

## DEEP FEUD ARISES IN NAVY BUREAUS

### Rixey Tells Why Brownson Resigned.

### COMMAND OF HOSPITAL SHIPS

#### Rights of Medical Bureau Asserted by Surgeon.

### LINE AND STAFF IN FEUD

### Surgeon-General Is Supported by Roosevelt in Position—Rixey Condemns Failure to Send Hospital Ship With Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—(Special.)—Harmony within the United States Navy bureaucracy seems to be in for a severe test. Open war, already has been declared between the Bureau of Navigation and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and the initial result of which has been the resignation of Rear-Admiral Brownson from his position as chief of the former bureau, and coming just at a time when severe criticism is being aimed at the administration of the Navy Department, the charges involving the bureau system in particular, the ruction may culminate in some radical changes.

Surgeon-General Rixey, whose recommendation in favor of putting a medical officer in absolute command of a hospital ship was approved by President Roosevelt, has been ordered to resign the position, and the Bureau of Navigation, through the gauntlet to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, has issued this evening. The Surgeon-General charges that the Bureau of Navigation has interfered in an unwarranted manner with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and to the extent of crippling its usefulness.

#### Line Officers Stand by Brownson.

The line officers, almost without exception, praise the action taken by Admiral Brownson, declaring that his resignation will have a most beneficial effect on the navy in time of actual war. The officers have in mind, of course, the old feud between the line and staff which originally was fought on the staff side by the engineer corps. The engineers succeeded in becoming a part of the line, but the victory merely fomented the discord, and feeling has been intensified on the part of the navigators and the combatants in time of war against the alleged encroachments of the staff corps of the establishment.

Landlubbers may care little about the jealousies and animosities of the line and the staff. No smell of salt water, however, is necessary to inspire an intense interest in the navy as a whole. The navy is the country's pride, as much the pride of the citizen who lives upon the borders of the Great Lakes, or in Kansas and Nebraska, where the nearest approach to a maritime vessel is a prairie schooner, as to the people inhabiting the sea-pounded coast of New England or the ocean-swept coast of the Pacific. The present trouble therefore is of wide general interest.

#### May Cause Sweeping Reform.

Comparatively trivial events sometimes lead to sweeping reforms, and if there be defects in management, in naval construction and in methods of administration, the Roosevelt-Brownson-Rixey imbroglio is likely to be the means of bringing matters to a focus and causing remedies to be applied where needed.

It should not be forgotten that the President is as staunch a friend of the navy as the Navy has, in considering the present controversy, which so materially involves himself. Popular sentiment naturally would incline the inexperienced observer to side with the line officers in the conflict with the staff, because the line is the fighting contingent from which heroes most frequently are developed in days of war. In siding against the line officers in the present case, the President may not be alighting his spear at the bureau system. He has taken a ground he thinks is for the best interests of the service.

### RIXEY TELLS ALL ABOUT IT

### Brownson Claimed Authority Over Hospital Ships, Which He Denies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—That a serious breach exists between the Bureau of Navigation and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, involving the question of the responsibility of the latter bureau, was made apparent tonight in a statement issued by Surgeon-General Presley M. Rixey, of the Navy, in which he touches upon the circumstances leading up to the probable selection by the President of a medical officer to command the hospital ship Relief over the present Rear-Admiral W. H. Brownson, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who yesterday sent his resignation to the President. While disclaiming exact knowledge as to the cause of Admiral Brownson's resignation, the Surgeon-General's statement leaves little room for doubt that the controversy he reviews was a potent factor.

#### Command of Hospital Ships.

General Rixey maintains that hospital ships, as a rule, always have been commanded by medical officers, with a sailing master and civilian crew for purposes

of navigation. This particular vessel, he says, formerly belonged to the Army and always was commanded by a medical officer when used as a hospital ship. In attempting to unify the medical services of the Army and the Navy, he says, a joint Army and Navy board of medical officers which was convened by executive order more than a year ago, recommended that hospital ships should be commanded by medical officers, and that that recommendation was approved by both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in general orders since the Civil War, he says, all hospital ships and medical transports of the Army had been placed under the Surgeon-General of the Army.

#### Japan Puts Surgeons in Command.

He says that Japanese hospital ships were commanded by medical officers after having tried line officers. The ships, he says, are simply floating hospitals, properly under the control of the medical department, and should be conducted



Mayor George B. McCallister, of New York, is Discovering Evidence of Big Graft in Contract for Waterworks Dam.

in peace exactly as in time of war. This is especially so, he adds, because during times of war line officers cannot be spared and do not and should not desire the command of these ships.

He maintains that it always has been a doubtful question if the Geneva and the Hague agreements could guarantee the neutrality of these ships if combatant (line) officers and crews were aboard, and it was this doubt which prevented the Japanese during the recent war with Russia from using line officers on hospital ships.

The internal administration of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, he says, "has been, in my opinion, too much interfered with by the Bureau of Navigation. This interference has at times caused grave concern as to how I could meet the need of those under our care."

#### No Hospital Ship With Fleet.

The hospital ship Relief, he said, should now be with the battleship fleet on its cruise, but he adds: "The Bureau of Navigation thought otherwise, and the fleet of 15,000 men, with its auxiliary, is without a hospital ship, and will be until it arrives at Magdalena Bay, more than three months from now."

He adds that he cannot understand how Admiral Brownson should be especially interested in the officering of hospital ships, as his duties lie in another direction, and that he should not interfere in a matter pertaining entirely to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and therefore to be decided by the Secretary of the Navy. The Surgeon-General's statement in full follows:

#### Why Brownson Resigned.

I have been called up on the telephone this morning in regard to the resignation of Admiral Brownson, which has been announced in Washington as Naval Attending Surgeon. I was his family physician. His resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation has been assigned to my opinion as to the command of the ship Relief, which I do not know that this is a cause, it may be interesting to know the status of this question.

Hospital ships as a rule always have been commanded by medical officers with a sailing master and civilian crew for purposes of navigation. This inference has been drawn to the United States Army, was always commanded by a medical officer when used as a hospital ship. Admiral Brownson, Army and Navy medical officers, convened by executive order more than a year ago, recommended that hospital ships should be commanded by medical officers, and the recommendation was approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in general orders.

#### Civil War Settled Question.

The question was settled definitely, so far as the Army was concerned, during the Civil War, and all hospital ships and medical transports were placed under the Surgeon-General of the Army, and have remained so up to the present time. The Japanese naval hospital ships were commanded by medical officers after having tried line officers.

#### Too Much Interference.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is directly responsible for the welfare of the health of the Navy, and every friend and relative looks to it for the welfare of the sick and wounded. This work should have the sympathy and active support of every one.

The internal administration of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has been, in my opinion, too much interfered with by the Bureau of Navigation. This interference has at times, caused me grave concern as to how I could meet the needs of those under our care. At present the hospital ship Relief would be in commission and after having done good service with the fleet before starting would have accompanied it on the cruise south. The Bureau of Navigation through other means and the fleet of 15,000

(Continued on Page 2.)

## HORACE M'KINLEY DIGS HIS WAY OUT

### Chinese Police in Mukden Are Fooled.

### TAKES ADVANTAGE OF GUARD

#### Land-Fraud Prisoner Treated With Consideration.

### POPULAR IN SHANGHAI

### Took Pictures of Officials and Lived in Luxury in Private Quarters—Supposed to Have Made Good His Escape.

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Nov. 21.—(Special Correspondence of The Oregonian.)—Land-fraud McKinley has again escaped the clutches of the United States authorities. On Monday morning, Nov. 11, he broke through the wall of the Chinese Imperial Police Station, where he was being detained, pending the arrival of an officer from Washington, and has apparently made good his escape.

The police report is that between the hours of 1 and 4, McKinley, either by himself or aided by confederates on the outside, dug a hole in the wall surrounding the prison and in this way gained his liberty. The hole in the wall gave entrance into the toilet rooms used by the officers of the prison.

On the night of his escape McKinley made several trips to the room in question, always accompanied by an armed guard, hanging his coat on the door. After waiting half an hour and calling repeatedly, the guard opened the door and discovered the hole in the wall.

The guard, fearful of the consequences, returned to the front of McKinley's prison room and stood guard until his relief came at 4 o'clock. It is said that he spent most of the time in crying over the loss of his prisoner. His reason in not at once reporting the escape was that he wished to put it up to the next guard. When his relief came he reported the escape, but he said nothing and the new guard took his place. This new guard paced up and down for a few minutes and then it occurred to him that he had better look in the room and see if McKinley was there. When he found that he had been guarding an empty room he at once gave the alarm, but the three hours that had elapsed had given the prisoner ample time to leave Mukden, as there are several trains departing between 1 and 4 o'clock.

#### Offers Reward for Recapture.

The Viceroy of Manchuria and the police, next day, offered a reward of \$1000 for McKinley's capture and any information that would lead to the identification of his confederates. Three hundred special police were dispatched over the surrounding country for miles and the military given orders to be on the lookout for the escaped prisoner.

The chief of police and his staff called upon the Viceroy and tendered their resignations and seals of office, but the Viceroy gave them 20 days in which to produce McKinley, otherwise they would be dismissed and degraded in rank.

#### McKinley's Arrest Described.

Horace Greeley McKinley, Oregonian land fraudster and styled by S. A. D. Puter as first lieutenant of the land fraud gang, was arrested here Saturday morning of October 5, by the Chinese Imperial police, in conjunction with the Consul General and Deputy Consul General for the United States at Mukden. McKinley offered no resistance and was at once taken to the headquarters police station, where, after a few minutes' conversation between the Deputy Consul and the chief of the police, he was locked up under a strong guard.

The arrest was made at 10 o'clock in the morning in McKinley's room, where he was being shaved. The house where he was residing is in the rear of the offices of an importing and exporting firm, of which he had become a member. The two consuls, heavily armed, accompanied by two mounted Chinese officers armed with swords, stopped in front of the offices and entered the private office of a member of the firm and inquired if Mr. McKinley was present. When informed that he was, they said they would like to see him. McKinley was sent for, but the officers, taking no chances, followed the messenger to the house, entering his room and placing him under arrest by authority of the Waiwupu upon a request from the State Department at Washington. The Consul General was careful to impress upon McKinley the fact that he was not being arrested by the American authorities, but by the Chinese government.

McKinley wished to be informed of what he was arrested for and what the charge was. The officers stated that they were in the dark upon that point, as the telegram from Peking requesting

them to make the arrest was only a short one, and the Chinese characters translated into English did not give a very clear idea of the case, but from what they could make out it had something to do with a land case.

Given Pleasant Quarters.

The American Consul notified the police authorities that McKinley would be only in their care for three days, and that they were responsible for his safekeeping. The chief engineer to the police department gave up his office for the use of the prisoner and every favor that could be shown him was granted. His meals were sent in to him from a hotel and a foreign bed was provided. He was allowed refreshments in the form of fruits, beer and cigars, and in every way treated with great consideration. He soon made friends with the officers and his guards and had taken up the study of the Chinese language. On bright days he would take pictures of the officers and police, and had "snapped" about all of the force with a camera he was allowed to have with him.

On the fourth day of his imprisonment, and no papers arriving stating why he was being held, he filed a protest with the American Consul, who sent same on to the legation at Peking, and the State Department at Washington. This protest, however, availed nothing, as in a few days the Consul notified him that he was to remain in the custody of the Chinese Imperial police pending the arrival of an agent of the United States government, who was due here about November 24.

McKinley then set about to fight extradition. Attorneys were employed in Tientsin and Shanghai, but they gave him little consolation, owing to the fact that the State Department had made a special request upon the Chinese government for his arrest and detention. Although no extradition treaties exist be-

## PORTLAND'S PROGRESS.

Never before has Portland's growth been so rapid as during 1907. In nearly every phase of industry and life new records have been established. Shipments of wheat from Portland harbor have been enormous; manufacturers have increased the volume of their output; the city's jobbing business has shown an average gain of 30 per cent. The expenditure for building construction has exceeded \$9,000,000, while a healthy real estate market, based on substantial values, has prevailed throughout the year. The completion of the North Bank Railway will give this city direct connection with two more transcontinental lines, and the Oregon Electric Railway will open up new portions of the rich Willamette Valley. All these facts and many others will be dealt with in the New Year's Oregonian, which will be published Wednesday morning next, January 1, 1908. Most of the articles for this issue have been contributed by men active in the activities of which they write, and the paper will be profusely illustrated throughout. The New Year's Oregonian is invaluable as a medium to tell about Portland and Oregon. Price 5 cents a copy, postage 3 cents.

## COURT ASKED TO DISSOLVE UNION

### Goldfield Mineowners Are on Aggressive.

#### SAY FEDERATION IS LAWLESS

#### Practices Intimidation and Spreads Terror.

### GUARDS FOR MINES NEEDED

#### Petition for Injunction Is Expected, if Granted, to Cause Retention of Federal Troops, Which is the Main Purpose.

GOLDFIELD, Nev. Dec. 25.—To carry the fight with the Western Federation of Miners into the Federal Court will be the next move of the Goldfield Mineowners' Association. Tomorrow a suit will be filed in the Circuit Court of the District of Nevada, asking not only for an injunction against picketing and interference, but for the final dissolution of the Goldfield Miners' Union. The suit is to be filed by the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company against the Goldfield miners, the Western Federation of Miners, Charles A. Mackinnon, president of the miners' local union, and 19 other officers of the same.

### Works by Unlawful Means.

The complaint sets forth the alleged vast extent and richness of the mining interests involved and the large number of persons holding shares in the mines in various states and territories; alleges that the Goldfield Miners' Union and the Western Federation of Miners are voluntary, unincorporated associations, and that it is claimed to be a part of another larger organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World, also unincorporated, which has the same principles and seeks to accomplish its results by the same alleged unlawful methods, and has in its ranks as members of these associations not only the miners of the Goldfield district, but other laborers, such as waiters, cooks, clerks, barbers and barkeepers.

### Creates Reign of Terror.

It is further alleged that the Western Federation of Miners is organized for the destruction of property and to create "endless strife, disorder, bloodshed and rioting. The Goldfield union is charged in the bill with "intimidation" and with being guilty of "wantonly destruction of property, murder of innocent citizens, lawlessness and anarchy, to such an extent that it has instituted a reign of terror in the Goldfield district." It is further alleged that the Goldfield union is a "criminal society."

The court is asked to hale the defendants before it to answer the allegations of the complaint and to issue a writ of injunction restraining the defendants from obstructing the business of the mining company by threats, intimidation or picketing. An injunction against boycott is further asked for. The court is asked to enjoin the Goldfield union from holding any more meetings. Watchers or examiners are asked for with full authority to enter upon the property of the complainant and to carry out the orders of the court, and to arrest any person violating them.

### Dissolve Union as Nuisance.

Finally, it is petitioned that the injunction be made permanent, and that the Goldfield Miners' Union be abated and forever dissolved as a nuisance and perpetually enjoined from any further meetings or action of whatsoever kind or nature. The complaint is signed by George Wingfield, vice-president of the Consolidated Mines Company.

One effect of the filing of this, it is said, may be to induce President Roosevelt to order a portion of the Federal troops now in Goldfield to remain on the ground to assist in the enforcement of the mandates of the Federal Court, if necessary.

## COLORADO BANKER IN JAIL

### Accused of Borrowing \$10,000 on His Bank's Securities.

DURANGO, Colo., Dec. 25.—Charles McConnell, president of the City National Bank, which closed its doors December 17, was placed under arrest today. The warrant was sworn to by Harry Jackson, who deposited \$2000 before the institution closed its doors.

A bank examiner is examining the affairs of the bank. He found today that on December 12 McConnell had borrowed \$10,000 in cash from the National Bank of Durango and had given securities from his bank for the money, but the books of the City Bank did not show that the \$10,000 had been placed on deposit there. The committee in charge today sent for McConnell and questioned him for several hours as to what he had done with the \$10,000. After the conference Mr. Jackson swore out the warrant and the Sheriff placed McConnell in jail.

The day McConnell borrowed the \$10,000 from the First National Bank was the

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same day the Colorado State Bank closed its doors.

## May Wind Up New Orleans Bank.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—A meeting of shareholders of the State National Bank will be held January 28, 1908, to vote on the question of putting the bank in liquidation. William Adler, head of the wholesale grocery firm of Adler & Co., of this city, against which bankruptcy proceedings have been instituted by New York creditors, recently resigned as president of the bank and his resignation was followed by an examination of the bank's resources and liabilities by a committee from the New Orleans Clearing-house Association.

The committee of the New Orleans clearing-house issued another statement tonight, which says: "A further critical examination of the affairs of the State National Bank by the New Orleans clearing-house committee, assisted by Elias I. Cooper, National Bank Examiner, confirms the previous statement of the committee

that the solvent assets of the State National Bank are sufficient to pay off all depositors."

## HOLD MUTINEERS AT BAY

### PLUCKY OFFICERS OF LINER SUBJUGATE UNRULY CREW.

#### Steamer Lonsdale Drops Anchor at Mexican Port With Her Sailors in Irons.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 25.—Details of a thrilling adventure, in which a handful of determined officers and a well-known member of the British colony here held in subjection and placed in chains a full complement of sailors of the steamship Lonsdale, who had mutinied on the high seas, have reached here. When the ship arrived at the port of Salina Cruz she was manned only by her officers, the crew being in irons.

### Why Mulkey Stepped Out.

Mr. Mulkey's withdrawal, immediately after the published announcement of Mr. Simon's candidacy, could not reasonably be due to that announcement, say the Simon people, because Mr. Simon had not discontinued his preference for Mr. Mulkey, of the candidates thus far in the field. They are inclined to the view that Mr. Mulkey took the occasion as an opportunity to make known his decision to retire from the race.

### Cake Will Make Race.

The withdrawal of Mr. Mulkey has stimulated the H. M. Cake element. It has been the universal opinion that Fulton's chances of re-election would be improved by the presence of several rival candidates to split up the anti-Fulton vote. Union of that vote on one candidate is sought by Fulton's foes and is much desired by Francis J. Heney, who, when in Portland last week, said that either Cake or Mulkey should withdraw, and enable the opponents of Fulton to unite. Mr. Cake has not yet made his announcement of candidacy, although there is little doubt that he will make the run. His announcement is expected by his friends within a short time.

### Some Tiltng Probable.

It seems unlikely that the Republican primaries for United States Senator will be enlivened by a sharp political campaign between Cake and Fulton, along the lines of the recent bitter assaults made upon Senator Fulton. It cannot be doubted, however, that there will be some titling between followers of the rival candidates. If Heney should take a hand in the fight and let fly at Fulton, as he has said he would like to do, there would be a lively scrimmage, which would bring Fulton back to Oregon hot-foot, to defend himself.

Fulton made known his intention of doing this before he started for Washington, if Heney should invade the state.

## SIMON DOES NOT SEEK THE TOGA

### Will Not Enter the Race, Friends Say.

#### STATEMENT IS AUTHORIZED

#### Ex-Senator Tells Them He Is Not a Candidate.

### FEARS FACTIONAL STRIFE

#### Thinks Old Wounds Would Better Be Allowed to Heal—Private Business Also Stands in the Way.



Ex-Senator Joseph Simon, Who Will Not Be a Candidate for United States Senator.

That Joseph Simon will not be a candidate for the Republican primary nomination for United States Senator next Spring is the assurance which he has given to numerous persons in the last few days, and there is every reason to believe it true. The announcement of several days ago that he contemplates running for the office is scouted by his friends, who say he has given out in unmistakable terms that he was not responsible for the announcement and has no thought of being a candidate.

Mr. Simon has many friends who would like to see him enter the race and who have been working up a boom in his favor. He has a large political following throughout the state, but is of the opinion that factional troubles might be renewed to some extent by his candidacy, and that they would better be allowed to heal. Besides, he desires to devote his attention to his private business, for the present at least. It is evident, however, that Mr. Simon has not been displeased by the numerous urgings he has received to be a candidate. His friends point to them as evidence of his continued political standing and influence.

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## BIG FIRE RAGES IN BAY CITY

### Block of Shacks South of Market Street Burning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—A big fire is now raging south of Market street in the block bounded by Jessie, Mission, First and Second streets. There are quite a number of buildings on the square, but these are chiefly of a temporary character.

### Colonel Bryan Goes Duck Shooting.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 25.—W. J. Bryan and son arrived here today to be guests of Colonel W. L. Moody for several days' duck-hunting, on the preserve of the latter at Lake Surprise. The party, the other members of which are Governor Campbell and his son and George A. Garden, of Dallas, embarked shortly before noon for the lake.