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 complled 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

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

The President says: Discharged for Murderous Conduct.

found to be my constitutional duty as Con-mander-in-Chief of the United States Army. in gial to avail myself of the opportunity ifforded by these resolutions to lay before the congress the following facts as to the murpanies in question, and se to the conspirate by which many of the other members of the companies saved the criminals from justice, the diagrace of the United States uniform.

The message calls attention to the tiny and murder." accompanying reports of Major Augustus P. Blocksom, Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard A. Lovering, and Brigadier-General Ernest A. Garlington, Inspec tor-General, and the President says an effort has been made to discredit the fairness of the investigation by pointing out that General Garlington in a Southerner.

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

Section and Race Not at Issue.

The President states that General Garlington is a native of South Caro lina, Lieutenant-Colonel Lovering of New Hampshire, and Major Blocksom 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 of the United States army and I resent with the keenest indignation any effort to draw any lines among them based upon birthplace, creed or any othe consideration of the kind. Referring to the several official re-

ports of the trouble at Brownsville, the President says there is a conflict of President says there is a conflict of share in the common disgrace because the evidence as to whether the citizens or the colored troops were to blame for President concludes his message as folthe feeling which culminated in the lows:

outbreak. The President adds: No Excuse for Shooting.

My impression is that, as a matter of fact, to both sides; but this is a wholly unimpor-tant matter for our present purpose, as noth-ing that occurred offered in any shape or in any way as excuse or justification for the atroctous conduct of the troops when, in laween and minderous spirit and under cover of the night, they made their attack upon the

Referring to the midnight attack upon the people of Brownsville, the President says that from 9 to 15 or 20 of the colored soldlers took part in it. He continues:

Murderous Night Attack.

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 bonne in which there were two women and five children, some ten shots went through at a height of about four and one-haff feet, one putting out the lamp upon the table. The lieutenant of palice of the town heard the fring, and rode toward it. He met the raiders, who, as he stated, eere about it collected man by his conduct, and that given to the colored man by his conduct, and not his color. This is important for the colored man, More vicious and sinister of about four and one-haff feet, one putting out the lamp upon the table. The lieutenant of palice of the town heard the fring, who, he stated, eere about it only a pology and condonation, encourage conduct such as that of the three companies in question.

If the colored man by those advisers, whether black or white, who, by apology and condonation, encourage conduct such as that of the three companies in question.

If the colored men elect to stand by criminals of their own race because they are of their own race because they are of their own race, they assuredly lay up for the right arm. (It was afterwards amputated above the clow).

A number of shots were also fired at two

name 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 in which the mistress of the house and ner two children were lying. Several other houses were struck by builets. It was at night, and the streets of the town are poorly lighted to that none of the individual raiders was recognized, so that the testimony of many of the witnesses of all classes was concluded to the contract of the witnesses of all classes was concluded. recognized, so that the testimony of many of the witnesses of all classes was conclusive to the effect that the raiders were negre saidlers. The townspeople were completely surprised by the unprovoked and murderous savagery of the sitack. The soldiers were the agreessors from start to finish. They met with no substantial resistance, and one and all who took part in that raid stand as deliberate murderers, who did murder one man, who tried to murder der others and who tried to murder women and children. The set was one of horrible streetly, and so far as I am aware, unparalleled for infamy 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 or 3 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 blame-worthy, and he has approved the recommendation of the War Depart-ment that two of them be brought be-fore a court-martial. He adds:

fore a court-martial. He adds:

As to the nen-commissioned officers and enlisted men, there can be no doubt whatever that many were necessarily privy, after if not before the attack, to the conduct of these who took actual part in this murderous riot.

There is no question as to the murder and the attempted murders, there is no question fast some of the soldiers were guilty thereof; fore is no question that many of their comrades privy to the deed have combined to shelter the criminals from Justice. These comrades of the murderers by their own action have rendered it necessary either to leave all the men, including the murderers, in the Army, or to turn thom out; and under such circumstances there was no siternative, 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.

Proof Is Conclusive. In short, the evidence proves conclusively that a number of the soldiers 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 names and beds, or on the streets, at an hour of the night when concerted or effective resistance or defense was out of the question and when detection by identification of the criminals in the United States uniform was well-night impossible. So much for the original crime. A blacker never stained the annals of our Army. It has been supplemented by another, only less black, in the shape of a successful conspiracy of silence for the purpose of shielding those who took part in the original conspiracy of

children of the nation. Unless this is done, he says, the army becomes a nere dangerous mob.

Many of the noncommissioned officers nd men of these companies, he says, must have known circumstances which would have led to the conviction of those engaged in the murderous assault, "They have stolldly and as one man," he says "broken their eaths of enlistment, and refused to help discover the criminals."

The President at length discusses the efforts made to induce those soldiers who musy be innocent to help bring the crim-inals to justice. He adds that the sol-diers of longest service and highest post-tion, who suffered because of the order, so far from being those who deserve most sympathy, deserve least, for "they are the very men upon whom we should be able especially to rely to prevent mu-

Abundance of Precedents.

The President says there are plenty of recedents for the action taken, and calls ttention to memoranda submitted by the War Department. In several of the incidents cited every soldier in the army organizations involved volunteered dence and testimony which resulted in the bringing to justice of their comrades guilty of crime, thus declining to identify themselves with the criminals. The resident continues:

During the Civil War numerous precedents for the action taken by me occurred in the shapet of the summary discharge of regiments or companies because of misconduction the part of some or all of their members.

He cites several instances and con

I call your particular attention to the special field order of Brigadier-General U. S. Grant, Issued from the headquarters of the Thirisenth Army Corps on November II. 1882, in reference to the Twentieth Hinois. Members of this regiment had broken into a store and taken goods to the value of some \$1240, and the rest of the regiment, including especially two officers, failed in the design of the second control of the regiment. men guilty of the offenses." General Grant accordingly mustered out of the service of the United States the two officers in question and assessed the sum of \$1240 against the said regiment as a whole, officers and men to be assessed pro rata on their pay, in its essence, this action is precisely similar to that I have taken, although the offense was of course trivial compared to the offense with which I had to deal.

The President also cites an incident in of the army of Northern Vireginia, in 1864, disbanded a certain battalion for cowardly conduct, stating at the same time his regret that there were some officers and men in the battalion who, although not deserving it, were obliged to

All Murderers Alike to Him

All Murderers Alike to Him

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 mescage at the opening of the Conscress I discussed the matter of lyuching. In it I gave utterance to the abhorence which all decent citizens should feel for the deeds of the men (in almost all cases white men) who take part in lynchings, and at the same time I condemned, as all decent men of any color should condemn, the action of those colored men who actively or passively shield the colored criminal 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 practically the worst possible form of lynching—for a lynching is in its easence lawless and murderous vengeance taken by an armed meb for real or familed wrongs—and who, in the second place, covered up the crime of lynching by standing with a vicious solidarity to protect the criminals.

It is of the utmost importance to all our people that we shall deal with each man on his merits as a man, 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 white man, and it is far more important for the white man, and it is far more important for 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 condonation, encourage conduct such as that of the three companies in question.

If the colored man elect to stand by crim.

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 chedule time this morning, and practically a normal service will be maintained throughout the day. Tonight at east 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 tonight for the first time.-General Mannger Fuller.

Portland Federated Trades Council did not show a disposition last night to counel 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, to the carmen by committees from the council.

The council held an extraordinary ses on in Musicians' hall in the Drew building last night, and heartly 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 irastic action later and ask other unions in the city to take up the carmon's strike in sympathy. The body, which is the advisory organization of the local unions, awaits the arrival of the executive offisuch lengths. These officials will arrive this week and then the electrical work- pursue. ers and other unions may go out.

members themselves. The matter was brought up, and women delegates scored cars when they have the option of walking and demonstrating their union convictions. One woman delegate from the garment makers' union, who is over 60 years old and who walks to and from the city every day from Ockley Green, on the Peninsula, told the other delegates plainly what she thought of them for riding on the cars when the men are out

Garmentmakers With Strikers. The Garmentmakers are standing

made up largely of women, and a standing fine of \$2.50 has been assessed against members who ride on streetears while the present trouble lasts. One girl who falled to live up to the principles of unionism was fined the limit this week for riding.

Cigarmakers and other union member are also walking in preference to patronizing "unfair" streetcars. A cigarmaker with only one leg walks regularly from his home in Pledmont to his employment and back again at night. Another aged member of the same craft walked in from Montavilla early this week but was so fagged by the unusual exertion he could not work after he reached town.

Strikers Hold Meeting.

The striking carmen held a meeting last night in Drew Hall. Over 100 me were present. The situation was discussed at length but those attending are authority for the statement that the proposition of voting to call the strike off was not even suggested. It is said that new members were taken in.

A committee from the Federated Trades Council visited the meeting and assured the strikers of the hearty moral and financial support of that body. It was re-ported to the meeting that W. G. Burton, nternational organizer, will arrive in Portland tonight from San Francisco and will address the men at Drew Hall or his arrival. His support is expected by the men to be a material aid in carrying on the strike.

A man giving the name of J. M. Long and supposed by the carmen to be Pinkerton detective in the employ of the Portland Railway Company, gained admittance to the meeting, but was expelled before any business was taken up. The man lingered about the building all evening, giving expression to vigorous union sentiments, and pressing regret that more support has not been given the carmen by sympa

hetic strikes. The man was questioned closely after the meeting, and sald he was in the employ of the engineering department of the Portland Railway Com pany, but walked out at the time of the strike out of sympathy for the men He said he was not, however, a union man, and had no union card. Some of the carmen did not credit the man's statement, and would have been pleased to throw the intruder down the two flights of stairs leading from the hall, but thought better of it and allowed him to go peaceably.

Electrical Workers Will Walt.

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 organiza tion. 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 he carmen, but others as stoutly op posed such a move until the counse of the first vice-president could be had. Calmer counsel prevailed, as it was decided to await the arrival of car operatives, with which the local car- ton, of the carmen, who, together with union is allied, before going to Vice-President Sullivan, will advise the local union as to the best course to

Vice-President Sullivan is now in The question of declaring the streetcars this territory, although just where ofunfair was left to the judgment of union ficials of the local union decline to state. His arrival here is expected either today or within a few days their brother unionists for patronizing 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 carmer 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 (Concluded on Page IL)

CAUGHT!

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. Question Interests 45,000 Men on 47 Roads.

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 man agers tomorrow for brakemen and con ductors on all railroad systems in the West. The demands cover 45,000 men on 47 railroad systems and the increas asked for amounts to approximately \$8,-000,000 a year.

The Brotherhood of Rallway Trainmer and the Order of Rallway 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.

The railroads covered in the demands nclude the Hilnois Central and all roads west of that line in the South. All roads west of a line from Chicago to Duluth in the north are included. The Western lines of the Wabash roud are included, but not its Eastern connections.

Present Rates of Wages.

A few weeks ago the Brotherhood of Ratiway Trainmen secured an increase in the switch and yard service of the "Til show you how it happened," Western railroads and the present move is to secure an equal increase for men in the train service. The wages now plosions in quick succession. paid brakemen on through freight trains are \$2.30 per hundred miles and \$2.65 on way freight. Freight conductors are paid Eady was caught between the falling cers of the international organization of Executive Officers Cornelius and Bur- | \$3.45 per hundred miles on through freight | timbers, crushed to death and his body and \$3.75 on way freight. The demands incluerated. The others escaped to the are for a horizontal increase of 15 per

In the negotiations between the trainmen and the railroad managers a short time ago, the demand for an eight-hour day for yardmen was dropped through determined opposition of the managers They declared then that the innovation would require a complete rearrangement of working schedules and could not be considered at a time when the traffic was more than ordinarily heavy. The men believe that the same objections will not apply to men on through freight trains and they intend to insist on the eighthour day. They admit that on way freight it would be impracticable to limit the working day and they are not making

Eight-Hour Day Is Obstacle. That-the demands will lead to a strike

on any of the roads is considered in men. The railway managers have been expecting some such demands since they granted the increase to the switchmen and it is said they are willing to make reasonable concessions in the interests of peace. Many of the Eastern roads have already announced a 10 per cent increase to all employes and the managers of Western roads expect to be able to make compromise with their employes on that basis. The demand for an eight-hour day is likely to prove a stumbling block, It is said, unless it is temporarily waived

ULTIMATUM BY TRAINMEN.

switchmen.

by the men, as was the case with the

Will Strike in New York Yards Unless Demand Is Granted

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.-James Murdock of the Brotherhood of Rallway Trainmer tonight issued an ultimatum to all of the rallroads centering at New York, with the exception of the New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads, that, unless the yard employe are granted an increase of wages of cents an hour by next Saturday, they will be withdrawn from the service of the

About 3000 men are affected. Mr. Mur. dock's ultimatum was the result of conference with the officers of the

Most of the roads affected have offered 4 cents increase. The New York Central and the New Haven roads granted the 5-cent increase some days

SHOWS HOW IT HAPPENED

BOY'S DEMONSTRATION WRECKS FIREWORKS FACTORY.

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

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 19 .- By an exlosion 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 o investigate the reports that the Italian proprietors had a larger quantity of explosives in the place than the city ordinances permitted, he and Eady entered the building. With them went in wages of 4 cents an hour for all men | Fred Chitty, 16 years old, who, saying; picked up a dynamite cap, hurled it to the floor, and there followed three ex-

The building collapsed and the detonations were heard all over the city.

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

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less boy causes deadly explosion.
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WOMAN KNOWN TO FRIENDS AS MAN Chicago Startled at

Deraylan's Secret.

Smoked Incessantly and Was

SHE EVEN HAS HAD TWO WIVES

LIVED AS MALE BACHELOR

Judge of Liquors.

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

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 .- (Special.)-One of he most remarkable cases of double idenity in the history of Chicago was revealed day when it was announced in a dispatch from Phoenix Ariz., that Nicholas Deraylan, known in Chicago as a man for tore than a dozen years, was in reality a woman. The deception was success-'ully maintained in Chicago during years of work as a clerk in the Russian Con-

With word of the discovery by an unertaker that Deraylan had concealed his rue sex from his acquaintances in Chicago came denials 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 n a high-pitched treble voice, peculiarities which often caused good-natured mment by his friends. He smoked constantly, seldom being seen in business hours without a cigar or cigarette and ils friends declared he was possessed of discriminating taste in liquors

Mrs. Deraylan says she was married to Deraylan twelve years ago. She has a on of 13 years by a former husband. whose name she today declined to tell. Mrs. Theo Shangenberg, at whose house

Deraylan lived for four years, confirmed oday 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 592 South California street. Chicago. He came here with Nicholas Deraylan two months ago. Dr. Rowe is stlent, 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

Charles Tanner identified the body as that of his friend of the past thirteen years. He believed the right name of the ndividual to be Constantinovich, whom he met in Chicago in 1883. The two and another kept bachelor apartments. He was shocked at the revelation, Tanner enlisted for the Spanish War, but Deray-Elliott and Hill testify on car shortage. Ian was rejected without examination on account of his appearance. Tanner knew Deraylan had a woman he called his wife in Chleago and that she had a son. There is a Greek cross marked "Nicolai" on

AID MUST COME SOON.

Appeal to President Concerning the Flooding of Imperial Valley.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12.-W. J. Washburn, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has sent the foilowing telegram to President Roosevelt: Please have ald rendered immediately o corral waters now pouring into Imperial Valley, which will soon render work along the Colorado River useless, leave Yuma high and dry, besides undermining the great Jaguns dam. This territory can support a population of a 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 on to decide whether a Filipino is white or colored. The problem brought before them by Major M. F. Waltz, U. S. A., who sent a communication asking that his Filipino servant, 22 years of age, be admitted to the schools of Washington. Major said his servant had been denied admis-sion to the public schools of Atlanta, Ga. After much discussion, the question was referred to a committee, which has not