STOLE GOLD DUST IN ASSAY OFFICE

Cashier at Seattle Is Under Arrest.

G. E. ADAMS GIVES UP \$12,000

Substituted Black Sand for Precious Metal.

SHORTAGE MAY BE \$35,000

Accused Is Prominent Society Leader and Automobilist of Puget Sound City - Lived High on Moderate Salary.

THE ACCUSED CASHIER.

George E. Adams is a native of Massachusetts, from which state he came to Seattle 12 years ago to accept a position as cashier of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. He served in this opposity until July, 1898, at which time be was appointed cashier of the assay office by Superintendent F. A. Wins Adams drew a salary of \$1800 a year as cashier of the assay office. Octo-Charge daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charges Clary, of Sentile. The forer was for many years a United States bank examiner in this district and the family is very prominent in society circles in Seattle. The wed social season of 1904 and was a brill llant affair. Adams is a well-known social leader, clubman and automobil-His touring car is one of the best known in Seattle.

SEATTLE, Nov. 23.-George Edward lams, for seven years cashier of the United States assets office in this city and Leader tonight from Pittsburg a resume one of the best-known young men in of the situation in the coal fields, declaring that a strike involving a half million that a strike involving a half million service officials of the theft of \$25,000 in gold dust to which be had access in his official caracity. Of this sum \$12,000 was taken off Adams by Secret Service Agent Connell, who has been at work on the case for several weeks.

Commissioner Kiefer this afternoon and seld in \$30,000 bonds to appear for preliminary examination Friday next. Adams made no statement other than to demur as to the amount alleged to have be

Shortage About \$35,000.

Secret Service Agent Connell on the witness-stand testified that from the result of his investigation and examination of Adams' account he had reason to be-Heve that the shortage would exceed \$5.000. Connell gave out the following mintement:

"Adams' method of operating was to substitute black sand, which occurs in nearly all deposits of placer gold for dust which was turned into the assay office to be weighed and melted. The percentage of dirt in gold dust varies, from 2 to 8 per cent, depending on the locality from which it comes. After the gold had been melted the weight represented by the sand would be charged to ghrinkage, thus protecting Adams from detection. This shrinkage became so large. however, that the fact was sufficient to attract the department's attention, and the inquiry resulting from this suspicious circumstance led to Mr. Adams' arrest

When I accused him he delivered over \$12,000 in currency which he had concealed in a belt on his person. He admitted to me that it was his practice to extract the gold dust, and sell it to ocal bank. It was in turn deposited in the assay office, to be reduced to builion. Amounts varying from \$20 to \$100 could be easily removed from large consign ments of dust without exciting immediais auspicion.

Soon to Leave the Service.

"Adams took currency in exchange fo the dust and kept it concealed on his person. He told me that of the sum which the department knows to be miss ing all had been extracted during the present year, the greater portion since
June I last. He would have severed his
connection with the office on December
I and under the circumstances we had
but a few days left in which to make
the arrest while he was still a Government official."

Federation of Labor at this morning a
session. The vote was overwhelmingly
in favor of the Morrison substituts, which
provides that all engineers, firemen and
teamsters belonging to the Brewery
Workmen's Union shall withdraw and
join their respective unions.

The jurisdiction of the fight between the

The only statement Adams would make

ment of the charge against me until I have secured and consulted counsel. As ashier of the assay office I handled no money. I am confident that I can within ewo days straighten the matter up." Jacob Furth and M. F. Backus, prominent local bankers, tonight qualified as condamen for Adams, each qualifying in

Among his friends here Adams was supposed to be walthy by inheritance, though this is believed to have been his method of explaining his apparently ex-travagant mode of living.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.-Chief Wilkie, of the Treasury secret service, has been delphia

advised of the arrest of George Adams the cashler of the assay office in Seattle. He said that although there had been comething wrong at the Scattle assay office for nearly a year the secret service men had been out on the case only ter days. When Stephen A. Cohnell was sent from the San Francisco mint with two

men to assist him.
"The Seattle assay office," he said, "Is used by the Klondike miners. Usually there is a loss of one-fourth of I per cent through impurities in the assay of gold ore, seldom varrying from that, but during the last few months the impurities at the Seattle office had run to three fourths of I per cent and even higher This led to suspicion. Then ore from the same vein was sent to both San Francisco and Scattle, with the result that the former assay was a normal one and the latter far from It.

"When Connell was sent to Seattle b found that Adams had access to the vault where the dust was deposited. Connell provided tests with 2000 ounces of gold dust. He had it assayed and weighed and placed in the vault within reach of Adams, who entered shortly af-ter noon and just after everybody had left after closing hours. Yesterday when Adams was arrested a pair of gold scales and a supply of black sand was found in the vault.

"The gold dust is deposited in cans, with the names tagged upon each. Adams took out three ounces from each of the cans and then put back three ounces

of black sand. "Adams was searched and \$12,000 in currency was found on him. He confessed to having stolen \$25,000 in gold since last March. In his house 21 ounces of ore was found, but the remainder had been deposited with the Seattle State Bank. The cashier had given notice that he would resign after the first of the year. He ow says be will make complete restitution. Meanwhile the books are being examined to discover whether the confessed shortage covers the entire amount."

Adams has two brothers in Amsterdan N. Y., who are highly respected. He has an uncle, Jasper Van Wormer, now head of an Albany bank.

MAY STOP COAL MINING

STRIKE OF 300,000 MEN SERI-OUSLY FEARED.

Leaders of Union Declare Reduction of Wages Means Paralysis of Whole Industry.

Hayes, prominent in labor circles and a friend of President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, telegraphs the Cleveland

Mr. Conneil alleges that Adams has but will not accept a reduction in wa

guilt, stating that he has abstracted strike in the industry's history.

Inst. and substituted black sand to represent the deficiency in weight.

Adams was taken before United States

Commissioner Kiefer this afternoon and says Mehican lows and says and s ana, Michigan, fowa and neveral other dis tricts further south and west are solidly

organized.
"If the operators insist upon a further reduction of wages for coalminers, it simply means fight," declared Mr. Mitchell, with emphasis. "Not only will our members not accept a cut in wages, but they will, in all probability, demand a restora-tion of the bis per cent reduction agreed to in the bituminous field last year, as well as a light for the poorest-paid men to in the bitu about the mines in the anthracite

FARMERS SLAP AT UNIONS

Assert Right to Work as Many Hours as They Please

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 2.-Be fore adjourning sine die this evening the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, adopted a resolution declaring "that we, as American citizens, believe it is every man's privilege to work as many hours as he wills for pay, that energy, thrift and activity are entitled to encouragement and should command rightful com pensation for services rendered.

This is taken as a direct aim at labor unions which fix on eight hours for a working day, and may mean a contest etween the farmers and organized in

Another resolution adopted provides that when a Granger is found to be deal-ing in liquor or conducting a saloon, he shall be dropped from the roll without notice

Another resolution indorsed President Roosevelt and his conduct of the office. Denver was selected as the place for the

SETTLES UNION FEUDS.

Labor Federation Adjusts Dispute

Between Rival Organizations. PITTSBURG, Nov. 22.-The dispute be-PittsBurg, Nov. 22.—Ine dispute be-tween the Breweryworkers' Union and the Engineers', Firemen and Teamsters' Union was up again before the American Federation of Labor at this morning's

codworkers and carpenters was tempohad been in conference with commit tees representing both trades, reported that an agreement had been entered into whereby hostilities are suspended until a meeting of committees is held at in-dianapolls January 25, 1906, when a mu-tual trade agreement is expected to be

Gone to Solve the Mystery.

called: I am going where Mrs. Todd has gone." This note was left by Walter L. wer, a railroad detective, who apairing of solving the mystery of the death of Mrs. Margaret Todd, committed suicide by asphysiation here today. Hoover had worked on the Todd case ever her body was found near Phila-

Hitchcock Refuses to Make California Share Irrigation Allotment.

FULTON WILL TRY AGAIN

Will Present Facts Showing California Shares Benefit--Hitchcock Denounces Wood's Action on Malheur Project.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 23 .- In an interview with Senator Fulton today, Secretary Hitchcock renewed his declaration of unwillingness to authorize construction of Umatilla Irrigation project in Eastern Orgon on the ground that he has already authorized the exenditure of \$2,000,000 of Oregon money on the Kiamath project which he deems ample recognition for the state at this time. Although he had no opportunity to obtain maps and a statement from the Reclamation Service showing the interstate character of the Klamath project, Mr. Fulton again insisted that it was unfair to charge the cost of that whole project to Oregon.

The Secretary combated this with the declaration that the \$2,000,000 which had been allotted and charged to Oregon represents Oregon's share in the project. The entire project, as planned, will cost \$4,000,000 and iti s the Secretary's intention later on to take \$2,000,000 of California's money to com-

Fulton Argues in Vain.

Mr. Fulton, however, insisted that it was unfair to charge the whole of the present allotment to Oregon, especial-Iy as the land to be irrigated under the cannie which this money will build lie on both sides of the state line. If all the land to be irrigated with this \$2,000,000 expenditure were Oregon land, there would be less ground for objection, but the fact is this money will be spent for the reclamation of California as well as Oregon land, and on this basis the Senator insists that part of the allotment should be charged to California.

Late this evening the Senator secured facts from the Regiamation Service which will establish the interstate character of the Kiamath project and tomorrow will renew his argument before the Secretary in the hope of having the allotment divided so that part of Oregon's restricted fund can be us for building the Umatilla project.

Calls C. E. S. Wood.

Mr. Hitchcock is more determined than ever before to put aside the Malheur project, because of the attitude taken by the wagon road landowners. and for other reasons. In discussing this matter, he shows considerable feeling, exhibiting especial hostility toward C. E. S. Wood, their Portland representative, whom he accuses of deliberate misrepresentation. The Secretary shows, by his actions, that he is more determined than ever before to hold up this project until the wagon road people come to the terms which he imposes. He does not expect them to do so immediately, yet he is unwilling to divert money from the Malheur allotment for use on other works in Oregon. If he would do this, he would have ample money to build the Umatilla project, irrespective of the disposition he may make of Riamath. but the Secretary is firm on this point and, while he retains this position, the \$2,500,000 allotment remains tied up and cannot be expended for the benefit of Oregon or any other state.

SMOOT WILL NOT RESIGN.

No Action on Senator Case Likely Before January.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 33.-Senator Reed Smoot, arrived here this evening, says most emphatically that there is no foundation for the story that he intends to resign from the Senate, and he is at a loss to understand the source of the report. He is surprised to learn that the Senate committee will reopen his case and give further hearings, but has no objection to that course. He furthermore declares his willingness to abide by any action which the Senate may take when

it comes to a vote on his case. It will probably be late in January be fore the committee on privileges and elecflors makes a report on the case. Hearings cannot be resumed before the first week in January. After their conclusion the committee will take some time to digest the great mass of testimony and it will be remarkable if it can report in January. Once the case goes to the Senate, it will receive prompt consideration, as it is a matter of the highest privilege and will be disposed of before legislative matters can receive consideration. It is expected the debate will occupy geveral weeks.

Northwest Postal Changes.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 21-Isham R. Laurence been appointed postmaster at signed. Rural route No. 1 has been ordered established February 1 at Winlock Lewis County, Washington, serving 505. people and 112 houses.

Will Approve Okanogan Project. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington. Nov. 23.-Representative Cush-

man has received an intimation from the Interior Department that Secretary Hitchcock is willing to approve the Okanogan project in Eastern Washingthe Interior Department that Secretary Hitchcock is willing to approve the on, but no such action can be taken im mediately, inasiduch as Representative Jones has asked that final action on Washington projects to deferred until he arrives here about December 1.

ELKINS PROPOUNDS IDEAS

Offers Suggestions for Federal Regnlation of Railroads

WASHINGTON, Nov. 33 .- The Senate ommittee on interstate commerce today ontinued the discussion of measures relative to amending the railway regula-tions. Many ideas were exchanged, but there were no developments of import-ance. Senator Elkius, chairman of the committee, occupied much of the session in making suggestions and discussing propositions which he thought ought to be incorporated in any bill that may be ported. These suggestions were numreported.

maide from regulation provisions.

Mr. Elkins did not bring forward the pooling propositions, but intends to present it later in some modified form, so that there may be freer traffic between railroads. One particular point made by him looked to compatible trailing tends lines to him looked to compelling trunk lines to afford better facilities to lateral lines and small roads which are compelled to use big roads to reach a market. The batter management of the private car lines so as to meet the demands of shippers and amendment of the laws bearing on terminal companies and terminal charges also were suggested.

There was a great deal of talk by ther members of the committee and during the afternoon the Each-Townsend bill was up for comment. It did not seem likely that this measure would be made the basis of action by the commit-tee, as several members have made drafts of measures which they will present for consideration. The committee will meet again tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Ripley's Opinion of Roosevelt's Polley on Rates.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 23 - Presi-ent E. P. Ripley, of the Santa Fe Rain-ond, who arrived in Los Angeles today, had the following to say regarding rate

In regard to President Roosevelt's attitude toward the matter of railroad rate legisla-tion, my opinion does not differ radically from that of most shitroad men. I will say, in the first place, that I think the President without guestion is sincere in his opinion on without question is sincere in his opinion on this matter, as in all others, but at the same time I think he is as mistaken as justs sincere. There is a good deal of hysteria aftont in the country that is not based upon as much knowledge or as much sincerity as the President soasesses. What he proposes is, in my opi-on, no remedy for the evilathat he sais exist. There may be svill and there may be remedies for them, but I do not think President Roosevelt has struck upon the right one.

upon the right one.
What do you think the effect of the
Panama Canal will be on the West, and
Western railroads? I do-not consider that the canal, when I I do-not consider that the canal, when it comes to the finishing point, will interfere seriously with the fraffic of railroads. But I don't worry much about tan for I do not think the big ultich will come Into practical use in your day or mine. That will take infinitely more time and money than Is now calculated, and I cannot see that the present generation has much interest in it one way or the other, unless for its children. I do not expect to see it approach completion for at least 20 years.

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Ex-Official of the Company Tells of Methods Employed to Create Monopoly.

FRAUDULENT GAUGE USED

Rockefeller's Three Companies Divide State and Drive Out Competition-Rockefeller, Rogers and Others Called.

ST LOUIS Nov. 22.-Inquiry into methods of the Standard, Republic and Waters-Pierce oil companies in Missourl was resumed today before Special Commissioner R. A. Anthony. This will be the last hearing conducted in St. Louis until after the Supreme Court has decided whether Attorney-General Hadley has the right to compet the oil ompanies to produce their books or make their officers testify.

"Willam A. Morgan, former manager of the Standard Oll Company at Se dalla, Mo., testifying, said that the Standard Oil Company-issued orders to its agents to undersell all competitors AS MISTAKEN AS SINCERE at all hazards. He asserted that upon one occasion he was supplied with false gauges to be used in the attempt to "drive the enemy from the field."

Morgan's testimony created a sensation, and the Standard Oil Company's attorneys offered frequent and vigor ous objections.

Told to Drive Out Enemy.

Morgan testified that he went into the employ of the Standard Oil Company January 15, 1898, as a salesman Soon afterwards he was made a restdent manager of the company with headquarters at Sedalia. In his jurisdiction were inculded Randolph, Sheridan, Howard, Cooper and Benton counties. He was not permitted to sell oil outside of this territory. His reports were sent to G. W. Mayer, who had charge of the Standard Oil interests in Missouri.

When I took charge of the Sedalia office," suid the witness, "the Standard Oil Company controlled 50 or 60 per cent of the business in that territory. lande of a abort time. I had taken the business away from competitors and the Standard, before I severed my connection with it in 1991, controlled 90 per cent of the trade in the Sedalla

"I was told to go into the field of enemy and destroy our competitora," continued Morgan. "I was ordered to sell all goods possible-to cut prices wherever necessary. The Waers-Pierce Company sold within 18 miles of Sedalia, and I was not allowed to go into their territory,"

Trick to Kill Competition.

Morgan was then asked to tell if he knew of other methods resorted to by the Standard Oll Company besides cutting prices to get business or kill off competition. He answered that the company furnished him with barrel gauges by which he would be able to show his customers that a competitor

sold "short" barrels. "Did you use those gauges?"

"I did not."

Why "Well, I did not think it was proper to use them."

"Who were your instructors?" "I was told by Mr. Mayer to use gauges only in extreme cases-that is, where a competitor could not be driven out by other methods or where other argument failed to induce the mer

chant to ' my from us." Gauges to Show Short Measure. To what extent would those gauges

indicate a barrel of all was short when applied to a barrel sold by a com-"From four to five gallons,"

Why did you refuse to carry ou instructions sent to you in regard to these gauges."

"I had personal reasons."

"What were they?" Well, because I thought these gauges were being used with fradulent intent. In the first place, good sales-

men could show by sharp manipulation that barrels were short." HEADS OF STANDARD CALLED

Missouri Wants Testimony of Rockefeller and His Associates. NEW YORK, Nov. 33.-Subpenss were

issued today for John D. Rockefeller Henry H. Rogers, Henry M. Fingler and other financiers to appear as witnesses in the two suits pending in Missouri to oust the Standard Oil Company and two other oil companies from doing business in that state. The subpense directed the witnesses to appear on December 4 before Frederick H. Sanborn, of this city, who was appointed by Governor Folk to act as Commissioner for the State of Missourt. The others summoned to appear ares.

John D. Archbold, Wade Hampton Walter C. Teagle James A. Moffett, F W. Cowan, George B. Wilson, James B. Taylor, Charles L. Nicholas, Edward T Bedford, Walter Jennings, Wealey H. Tilford, Charley M. Platt. Frank Q. stow, H. Clay Pierce, Silas H. Paine Richard P. Tinaley, Robert H. McNails

The suits were filed in Missouri March 39, 1906, and include besides the Standard Olf Company, the Republic Oil Company and the Waters-Pierce Off Company. The first suit was brought by Attorney-General Hadley, of Missouri, to exclude the three different corporations for that purpose

from all corporate rights and privileges under the laws of the State of Missour and that their franchises, rights, author-ity, licenses and certificates to do bush ness under the laws of the State of Missees under the laws of the State of Mis-souri be declared forfeited. The ground for this action was an alleged pool or trust agreement among the three com-panies to regulate the price paid by retail oil dealers in Missouri. It was charged also that the companies/misled the pub-ile into the belief that/they were three separate and distinct corporations, but that they divided the territory of the State, each agreeing not to sell on the others ground. This suit is in the Supreme Court of Missouri. The second suit is very similar to the first, but is brought in the Court of the first, but is brought in the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Mo.

CHAFFE'S SERVICE ENDS

Ends Term as Chief of Staff and Bates Succeeds Him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21-With his de parture from Washington today for a month's visit to Southern California. Lieutenant General Chaffee practically terminated his active connection with the Army. Although he will return here during the Christmas holidays to attend a reunion of his family, it is not believed that he will resume the actual duties of the office of Chief of Staff, as it is his purpose to go on the retired list abortly

thereafter. Major-General John C. Bates, now As-sistant Chief of Staff, will act as Chief of Staff during the absence of General Chaffee, and on the retirement of the latter he will be regularly assigned to duty as Chief of Staff with the rank of Lieutenant-General.

BIG CLAIM FROM BRITISH

Ask \$1,500,000 for Damage Ratiroad in Luzon WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 .- The British

Ambassador to this country, Sir Morri-mer Durand, called on Secretary, Root today regarding the question wi ome up through a claim of the Mantia & Dagupan Railroad for \$1,530,030 dam-ages. This railroad is in the hands of English capitalists, who claim that during the war between Spain and the United States and during the revolution following the American occupation of the Philippines the use of the railroad for military purposes made them suffer damages to the extent of \$1,500,000,

Transports Every Twenty Days. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-The Postoffice Department today announced that in-formation has been received from the United States Army transport officials that until further notice transports will sall from San Francisco for Manila on approximately a 20-day schedule, namely, November 35, Desember 15, 1965, January 6, January 25, February 15, March 5 and March 26, 1968, and continuing thereafter in 1915 codes. in this order. 20 days clapsing between sailing dates. When the sailing date fails on Sunday the sailing will be the day following that date.

Postal Business of Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 .- The annual report of the Auditor of the Postoffice Department for the year ended June 3). 1903, shows the fiscal operations of the department to have been as follows: Revenues of the postal service, \$152. \$36,585; expenditures of the postal

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.-The total amount collected to date for the Jewrelief fund for aufferers from Russian massacre is now \$734,494. The subscriptions for today were \$78,737.

service, \$167,399,162; total amount money orders issued; Domestic, 416,214, foreign \$42,503,246; total amount of money orders paid, domestic \$404,324,974; foreign, \$7,150,689; total,

Effect of Newfoundland Policy. ST. JOHNS, N. P., Nov. 23,-As indicating the effect of the retaliatory polcy against American fishermen colonial customs department published today a state ment showing that while 30 American fishing vessels with car-goes aggregating 45,000 harrels of herring cleared from the Bay of Islands up to November 2, last year, only one American vessel with 1300 barrels had satled up to that date during the pres-

Just Comes Up to Speed Limit. BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The battleship Virginia completed her official speed test today in a four-hour endurance run down the coast, during which she slightly exceeded her contract speed of 19 knots an hour by maintaining an average revolution of her propellers of 129.5 a minute. Her speed today was announced by the trial board as 19.01

knots an hour. Hyde-Dimond Case Postponed. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The hear-ing by the Criminal Court on the demurrer filed in the Hyde-Dimond case which fraudulent land transactions on the Pacific Coast are charged, which

EXPLORING SHIP CRUSHED Amundsen's Arctic Expedition Es-

capes to Natives of Far North.

poned for two weeks.

DUNDER, Scotland, Nov. 21.-George veland, of Massachusetts, returned to note today from a whaling expedition in Davis Strait, bringing news from Es-kimo sources that Captain Amundsen's Arctic expedition ship Gloa had been crushed in the ice at Booths Felix (the northernmost part of the mainland of North America) and that the explorers escaped and have been living with the natives. The Dundee whalers who were appointed to meet Captain Amundsen with stores have not been able to trace him.

DOUGHERTY WILL GIVE IN Peoria Embezzler Agrees to Plead

Guilty of Crimes.

PEGRIA, III., Nov. El-Newton C PEDRIA. III. Nov. M.—Newton C. Dougherty, ex-Superintendent of Peoria Schools, now in jail on the charge of emberging several hundred thousand dollars of the city's money, today told his attorneys that he would plead guilty to the charge of embezzlement. It is expected that he will be taken into court iomorrow for that purposes.

SULTAN'S PORTS WILL BE SEIZED

Allied Fleet Sails for Archipelago.

WILL TAKE MITYLENE FIRST

Acts Promptly When Turkey Refuses Ultimatum.

VAIN APPEAL TO KAISER

Must Reform Macedonia or Lose Revenue - Germany Stays Out. Balkan States Warned to Keep Quiet or Fight.

FLEET SAILS FOR MITTLENE.

ATHENS, Nov. 24.—(Special.)has been anchored off Piracus for 48 hours sailed last night and is believed to be on the way to wise the Turkish customs houses at 2. Itylene. The decision to ac; followed the rereigt of instructions from Baron ven Calice, the Austrian Ambassador at

Constantinople Admiral Ritter von Jedina beld a conference with the commanders of the warships and the plan of action was immediately agreed upon

**************** LONDON, Nov. 21.-The persistent refusal of the Turkish government to accept European control of the revenues of the vilayets of Macedonia, notwithstanding the ultimatum presented by the allied powers, is about to lead to the putting into operation of the threat of a naval demonstration, with the idea of compelling the acquiescence of Turkey in the European control of the administration of

and the proposed reforms in Macedonia. The obduracy of the Sultan apparently is based on the belief that he has the passive support of the Emperor of Germany and upon the jealousies supposed to exisamong the powers interested. In diplomatic quarters it had been supposed to the very last that the Sultan would yield, and even now it is expected he will do so be-

fore the international fleet takes active

Appealed in Vain to Emperors It is understood that the Sultan appealed vainly to Emperor William, Emperor Nicholas and Emperor Francis Joseph against the projected demonstration.

The combined fleet of the powers now assembling at Piracus consists of six large and four small vessels, commanded by Admiral Ritter von Jedina, of the Austrian navy. Great Britain is represented by the armored cruiser St. George and the torpedo cruiser Sulgetvar; Italy by the armored cruiser Gluseppe Garibaldi and the torpedo-boat destroyer Ostro, and France by a cruiser and a gunboat. Germany's abstention from participation in the proposed demonstration makes the

situation increasingly interesting.

Will Seize Three Ports. The powers are said to have agreed, as the first part of their procedure, on the setzure of the harbors and Custom-Houses of the Island of Mitylene, the Island of Lemnos, in the northern part of the Aegean Sea, and the Island of Tenedos, or

the west coast of Asia Minor. The fact that the session of the Council of Ministers, at which the proposals of the powers were rejected, was stormy, and that all the Ministers except the Minister of War favored yielding to the ultimatum, leads to the belief that the Sultan will yield at the first show of determination on the part of the powers, after satisfying his people that he is yielding to superior force. This is said to be the view of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SMALL NATIONS, KEEP QUIET

Bulgaria Has Ambitions, but Power Will Issue Warning RERLIN, Nov. 34 - (Special.)-The

Kleines Journal says that Bulgaria has threatened to occupy Macedonia unless Turkey consents to the plans of the powers for international control of Macedonfan finances. Bulgaria regards the present crisis, when the powers are threatening to back their programme with a show of force, as offering a favorable opportunity for her to play her own

Prince Ferdinand aspires to annex Macedonia to Bulgaria and proclaim himself King of Greater Bulgaria.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.-The Austrian foreign office states that the powers have Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania and Greece that they must not avail themselves of the naval demonstration against Turkey o disturb the peace of the Balkans.

FLEET ORDERED TO SAIL.

Will First Seize Port and Custom-House of Mytliene.

VIENNA, Nov. 23.-Baron von Calice he Austrian-Hungarian Ambassador at Constantinople, has telegraphed Admiral Ritter von Jedin for a portion of the inernational fleet to sall immediately, proseeding either to Mytilene, an island of Grecian archipelago, belonging to

(Constuded on page 3.)