

PRESIDENT HOTLY DEFENDS ACTION

Message on Discharge of Soldiers.

GUILTY OF COWARDLY MURDER

Color Did Not Affect Treatment of Negroes.

DESCRIBES NIGHT ATTACK

Bullets Fly Through Windows at Women and Sleeping Children.

Quotes Precedents for Wholesale Discharge in Civil War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—President Roosevelt today compiled with the request of the Senate in transmitting to that body a transcript of testimony and documents connected with the discharge of a battalion of colored troops of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. The message was decidedly severe in its criticism of the soldiers alleged to be concerned in "shooting up" the town of Brownsville, Tex. Its reading was listened to intently.

The question whether the Senate should make an independent investigation of the Brownsville raid was raised in the Senate by Senator Foraker immediately after the reading of the President's message. He offered a resolution giving the committee on military affairs authority to make such an investigation if deemed necessary after consideration of the testimony transmitted by the President. Further consideration of the question was postponed until tomorrow morning.

The President says: "I ordered the discharge of nearly all the members of company B, C and D, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry by name, in the exercise of my constitutional power, and in pursuance of what, after full consideration, I found to be my constitutional duty as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. I am glad to avail myself of the opportunity afforded by these resolutions to lay before the Congress the following facts as to the murderous conduct of certain members of the company in question, and as to the conspiracy by which many of the other members of those companies saved the criminals from justice, to the disgrace of the United States uniform."

The message calls attention to the accompanying reports of Major Augustus P. Blockman, Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard A. Lovering, and Brigadier-General Ernest A. Garrison, Inspector-General, and the President says an effort has been made to discredit the fairness of the investigation by pointing out that General Garrison is a Southerner.

"Precisely the same action would have been taken," says the President, "had the troops, indeed, indeed, the discharge would probably have been made in more summary fashion."

Section and Race Not at Issue. The President states that General Garrison is a native of South Carolina, Lieutenant-Colonel Lovering of New Hampshire, and Major Blockman of Ohio. As it happens, he explains, the disclosure of the guilt of the troops was made by the officer from Ohio, and the efforts of the officer from South Carolina were confined to an endeavor to shield the innocent men. If any such there were, by securing information which would enable the authorities to adequately punish the guilty. The President continues:

"But I wish it distinctly understood that the fact of the birthplace of either officer is one which I absolutely refuse to consider. The standard of professional honor and of loyalty to the flag and the service is the same for all officers and all enlisted men in the United States Army and I resent with the keenest indignation any effort to draw any lines among these based upon birthplace, creed or any other consideration of the kind."

Referring to the several official reports of the trouble at Brownsville, the President says there is a conflict of evidence as to whether the citizens or the colored troops were to blame for the feeling which manifested in the outbreak. The President adds:

No Excuse for Shooting. My impression is that, as a matter of fact, in these difficulties there was blame attached to both sides; but this is a wholly unimportant matter for my present purpose, as nothing that occurred offered in any shape or in any way an excuse or justification for the atrocious conduct of the troops when, in lawless and murderous spirit and under cover of the night, they made their attack upon the citizens.

Referring to the midnight attack upon the people of Brownsville, the President says that from 5 to 15 or 20 of the colored soldiers took part in it. He continues:

Murderous Night Attack. They leaped over the walls from the barracks and hurried through the town. They shot at whomever they saw moving, and they shot into houses where they saw lights. In some of these houses there were women and children, as the would-be murderers must have known. In one house in which there were two women and five children, some ten shots were thrown at a height of about four and one-half feet, one putting out the lamp upon the table. The lieutenant of police of the town heard the firing, and rode toward it. He met the soldiers, who, as he stated, were about 15 colored soldiers. They instantly started firing upon him, he turned and rode off and they continued firing upon him, until they had killed his horse. They shot him in the right arm. It was afterwards amputated above the elbow. A number of shots were also fired at several policemen. The raiders fired several

times into a hotel, some of the shots being aimed at a guest sitting by a window. They shot into a saloon, killing the bartender and wounding another man. At the same time other raiders fired into another house in which women and children were sleeping, two of the shots going through the mosquito bar over the bed, which the mistress of the house and her two children were lying. Several other houses were struck by bullets. In many of these, and the streets of the town are poorly lighted so that none of the individual raiders was recognized, so that the testimony of many of the witnesses of all classes was conclusive to the effect that the raiders were completely surprised by the unprovoked and murderous savagery of the attack. The soldiers were the aggressors from start to finish. They met with no substantial resistance and went back to the barracks in that raid stand as deliberate murderers, who did murder one man, who tried to murder others and who tried to murder women and children. The act was one of horrible atrocity, and so far as an unprovoked and unprovoked raid is concerned, it stands in the annals of the United States Army.

Inquiry About Officers' Neglect. The President says the white officers of the company were completely taken by surprise, and it was not until 2 o'clock in the morning that any of them became aware of the truth. He has directed an investigation, he says, to see if any of them are blameworthy, and he has approved the recommendation of the War Department that two of them be brought before a court-martial. He adds:

As to the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, I have no doubt whatever that many were necessarily privy, after the outbreak of the attack, to the conduct of those who took part in this murderous raid. There is no question as to the murder and the attempted murder; there is no question that some of the soldiers were guilty thereof. There is no question that many of them attempted to aid the dead had combined to shelter the criminals from justice. These comrades would have to be punished severely, and it is necessary either to leave all the men, including the murderers, in the United States Army, or to turn them out, and under such circumstances there was no alternative for the usefulness of the Army would be at an end were we to permit such an outrage to be committed with impunity.

Proof Is Conclusive. In short, the evidence proves conclusively that the soldiers who were engaged in a deliberate and concerted attack, as cold-blooded as it was cowardly, the purpose being to terrorize the community and to kill or injure men, women and children in their homes and beds, or on the streets, and to murder the innocent, are guilty of the crime of murder. There is no question as to the fact that they committed this crime. The President speaks at length of the necessity of maintaining discipline in the Army and training the soldiers to obey orders without question, and to show respect and obedience to the laws of the land. He says that the army becomes a mere dangerous mob.

Many of the non-commissioned officers and men of these companies, he says, must have been circumvented by those engaged in the murderous assault. They have stolidly and as one man," he says, "broken their oaths of enlistment and refused to help in the punishment of the criminals." The President at length discusses the efforts made to induce those soldiers who were innocent to help bring the criminals to justice. He adds that he is sure that the men of longest service and highest position, who suffered because of the order, so far from being those who deserve most sympathy, deserve least.

Abundance of Precedents. The President says there are plenty of precedents for the action taken, and calls attention to memoranda submitted by the War Department. In several of the incidents mentioned, the army and the organizations involved, volunteered evidence and testimony which resulted in the bringing to justice of their comrades guilty of the crime.

During the Civil War numerous precedents for the action taken by me occurred in the shape of the summary discharge of regiments or companies because of misconduct on the part of some or all of their members. He cites several instances and continues:

So much for the military side of the case; but I wish to say something additional from the standpoint of the race question. In my message at the opening of the Congress I discussed the matter of lynching, and I gave utterance to the abhorrence which all decent citizens should feel for the deeds of the men in almost all cases of men who take part in lynchings, and at the same time I commended, as all decent men of any color should condemn, the action of those colored men who actively or passively shielded the colored men from the law. In the case of these companies we had to deal with men who in the first place were guilty of what was probably the worst possible form of lynching—for a lynching in its essence lawless and murderous vengeance taken by an armed mob for real or fancied wrongs—and who, in the second place, covered up the crime of lynching by standing with a victorious solidarity to protect the criminals.

It is of the utmost importance to all our people that we should deal with men on their merits as men, and not deal with him merely as a member of a given race; that we shall judge each man by his conduct, and not his color. This is important for the reason that, far more important than the color of the man, is the character of the colored man. More vicious and sinister counsel never was given to any people than that given to the colored men by those advisers, whether black or white, who, by apology and concealment, encourage conduct such as that of the three companies in question.

If the colored man elect to stand by criminals of their own race because they are of their own race, they assuredly lay up for themselves the most dreadful day of reckoning. Every fair-minded friend of the colored man should befriend him.

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SYMPATHY, BUT NO GENERAL STRIKE

Affiliated Unions Will Aid Carmen.

FEDERATED TRADES MEET

Moral and Financial Support Pledged for Strikers.

ELECTRICIANS HOLD OFF

Will Not Decide on Question of Striking Until Executive Officer Arrives—Cars in Operation on All of the Lines.

Cars will leave all barns upon schedule time this morning, and practically a normal service will be maintained throughout the day. Tonight at least a partial service will be kept up on all lines or into all districts, with the possible exception of St. Johns. After dark cars will be operated on the remaining Steel bridge lines to-night for the first time.—General Manager Fuller.

Portland Federated Trades Council did not show a disposition last night to counsel a general strike to aid the carmen. Sympathy was expressed with the strikers and the moral and financial support of all the unions affiliated in the city was promised, but the carmen by committee from the council.

The council held an extraordinary session in Musicians' hall in the Drew building last night, and heartily indorsed the strike. A large number of the Portland unions were represented by delegates. It was voted to hold a big demonstration Friday night in Merrill's hall, where the strike situation will be discussed fully. All union men and all others interested in the strike are expected to attend. A committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements and prepare the programme.

The Federated Trades Council may take drastic action later and ask other unions in the city to take up the carmen's strike in sympathy. The body, which is the advisory organization of the local unions, awaits the arrival of the executive officers of the international organization of car operatives, with which the local carmen's union is allied, before going to such lengths. "These officials will arrive this week and then the electrical workers and other unions may go out.

The question of declaring the streetcar unfair was left to the judgment of union members themselves. The matter was brought up, and women delegates scored their brother unionists for patronizing cars when they have the option of walking. These officials will arrive this week and then the electrical workers and other unions may go out.

Garmentmakers With Strikers. The garmentmakers are standing

CAUGHT!



DEMAND ADVANCE AND EIGHT HOURS

Freight Trainmen of West Are United.

WILL COST \$8,000,000 A YEAR

Engineers and Firemen Will Make Like Demand.

STRIKE VERY IMPROBABLE

Railroads Ready to Advance Wages, but Eight-Hour Day is Obstacle.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—(Special.)—Demands for a wage increase of 15 per cent and an eight-hour day on all through freight trains will be filed with railway managers tomorrow for brakemen and conductors on all railroad systems in the West. The demands cover 45,000 men on 47 roads. Question interests 45,000 men on 47 roads.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors are acting in conjunction in the matter and the officials of these organizations expect to open negotiations with the railway managers early in January. The engineers and firemen are preparing to make a similar move, but they are acting independently of the brakemen and freight conductors.

Electrical Workers Will Wait. There is no immediate probability of the electrical workers joining in the streetcar strike. At a special meeting of Local 125 last night in the headquarters at Second and Morrison street, it was decided to await the arrival of the executive officer of the organization, M. J. Sullivan, first vice-president of the Third District, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

There was a long discussion of the situation. Some thought best to call a strike at once out of sympathy for the carmen, but others as stoutly opposed such a move until the counsel of the first vice-president could be had. Calmer counsel prevailed, as it was decided to await the arrival of Executive Officers Cornelius and Burton, of the carmen, who, together with Vice-President Sullivan, will advise the local union as to the best course to pursue.

Vice-President Sullivan is now in this territory, although just where officials of the local union decline to state. His arrival here is expected either today or within a few days. Upon his arrival a special meeting will probably be called. However, the regular meeting of the union is scheduled for next Monday night, and a meeting may not be held until then.

It was decided to give the carmen the moral support of the electrical workers until more definite action is taken. Committees from the streetcar union and the Federated Trades Council, which were in session in the same building, attended the meeting to ask

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WOMAN KNOWS TO FRIENDS AS MAN

Chicago Startled at Deraylan's Secret.

SHE EVEN HAS HAD TWO WIVES

Smoked Incessantly and Was Judge of Liquors.

LIVED AS MALE BACHELOR

Revelation at Phoenix Brings to Light Facts About Strange Russian—Offered to Enlist for the Spanish War.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—(Special.)—One of the most remarkable cases of double identity in the history of Chicago was revealed today when it was announced in a dispatch from Phoenix, Ariz., that Nicholas Deraylan, known in Chicago as a man for more than a dozen years, was in reality a woman. The deception was successfully maintained in Chicago during years of work as a clerk in the Russian Consulate.

With word of the discovery by an undertaker that Deraylan had concealed his true sex from his acquaintances in Chicago came denial from Deraylan's wife of the report from Arizona. Miss Lillian Sweeney, for five years Deraylan's stenographer, refused to believe the report that her employer was a woman.

Deraylan never shaved and he spoke in a high-pitched treble voice, peculiarities which often caused good-natured comment by his friends. He smoked constantly, seldom being seen in business hours without a cigar or cigarette, and his friends declared he was possessed of a discriminating taste in liquors.

Mrs. Deraylan says she was married to Deraylan twelve years ago. She has a son of 12 years by a former husband, whose name she today declined to tell.

Mrs. Theo Shanzberg, at whose home Deraylan lived for four years, confirmed today the statement that he was married once before and divorced, marrying the present Mrs. Deraylan only about three years ago.

LIVED WITH TWO BACHELORS Friend of Deraylan Tells of Life Before Marriage. PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 19.—The case of Nicholas Deraylan, who died last night, is still mysterious. Dr. Rowe of Chicago, who met his patient first in Colorado, was employed by the patient's wife, now residing at 122 South California street, Chicago. He came here with Nicholas Deraylan two months ago. Dr. Rowe is silent, refusing to talk of the matter. He has received instructions to bury the body here, but is awaiting developments. No substitution of another body was possible, as the dead person was a patron of the lodging house two months ago.

Charles Tanner, identifying the body as that of his friend of the past thirteen years, believed the right name of the individual to be Constantinoich, whom he met in Chicago in 1893. The two and another kept bachelor apartments. He was shocked at the revelation, Tanner enquired for the Spanish War, but Deraylan was rejected without examination on account of his appearance. Tanner knew Deraylan had a woman he called his wife in Chicago and that she had a son. There is a Greek cross marked "Nicolai" on the body. The effects include diamonds, medals, etc.

Deraylan's habits were manly and he was a regular patron of a barber shop, though appearances scarcely warranted such a custom.

AID MUST COME SOON.

Appeal to President Concerning Flooding of Imperial Valley.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 19.—W. J. Washburn, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt: "We have had rendered immediately to coral waters now pouring into Imperial Valley, which will soon render work along the Colorado River useless, leave Yuma high and dry, besides terminating the great jaguars dam. This arbitrary can support a population of 1,000,000. Unless river is stopped entirely within 60 days it will be practically useless to attempt it."

COLOR OF THE FILIPINO

Washington School Authorities Are Called Upon to Decide.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The school authorities of Washington have been called upon to decide whether a Filipino is white or colored. The problem was brought before them by Major M. P. Waltz, U. S. A., who sent a communication asking that his Filipino servant, 22 years of age, be admitted to the white schools of Washington. Major Waltz said his servant had been denied admission to the public schools of Atlanta, Ga. After much discussion, the question was referred to a committee, which has not yet reported.

BOYS' DEMONSTRATION WRECKS FIREWORKS FACTORY.

Explosion of Dynamite Causes One Death, Injures Five Men and Almost Provokes Lynching.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 19.—By an explosion in the fireworks factory of Joseph Cargo and John Niva, Italians, at 531 Anderson street tonight, Harry Eady, a fireman, was burned to death and an assistant fire chief and two other firemen seriously and possibly fatally burned. The proprietors were painfully burned, and a boy was struck in the face by flying debris and severely hurt.

When Assistant Chief Muro arrived to investigate the reports that the Italian proprietors had a larger quantity of explosives in the place than the city ordinance permitted, he and Eady entered the building. With them went Fred Chitty, 16 years old, who, saying: "I'll show you how it happened," picked up a dynamite cap, hurled it to the floor, and there followed three explosions in quick succession.

The building collapsed and the detonations were heard all over the city. Eady was caught between the falling timbers, crushed to death and his body incinerated. The others escaped to the open.

A search for the Italians, with the avowed purpose of lynching them, was started by the crowd, which held that they were responsible for having such a quantity of dynamite in the building. Chitty was placed under arrest.

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