at night. When he graduated, all he had in the world was \$5, but he opened a law office out in Roxbury, and started to get clients among his neighbors.

"Moran at first had the hardest struggie in the world," declared one of his boyhood friends. "He had a shabby little office with a cheap little sign. His bed was a quilt spread upon the floor of the office, his food was bread, and he bought. a loaf a day. I well remember his first case. The fee was \$15, and he immediately spent \$6 in a 'real dinner,' as he called at Young's Hotel. He declared a stendy diet of bread was beginning to

pall upon him, but he never did have any idea of the value of money. "Lawyers are not allowed to advertise for clients, but Moran drummed up business in a unique way. There was a tough gang in Roxbury in those days, and some of them were always in trouble and needing a lawyer. Moran got a pair of boxing gloves and invited the gang around to his office at night. He thrashed them one by one, they became his heartlest admirers, and he soon had disposed of all

Elected and Defeated Curtis.

'His first essay in politics was when Edward Upton Curtis ran for Mayor on the Republican ticket. Moran didn't like Mayor Peabody, and the work he did elected Curtis. After the election the new Mayor ent for Moran, expressed his gratitude and asked if there wasn't something he could do for him,

But one-third of your votes were cast by by Democrats. Give some of my friends places and I will be satisfied. "Curtle couldn't see it that way, and said so, and Moran replied:

" 'I don't want a thing,' was the reply.

Then you will serve one term. I'll fight you and beat you." "And he did." Moran has had many rows with the District Attorney's office in days gone

by, and declares that in justice to his clients he was practically forced to give up all his criminal business. "But I will promise to give everybody what I never got," he said, "and that is a square deal. Any man who deserves it

vill get good treatment from me." in view of all the facts, do you wender that Boston is excited over the advent of

Loss on Distillery \$1,600,000.

yet. They would have been surprised had someone told them Moran was running.

Vote Surprises Everybody.

Under the Massachusetts ballot law. the elector is compelled to mark the name of every candidate for whom he gallon, amounting to \$831,000.

OF REVOLUTION

But Every Russian Is Armed and Murder and Fires Are Multiplying.

Czar Orders Soldiers Kept in Manchuria-Zemstvos Congress Debates Whether to Help Witte. Manifesto by the Poles.

JEWISH RELIEF FUND, \$362,307. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.-A meeting

of the national committee for the relief of the Jewish sufferers in Bussia was held today. Up to noon yesterday the sum of \$562,307 had been received. Arnold Kohn, vice-president of the

State Bank, advocated that action be taken by the prominent Jewish people of this city toward securing the aid of President Roosevelt. Oscar Strauss in reply said that he firmly believed that, if the voice of Rossevelt could stop the massacre of Jews in Russia, that voice would have

been heard long ago.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21 -- (Special.) -Despite the apparent lull, the clouds are thickening and a deluge of blood may yet drown the empire of the Romanoffs. Conditions everywhere are dreadful. Life and property are unsafe. In the cities, every one goes armed after dark and nobody ventures into the atreets unless necessity compels him to do so. Murder and in cendiary fires are multiplying at a fearful rate. The unemployed go about in droves, menacingly demanding aims.

Laborers Kill Employers.

In the factories, laborers go armed, and in not a few instances proprietors have been shot down for refusing to accede to the demands of their men. It is contended by the employing class that the introduction by revolution of the eight-hour workday, considering the unproductiveness of the Russian workman, is an economic impossibility. Therefore, as it is not possible further to increase tariff on account of existing treaties, the factories cannot be opened to eight-hour

Prophets of evil declare that starving laborors will plunder the cities while famished peasants, incited by agitators, will burn the manor houses and kill the inmates, and then will threaten, if they

do not invade and ransack, the towns.

Fears to Bring Army Home. vostok show that the army is unreliable, The government has instructed General Linievitch to give paying employment to the Manchurian soldiers, including those released from Japanese prisons, as their return to Russia would be dangerous. A military insurrection is feared at Harbin, because an enormous percentage of the

garrison is composed of Poles. Count Witte's position is regarded as insecure, since the bureaucracy atill holds the Russian court in its clutches. The powerful Ignatieff clique continually makes use of the argument that, since Witte has come into power, the revolu-

tion has been steadily triumphing Meanwhile Military Governor Ikalon is exercising the utmost severity in exiling or imprisoning prominent Poles. Many of them are fleeing to the interior of Russia. where their wealth, influence and culture give new life to the revolutionary movement.

DEBATE AMONG ZEMSTVOISTS

MOSCOW, Nov. 38.-The Zemstvo congress today devoted two long sessions to the discussion of the question of the attitude it should adopt toward the new government and late tonight adjourned without coming to a decision. The debate indicated clearly, however, the ex-istence of two apparently irreconcilable parties, as well as the lines on which the division ultimately will be made, though the relative strength of the parties was

A score of orators participated in the debate and they were about evenly di-vided between the advocates of the immediate convocation of a constituent as-sembly and those who are urging co-operation with the new government so as to save the country from anarchy, if not a complete revolution. No set resolution was proposed, but the discussion took the

widest range.

Prominent among the speakers for the onservative party were M. Krosoffsky of Samara; Prince Eugene Troubetskoy. M. Nemiroveski, mayor of Saratoff, and Count Heyden, president of the congress. These men, with Dmitri Shipoff, M. Guchkoff, M. Struve, M. Stavovich and M. Rodicheff, will form the nucleus around which will relie the members of the which will rally the members of the "party of law and order." the peace party and others who are in favor of coming to the support of Count Witte if sufficient guarantees be given for the fulfillment of the liberties promised.

The speakers who opposed the giving of any support to Count Witte's government were less well known, but they made up in bitterness what they lacked

Witte's Arms None Too Clean.

M. Roberti of Tver, who for years has been prominent in the struggle against government, led a compromise party, declaring it would be needless haste to throw themselves into the arms of Count Witte which he added, were "none too clean," but he would be willing to cooperate with the government, if Count Witte would consent to a severe investigation of the acts of authorities accused of instignting outrages by the "Black Hundred" by a committee composed

equally of the Zemstvoists and representatives of the Administration.

Prince Eugene Troubetskoy spoke at considerable length. He declared that the

present was no time for hair splitting but that all parties should place confi dence in the ministry, which would not dare to let go unfulfilled the premises made in the imperial manifesto op which its existence was based. Perhaps the ministry was not altogether satisfactory, he said, but he asked his hearers to place themselves in the position of Count Witte in his endeavors to form a cabinet, when the persons whom he desired to partici-pate in it declined to accept office except on conditions with which the Premier was unable to agree. The Prince proceeded to warn the congress that its non-support of the government would create the impression that all Russia was dis-contented with the Emperor's manifesto. He proposed that the government be asked to approve a commission selected by the Zemstvas the consistencialities and

by the Zemstvos, the municipalities and the higher educational establishments, to elaborate regulations for the State Reaction or Revolution

M. Krossofsky, of Samara, insisted that the Zemstvoists were unable to accept the programme of the Social Revolutionists; that they must show confidence in the government and co-operate with it in the carrying out of ideas with it in the carrying out of ideas with the ware in accord Without this which they were in accord. Without this he warned the congress, the future progress of the country would be in the direction of reaction and revolution, and with the latter the Zemstvolsts had as illtile to do as with the former. He said that Count Witte had declared his intention of lining up with the Constitutional Democrats, and that the Premier was not a man who was likely to risk his name and career by the violation of his pledges. The speaker defended mar-tial law, saying that like measures were employed in the West of Europe and in the United States in extreme cases.

Prince Argutinsky Dolgorukoff, of Tiffia, the most prominent of the Zemstvoists in opposition to Count Witte, painted condi-tions in the Caucasus and dwelt upon the attacks by soldiers upon the people of Tiffis. He declared it would be impossible to trust the government which permitted such atrocities, and demanded a constit-

M. Abramoff, of Stravapol, said that the present agrarian disorders constituted an outburst before which the revoit of Fugar-atileff paled and declared that they were the direct result of the imperial mani-festo of October 20, which, the peasants complained, gave everything to the inutburst before which the revolt of Pughcomplained, gave everything to the in-habitants of the cities and nothing to

Siberian Calls for Blood.

M. Popoff, a delegate from far off Irkitsk, Eastern Siberia, wound up the debate with a flery speech, in which he de-clared it was their duty to lay down ultimatums; not to speak of making terms with the government, but to demand amnesty and a constituent assembly. "Away with this puerile talk of saving the country from anarchy and revolution," said M. Popoff. "We must save ourselves as a moral force for the working out of the regeneration of the country, even though it be through fire."

The congress today was attended by

more than 300 members, and the ball in which it was held was uncomfortably PLAN NEW GENERAL STRIKE

Reds Will Tie Up Russia When Douma Meets.

collapse of the strike, the leaders of the "Reds" say they will now devote their energies to the preparation of a universal political strike to sustain the revolution-ary programme when the National Assembly meets.

These plans, which were suddenly upset by the precipitation of the railroad strike last month, are exceedingtion not only of the workmen of the cities, but the peasantry and, if pos-sible, the army and navy. The propaganda among the soldiers and sailors will be pushed energetically.

The leaders already claim that they have organized the peasantry in five districts of Kharkoff province, the peasants having agreed not to work for the landlords when the strike is

called. cow Zemstvo Congress is watched with interest. The main question to be decided is whether the Zemstvoists will co-operate with the government and on what terms. The men who are making a fight on the necessity for supporting Count Witte, urge that unless the country is tranquilized, the government will be forced to return

to reactionary measures.

Dmitri Shipoff and M. Guichkoff, who are attending the Moscow Congress, will, it is understood, act as intermediaries in behalf of Count Witte. They have in their possession propositions in which the government will ask for the co-operation of the Zemstvoists. The principal point is an extension and definition of the pow-ers of the National Assembly, promised by the imperial manifesto of October 30. While no further information has been received regarding the reported false Emperor, who was said to be marching at the head of thousands of peasants in the Province of Penza the turbulence there has become so threatening that the Government has placed the province in a state of siege.

BRITISH COLONY WILL ARM Radical Measures Against Renewal

of Riots in Odessa.

ODESSA, Nov. 30 .- The situation in this city is again somewhat disquieting. A recrudescence of the dirorders is threat-ened by the so-called Loyalist element and there are rumors of a mutinous spirit among the troops. The members of the British colony held

a conference today under the presidency of the Consul and arranged at the first sign of disorders to assemble at the Consulate and demand that the Russian au-Consulate. If this is refused, the male members of the British colony will orthe colony on board British vessels which will be held in readiness in the harbor. The British Consul today applied for a collective passport for the entire Brit-

sh colony. The American, Austrian and Italian rolonies propose to take the same meas-

POLES APPEAL TO RUSSIA Manifesto Says They Only Want Home Rule.

gation of 24 prominent Poles comprising representatives from all people of all parties in Poland except the Socialists and also including members of the Catho-ic. Evangelical and Hebrew churches which came to St. Petersburg to picad the cause of Poland, to make known the attitude of that country toward the gov-

SEVERE REBUFF

President Refuses to Grant Interview.

SAYS HE MISQUOTES AGAIN

Effort of Boston Man to Prove His Accuracy Fails

VIGOROUS ANSWER TO HIM

In Offering to Clear Himself, Whitney Repeats Offense and Receives Severe Verbal Cas-

....................... WHAT STIRRED UP WHITNEY.

tigation for It.

The statement of President Roose velt to Governor Douglas' committee veit to Governor Douglas' committee on November 13, to which Mr. Whitney takes exception, was as follows:

"When the President of the United States definitely and formally expresses himself for publication on a question of great National importance, what he says should not be left to the imperfection of memory, often colored by interest, but should he put beyond possibility of missingers of the property of the possibility of missingers of the south of the property. Yet this is precisely what Mr. Whitney wild in the Massachuserts campaign that has just closed. He pretended to quote what I had said during the course of the long and informal interview with his committee a year before, no notes of the conversation having been taken at the time. Not only did he misquote the words I used, but by suppressing almost all that I had said, and by giving what he purported to give entirely apart from its context, he absolutely, and as I am constrained to believe, deliberately, misrepresented what had occurred, and he knew well that It was impossible for the President of the United States to oner into a personal discussion about the matter with him." on November 15, to which Mr. Whit-

BOSTON, Nov. 26 .- Henry M. Whitney, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor at the last election, to-ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.-With the night made public correspondence which had been passed between Presithe statements made by the President during an interview last Winter, which was granted to a committee from Massachusetts on reciprocity, Mr. Whitney having been a member of that committee. When another committee from the same state called on him last week in regard to free bides, the President stated to it that Mr. Whitney had deliberately misrepresented what had occurred at last Winter's conference. With these experiences in mind, the President defree hides with the committee, the chairman of which was Governor Willlam L. Douglas. The statement of Mr. Whitney during the recent canvass in Massachusetts that the President told him he favored reciprocity with Canada was that to which the President took exception. After the President had made public his address to the hides conmittee, charging Mr. Whitney with misrepresentation, Mr. Whitney maintained that the President had certainly spoken

in favor of reciprocity with Canada on broad lines during their interview. Whitney's Appeal for Hearing.

Mr. Whitney's letter to the President, dated November 11, follows: You have done me a great injustice in publicly asserting that I have wiffully mis-represented your attitude on the question of reciprocity with Canada and that this was done in cowardly fashion, by saying at the time what I did under conditions which the dignity of your high office prevented you from denying. I think I am not open to this charge. I diaim, in my humble way, to be a fair fighter. I believe I have a well estab-lished and well deserved reputation in this community for fairness and justice. I may have misunderstood you and hence may have been led into error. Tou have charged me with an offense of which I am not suilty; you have condemned me unheard.

I appeal to your sense of fairness for a personal hearing. My public utterances touch-ing your attitude on this question are very few and very brief. I will bring them with me if you grant me this request. I will have the passages marked and it will not take you two minutes to read them. -1 trust, therefore, that you grant my request; but whether you do or not. I shall regret more than anything in connection with this matter that the righteous cause of reciprocity with neighboring countries, of so much value to our people and to the whole of the human race, is not to have the indovement of your great name and the benefit of your potent aid. I take the liberty of inclosing herewit a public statement made by myself and m associates touching the matter of our inter

view with you last Winter, which perhaps you may not have seen, and remain, etc. President Calls Him Down Again. The letter from the President to Mr.

Whitney, dated November 18, is as fol-

Sir: I have your letter of the 17th inet. sir: I have your letter of the 17th inet. In view of my previous experience with you. I am obliged to state, with regret, that it is out of the question for me to grant you another interview. In this letter of November 17, in which you make this request, you furnish additional evidence of the wisdom of my refusing to communicate further with you; my refusal being based upon your evident inability to understand, or determination to misrepresent, what you say in this letter you state represent, what you say. In this letter you state that you "regret more than anything else in connection with this matter that the right-cous cause of reciprocity with neighboring countries, of so much value to your people the indorsement of your (my) great name and the benefit of your (my) potent aid." Nothing that I have said at any time has given you the slightest warrant for making

(Concluded on Page 4.)