

# Morning Oregonian.

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PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1906.

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## RUSSIAN DOUMA BEGINS REVOLT

### Proclamation to Nation Is Adopted.

### NEITHER TAXES NOR SOLDIERS

### Czar to Be Deprived of Means of Oppression.

### FORCE PRODUCES UNION

### Governor of Viborg's Order to Dis- perse Causes Moderates to Join Hands With Radicals After Whole Day's Debate.

VIBORG, July 23.—The Russian Douma, at a session here, adopted a proclamation to the Russian people which formally inaugurates popular resistance to the Czar. With the Governor at the door of the Hotel Belvedere, where the House met, ordering it to disperse, and with troops on the scene ready to enforce his orders, the moderates and radicals sank their differences and adopted an address to the nation, calling upon all Russian citizens to pay no taxes and recruit no soldiers until a popular, representative Parliament is summoned, and to repudiate all loans which the government may raise to continue its despotic rule.

### Violent Discussion Reigns.

The text of the manifesto was prepared at an all-night session of a committee of seven, and then began a struggle between the Constitutional Democrats and the Group of Toil, the latter demanding that the document should include a declaration against the payment of taxes and another against the furnishing of recruits for the army. It was clear that violent discussions had broken out among the members, notwithstanding their strenuous efforts to come into accord. A strong faction of the Constitutional Democrats was striving in vain to check the impetuous Radicals in the fear that the whole movement would be discredited if there was an attempt to assume a revolutionary role. The Radicals, on the other hand, supported the members of the Group of Toil, who consider an upheaval of the masses certain, and insist that the members of Parliament should place themselves at the head of another revolution, and, if necessary, die in the sight of the people.

"For us," said one of the members to the Associated Press representative, "the wrath of the people is more terrible than the government, for the masses would never forgive us for their discontent."

### Hurry to Forestall Troops.

There was but a limited number of Constitutional Democrats present. The Polish delegates showed a disposition to refuse to participate in the discussion, preferring to issue a separate appeal. Both M. Stokovich and Count Heyden were present, urging haste, as they had received information that the government at St. Petersburg had directed Governor-General Gorchakov to declare Viborg in a state of siege in order to give a show of legal warrant for dispersing the meeting, with the possible intention of surrounding and arresting the members.

There are several thousand troops in the garrison here. Until the last moment it seemed that

the desire for unanimous adoption of the manifesto would be wrecked. There were sharp differences between the Constitutional Democrats and the Revolutionists, the latter wishing to proclaim the house in perpetual session and abrogate the allegiance of the people, while the Constitutional Democrats favored the declaration of a general pacific strike without resort to revolutionary measures as a protest against the Emperor's dissolution of Parliament.

### Governor's Threat Brings Union.

The psychological moment which changed the minds of the moderates was the arrival of Governor Reichenberg with the curt command to disperse or take the consequences, when even the more conservative of the Constitutional Democrats, such as M. Petrajavitsky and Professor Nortzenstein, who had made speeches in favor of moderation, struck hands with the Radicals and the whole assembly forewore amendment and debate and adopted the address.

The Socialists on their part withdrew the proviso that the house constitute itself a constituent assembly and compromised on the election of a permanent executive committee.

With the exception of Count Heyden, Michael Stokovich and the Polish delegates, every member signed the address, the Polish delegates stating that they had no credentials to advise the Polish Nation as to future tactics, and that they cannot participate in directing the Russian people, but that all their sympathies were on the side of the Russian revolution.

### Troops Threaten Douma.

Immediately after the announcement of Governor Reichenberg that the members of Parliament must disperse, a detachment of infantry was marched past the Hotel Belvedere to give emphasis to the threat to employ troops to enforce the order of dispersal.

Governor Gorchakov was compelled to dissolve the session because intimations were conveyed to him that if he did not do so he would be removed from office. He informed the Douma that no meeting would be allowed in Finland.

### Demonstration Awaits Douma.

It is reported that arrangements have been made at St. Petersburg to greet the deputies on their arrival there with a formidable demonstration in their favor and that a general strike may be declared, but on these points the utmost secrecy is maintained.

### MOSCOW STRONGLY GUARDED

### Extraordinary Steps to Keep Peace.

### Reactionists Voice Joy.

MOSCOW, July 23.—Thanks to extraordinary measures taken to prevent disorders, up to the present time there has been no rioting. All the troops have been recalled from the summer camps and guards have been posted at the Governor-General's palace, the banks, public buildings and railway stations. Every police post is occupied by two policemen armed with rifles during the day and four at night. An order has been issued to the military not to interfere with the ordinary policing of the city, except in cases of outbreaks of disorder, and then to use nothing but ball cartridges.

A meeting of the League of Patriots, a Russian organization, was held today at the bishop's house, at which a service of thanksgiving for the dissolution of Parliament was celebrated.

### Comment on Premier's Epigram.

LONDON, July 24.—All the newspapers this morning comment on Premier Campbell-Bannerman's address before the Interparliamentary Union, and especially his phrase "The Russian Parliament is dead; long live the Russian Parliament." The Conservative journals consider this latter undiplomatic and indiscreet, while others diplomatically correct the interpretation to mean that the Russian Parliament is dead, long live the Russian Parliament, while the Liberal organs characterize it as a blend of high courage and deep caution, nothing over which diplomacy can stumble.

Perry Norman, in the Daily Chronicle, says that the phrase, considering by whom it is said and where, will echo round the world.

### No Newspapers at Saratoff.

SARATOFF, Russia, July 23.—All the newspapers of this city have been suppressed.

## DOUMA'S APPEAL TO THE NATION

### Pay No Taxes, Recruit No Soldiers Until Representative Parliament Is Summoned.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—The following is the text of the parliamentary manifesto:

"To the People from Their Popular Representatives:  
"Citizens of All Russia: Parliament has been dissolved by ukase of July 21. You elected us as your representatives and instructed us to fight for our country and freedom. In execution of your instructions and our duty, we drew up laws in order to insure freedom to the people. We demanded the removal of irresponsible Ministers, who were infringing the laws with impunity and oppressing freedom."

"First of all, however, we wanted to bring out a law respecting the distribution of land to working peasants and involving the assignment, to this end, of crown appanages, monasteries and lands belonging to the clergy and compulsory expropriation of private estates. The government held such a law to be inadmissible, and upon Parliament once more urgently putting forward its resolution regarding compulsory expropriation, Parliament was dissolved."

### SEVEN MONTHS WITHOUT PARLIAMENT.

"The government promises to convene a new Parliament seven months hence. Russia must remain without popular representation for seven whole months, at a time when the people are standing on the brink of ruin and industry and commerce are undermined, when the whole country is seething with unrest and when the Ministry has definitely shown its incapacity to do justice to popular needs. For seven months the government will act arbitrarily and will fight against the popular movement in order to obtain a pliable, subservient Parliament. Should it succeed, however, in completely suppressing the popular movement, the government will convoke no Parliament at all."

### NO TAXES, NO SOLDIERS.

"Citizens, stand up for your trampled rights, for popular representation and for an Imperial Parliament. Russia must not remain a day without popular representation. You possess the means of acquiring it. The government has, without the assent of the popular representatives, no right to collect taxes from the people nor to summon the people to military service. Therefore, you are now the government. The dissolved Parliament is justified in giving neither money nor soldiers. Should the government, however, contract loans in order to procure funds, such loans will be invalid without the consent of the popular representatives. The Russian people will never acknowledge them and will not be called upon to pay them."

"Accordingly, until a popular representative Parliament is summoned, do not give a kopeck to the throne or a soldier to the army. Be steadfast in your refusal. No power can resist the united, inflexible will of the people."

"Citizens, in this obligatory and unavoidable struggle your representatives will be with you."

## HAS DUNGEON FOR DOUMA'S LEADERS

### Czar May Imprison All Who Oppose.

### HE STRENGTHENS HIS CABINET

### Premier Gathering Men of In- fluence to His Aid.

### ELECTIONS IN DECEMBER

### Guards Prevent Newspapers From Publishing Revolutionary Mani- festo—General Strike and Jew- ish Massacres Threatened.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—The great news of today is the adoption of an address to the people by the Deputies to Parliament, who assembled at Viborg, the language of which, with its revolutionary demands that the people cease to furnish money and troops to the government and repudiate further loans, affords pretext enough for the government to lodge its authors in the fortress if it feels strong enough. A rumor was spread tonight that this course had been decided upon.

A large crowd gathered at the Finland station tonight, where the Deputies were expected to arrive, but only a few appeared, and these were not molested and neither was there a popular demonstration. Among the arrivals were Professor Mourmoustieff and Ivan Petrunkevitch. The former came on a local train, entirely unattended. He was plainly dressed, and responded to the salutation of the Associated Press by the mere raising of his hat and hurried on to escape an interview. M. Petrunkevitch, filled with the revolutionary spirit, claimed for the Constitutional Democrats the text of the appeal.

### Suppressing the Proclamation.

Copies of the appeal to the people are in the hands of all St. Petersburg newspapers, but it will scarcely be printed tomorrow, for the reason that a detachment of police is posted at the door of every newspaper printing office in the city, with orders not to permit any papers to leave the building until authorized by the censor. True authorities hope by equally vigorous measures to prevent the publication of the appeal in other cities, and in the meantime to nullify the fears of the people as to the possible effect of the appeal.

Policemen are posted at the lodgings of M. Sedelnikoff and M. Ilyn, waiting the return of those revolutionary delegates.

### Growth of Revolution in Army

### Forces Issue of Ukase.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—(Special.)—People generally accuse the Czar of forcing a revolution upon the country. It is stated that Grand Duke Nicholas precipitated the ukase dissolving Parliament by frightening the Czar with accounts of the growth of the revolutionary movement in the army and pointing out the necessity for action.

### Tolstol Is Not Ill.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—There is no foundation for the report that Count Leo Tolstol is ill.

who already have involved themselves by seditious acts since the dissolution of Parliament.

The theaters and other places of amusement were also empty tonight, the public fearing conflicts between the crowds and the military and police. Several encounters took place in various parts of the city, but they were all of a petty character.

### Czar's Provisional Government.

A few days may witness the constitution of a "provisional government," composed of an enlarged Council of Ministers, with the inclusion of Conservative members of the deposed lower house, Counselors of the Empire and men influential in the life of the empire who can be induced to accept Ministries without portfolios and contribute their authority and advice to the hard-pressed government. This is the solution to which Premier Stolypin and the members of his Cabinet, who realize the enormous nature of the task of tiding over the country during the tempestuous era that is now dawning, are turning, and it was the subject of deliberation at a meeting of the Cabinet last night and again this afternoon. The Associated Press is informed that a majority of the members have become converts to the idea, and that its adoption depends on the success of M. Stolypin in inducing men like ex-Finance Minister Shipoff, Count Heyden, ex-Commerce Minister Timiriasoff and M. Guchkoff to compromise their future by allying themselves with such a "King's council." Shipoff and Guchkoff have already consented.

### New Election in December.

The Associated Press is also informed that a ukase will be issued fixing the date of elections for Parliament for the first week in December, Russian style, and that, as an additional guarantee to the people that popular representation will not be abandoned, another edict will be issued proroguing the Council of the Empire until the convocation of the new Parliament without, as was prophesied, Sunday night, calling new elections for elective members.

### Boiling Under Surface.

Meanwhile the masses of the Russian people, slow of thought and action, have not yet roused themselves to the gigantic upheaval which is sure to follow the dissolution of their Parliament. Minor disorders are reported from half a dozen cities. An implicit anti-Jewish outbreak at Odessa has been checked by the police. A sympathetic strike has been begun at the Kharkov railroad shops, which may inaugurate a general tie-up of communication, but St. Petersburg, Moscow and most of the other great centers are still calm on the surface, though boiling and seething beneath.

### DUKE FRIGHTENED CZAR.

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## LEADERS ADOPT CAMPAIGN PLAN

### Republicans Confer at Oyster Bay.

### WILL STAND PAT ON TARIFF

### Textbook and Speeches Will Show No Wavering.

### HEAVYWEIGHTS ON STUMP

### President Agrees With Speaker and Campaign Chairman on Plan of Action—Taft, Shaw, Cannon and Beveridge to Speak.

OYSTER BAY, July 23.—President Roosevelt reviewed the campaign plans of the Republican Congressional committee today and pronounced them good and entirely to his liking. He entertained at luncheon at Sagamore Hill Speaker Cannon and Representatives Sherman, Loudenslager of New Jersey and McKinley of Illinois, respectively chairman, secretary and treasurer of the committee. Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, came on a later train, and also was a guest. Secretary Loeb was present, and after the conference made this statement for the President:

### President and Committee Agree.

"The plans of the Congressional campaign were gone over generally, and the President expressed himself as being in entire accord with the ideas of the committee."

Mr. Cannon's comment was this: "I was a guest of the President, and as such it would hardly be seemly for me to discuss what took place. I should like to say that the conference was eminently satisfactory and the Congressional campaign situation not bad."

Mr. Sherman said that the headquarters of the committee would be open in New York in the St. James building Wednesday and from that time on Congressional work would go on continuously.

Mr. Sherman added that the speakers so far selected for the heavy work included Secretary Taft, Secretary Shaw, Speaker Cannon, Senator Beveridge and several other Senators, as well as practically the entire Republican membership of the House of Representatives.

### Stand Pat on Tariff.

While no one would speak under quotation regarding the tariff, it was learned that the Republican text-book, which is to be issued within two or three weeks, will be a "stand-pat" document from beginning to end, and that this will be the tenor of Republican speeches in Massachusetts, Iowa, Wisconsin and other "idea" infected sections of the country, as well as in all other places.

Mr. Cannon is to go to Illinois at once. The new primary system is to be tried in his district, and, as he has not attended one of his nominating conventions for 20 years, it is his intention to be present on August 15, when he expects a re-nomination.

will Review Atlantic Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Roosevelt will review the Atlantic fleet on September 3, at Oyster Bay. The President will be aboard the Mayflower, which is now in San Domingo waters, but will return before the date of the naval review.

### Half Holiday for Engineer Force.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—More than 8000 men in the employ of the engineering department of the Army will enjoy half holidays Saturday during the remainder of the Summer under the terms of an order issued today from the War Department.

### FIGHT FOR SAGE'S WEALTH

### MANY HEIRS PREPARE TO CON- TEST HIS WILL.

### Nephews and Grandnephews Will Claim Share of Big Estate Un- less Generously Remembered.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Herald today says preparations for contesting the will of Russell Sage, in the event of its provisions not being satisfactory to them, already have been made by relatives of the financier. Nephews and grandnephews and others more remote are said to be considering steps for legal proceedings.

Mr. Sage had several brothers and sisters, none of whom are living as far as can be ascertained, but various kinsmen who bear his name and who are scattered about the country, are looking to see if their family tree might not bear gold.

There was a report current yesterday that a nephew who has resided in this city would be among the first to take action, in case he were not adequately remembered.

Most of the relatives named were not on especially good terms with Mr. Sage. He had on more than one occasion given financial aid to them, but their ideas of life did not conform to his strict business code. Mr. Sage had relatives in Troy and its neighborhood, for it was from there he started for New York, where he made his fortune. Some of the Troy heirs have retained counsel to look after their interests and Senator Brackett of Saratoga has been consulted.

"I am counsel for some of the heirs of Mr. Sage," said Mr. Brackett yesterday. "I cannot tell whether there will be a contest. I do not know but what he made his will largely in my client's favor. I do not know that he has made a will at all."

### CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

### The Weather.

YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 81 deg.; minimum, 57.

TODAY'S—Fair and continued warm. Northwesterly wind.

### Russia.

Douma adopts revolutionary proclamation and then disperses under compulsion. Czar holds down capital with army and will form provisional government Page 1. Attacks on Jews at Odessa cause fear of massacre. Page 2. Revolution causes financial panic in Paris. Page 4.

### Foreign.

Interparliamentary Union gives Russians ovation and adopts arbitration treaty. Page 1. Secret of battleship Dreadnaught come out. Page 2.

### Politics.

Roosevelt and Republican leaders agree on plan of campaign. Page 1. Hearst behind labor movement in politics. Page 2.

### Domestic.

Russell Sage's wealth left mainly to charity. Page 1. Mrs. Harriman's sister accused of coaching witness. Page 3. Forged certificate of Union Pacific stock discovered. Page 3. Building collapses and kills many workmen. Page 2.

### Sport.

Joe Gans is given the decision in a 21-round fight with Dave Holly near Seattle. Page 7. Harvard oarsmen to row Cambridge crew in England. Page 2.

### Pacific Coast.

Great Northern flyer plunges into Diamond Lake, carrying down nine men. Page 1. Esther Mitchell and Mrs. Creffield may never be tried for murder. Page 6. Postelle, Idaho, woman at 50 is mother of 17th child and grandmother of 12. Page 6. Tom Braswell falls off train in Linn County and is instantly killed. Page 6. Idaho ranchers have threatening letters mailed to doors in war over cattle range. Page 6.

### California Promotion Committee opens new headquarters in San Francisco with celebration. Page 6.

### Commercial and Marine.

Infected fruit condemned by County Inspector. Page 15. Heavy arrivals weaken Chicago wheat market. Page 15. Stock market shaken by Russian developments, but soon recovers. Page 15. Oriental liner Nicomedia arrives from Orient. Page 14. Steamer Potter off run for the rest of season. Page 14.

### Portland and Vicinity.

Explosion in rendering plant kills workman. Page 16. F. Pierce Maye must stand trial. Page 10. East Side citizens drop city barn complaint. Page 11. Half of city employees are affected by Judge Frazer's decision on Bruhn. Page 11. Senator Fulton not worried by Hitchcock's investigation. Page 10. Defendant Hoge in land-fraud case not very ill. Page 10. Street-car men's union may dissolve tonight. Page 16. A. B. Hammond denies that his railroads are for sale. Page 15. Boundary commission will hear testimony today. Page 9. Massena mountain-climbing club leaves tonight to ascend Mount Baker in Northern Washington. Page 11. Portland party completes first ascent of Mount Hood from south side this season. Page 9.

## ENGINE PLUNGES INTO DEEP LAKE

### Two Cars Are Dragged Down With It.

### SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED

### Rails Spread at Mouth of a Great Northern Tunnel.

### WRECK ASHORE SET FIRE

### Illuminating Gas Tank Is Exploded and One Man in the Day Coach of the Fast Train Is Fatally Injured.

SPOKANE, July 23.—The engine, express car and smoking car of the Great Northern fast train, westbound, are submerged in the deep waters of Diamond Lake, 1 1/2 miles east of Camden, about 30 miles from Spokane. Five men who went down in the smoking car were drowned, and the engine crew are dead in the deep water. As the train came through the portal of a tunnel the rails spread and the engine plunged down a 60-foot embankment into the lake, followed by the express car and the smoker. The other cars remained on the track. The couplings were broken. A wrecking car was sent out from Spokane and has just returned with the dead and injured.

The wreck caught fire from illuminating gas, but the flames were extinguished. One unknown man in the day coach was probably fatally injured by the explosion of the gas tank.

Diamond Lake, though a small body of water, about half a mile long, is known to be 300 feet deep in places, and it is thought the engine lies in 125 feet of water.

### The Dead.

ED MUNSON, engineer.  
BELL, fireman.  
CHARLES DANNER, mail clerk.  
GEORGE R. STRICKLAND, express messenger.  
GEORGE CURTIS, lumberman, of Spokane.  
T. J. DOLBOW, 2101 East Pacific avenue, Spokane.

### Missing.

Ed Newcome, of the Surety Investment Company.

### Seriously Injured.

C. J. Mohrli, Spokane; hands and face burned.  
John Lord, Seattle; left hand cut, face bruised and back hurt.  
J. Durbin, Spokane; hands cut and otherwise badly injured.  
Tom Wainch, Spokane; fingers cut.  
Elmer E. Hall, Coeur d'Alene; right hand burned and face scalped.  
Henry E. Hyerum, Minot, N. D.; badly burned and hurt internally.

### Slightly Injured.

Luker Milinkovic, Spokane; left hand and head cut.  
Nick Link Inovich, Spokane; badly burned.  
M. E. Cash, Sand Point; right shoulder sprained.  
Walter H. Ross, news agent, Seattle; wrist cut.  
E. R. Newcombe, Spokane; left hand burned.  
Pete Nelson, Spokane; head cut.  
F. D. Howans, waiter; back sprained.  
William Smith, waiter; right eye bruised.  
W. G. Patterson, dining-car conductor; left shoulder sprained.  
G. L. Thomas, Newport; head and hands cut.

### Harriman Begins Suit at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 23.—(Special.)—The Oregon & Washington, Harriman's road building from Portland to the Sound, today commenced condemnation proceedings against the Northern Pacific to remove a half block of land and the removal of tracks that cut in two the Harriman passenger depot site. The Hill system will resist the condemnation proceedings as far as possible.

### Left St. Paul Saturday.

ST. PAUL, July 24.—At the general offices of the Great Northern here it was reported that the train wrecked is passenger train No. 3, which left St. Paul Saturday afternoon. They report that several passengers were injured, but none seriously injured. The wires are badly crippled, and they have no details.

### ICE DEALERS INDICTED

### Ten Individuals and Five Firms Raise Price in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Sixteen indictments on charges of restraint of trade in the matter of advancing the price of ice were returned today by the grand jury. Ten individuals and five firms were indicted, all being members of the Ice Dealers' Exchange. Those indicted are members of the exchange, who attended a meeting on May 30, when a general advance in the price was declared.

### TRIES TO SAVE HER INFANT

### California Woman Received Burns That Will Prove Fatal.

CLOVIS, Cal., July 23.—Fire tonight destroyed property valued at \$10,000. The flames originated in the Byron Hotel. Mrs. Freitas, wife of the proprietor, ran from the building with her clothing on fire, and, learning that her baby, 8 months old, had not been rescued, made an attempt to rush back into the building. She was prevented, but received burns that will prove fatal. The infant was burned to death.

