THIRTY-TWO PAGES

The Sunday Oregonian.

PAGES 1 TO 12

VOL. XL.—NO. 12,303. PORTLAND, OREGON, ~~SATURDAY~~, MAY 19, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WILL MAKE A STAND

Boers Announce They Will Defend Johannesburg.

FOREIGN CONSULS WERE NOTIFIED

London Believes a Rumor That the Pretoria Government Has Decided to Sue for Peace.

PRETORIA, May 20.—It is officially announced that Johannesburg will be defended. The Consuls of the neutral powers have been advised to look after their citizens, as the Government will not hold itself responsible for injury or damage to property.

Commandant Botha, commander-in-chief of the Boer forces, reports the burghers are joining in great numbers.

PEACE RUMORS ABROAD.

London Continues Its Celebration of the Relief of Mafeking.

LONDON, May 20.—It is reported that the Pretoria Government has decided to sue Lord Roberts for peace. While no confirmation of this rumor is at hand, it is generally credited.

London tonight is in a state of carnival, so far as the leading thoroughfares are concerned. The liberation from toil of hundreds of thousands of the working classes in the afternoon to some extent changed the character of the celebrations, which in the forenoon had been marked by the absence of disorder, more especially in the West End.

Colonel Baden-Powell's house, which faces Hyde Park, was all day the center of scenes which must have been extremely gratifying to his family, who constantly appeared on the balcony to bow their acknowledgments. In addition, there was a continuous stream of carriages, bringing visitors, leaving cards of congratulation. When the art students' procession, which was of great length, having been joined by many members of the best families, stopped in front of the house, the hero's mother and sister came to the window, evidently greatly moved. His sister fetched a large oil portrait of the Colonel, wreathed in laurels, and placed it conspicuously on the balcony. When the storm of cheers ceased for a moment, the Colonel's mother briefly addressed the crowd, expressing her heartfelt thanks to the demonstrators.

At about this time a beautifully appointed equipage drew along, in which were three ladies, each completely attired in one of the National colors, red, white and blue. The charming effect of this and similar incidents gave a picturesque touch to the festivities.

Everywhere were seen processions and various bands in carnival or khaki attire, accompanied by pretty girls and youths collecting money for the various funds connected with the war.

Tonight, although the excitement increases in intensity and the crowds are hourly thickening until it is almost impossible to pass through the streets and the scenes of the Queen's jubilee are quite eclipsed, the demonstrators are mainly composed of the lower orders, who, indulging freely in liquor, found amusement in hat-smashing, throwing paper and confetti, and in various kinds of horse-play, making the streets hideous with the noise of their trumpets, concertinas and other musical instruments, and in creating ugly rushes along the thoroughfares. A cab, or even a seat on a 'bus is unobtainable. From Charing Cross to the Mansion House is a seething mass of humanity afoot, on tops of omnibuses and in cabs and vehicles of all kinds, all wearing little flags, loyal badges and buttons, portraits of Baden-Powell, Lord Roberts and other popular officers.

The War Office at 9 o'clock tonight had no further news regarding the relief of Mafeking. Outside the building there was a scene of indescribable enthusiasm.

From provincial towns everywhere comes the same tale of rejoicings.

The Queen this afternoon visited Wellington College, in company with the Duke of Connaught and Princess Beatrice, to see the latter's son, Prince Alexander of Battenburg, who is a student there. General French's son is also a student at this college, and he was presented to the Queen. The Queen inspected the cloak worn by the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo. Both on her journey to the college and returning the Queen was greeted enthusiastically by the crowds of Mafeking demonstrators. Both the Queen and Lord Salisbury have replied to many telegrams of congratulation from the Mayors of provincial towns.

The court circular contains the following:

"The Queen received on Friday night, with the greatest gratification and thankfulness, the news of the relief of Mafeking, after a heroic defense of seven months by Colonel Baden-Powell and troops under his command."

The significance of this, which refers to the receipt by Her Majesty of a copy of the Associated Press dispatch from Pretoria, is that it is the first official intimation of the relief of Mafeking, and it would not have been made had any doubts existed in the official mind as to the correctness of the news.

Meanwhile, the usual Saturday night's silence covers the seat of war. The cables are mainly composed of reports of enthusiastic jubilation over the relief of Mafeking at various points in South Africa. A dispatch from Winburg, dated May 19, says:

"General Rundle reached Trommel, 28 miles from here, Friday, traversing an exceedingly mountainous country. Commandant Olivier's commando is several days ahead of him, but stray patrols of Boers are watching Rundle's movements. His men are in excellent form, in spite of the long daily marches."

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg says:

"The occupation of Newcastle by General Buller has caused great jubilation. The Magistrate and his staff, the Mayor and the corporation have left for Newcastle. Many fleeing Boers have gone to the Free State by Muller's Pass; others have gone to Wakkerstroom. Most of them, however, have gone north as a disorganized mob."

A Cape Town dispatch, under today's date, says the relief force entered Mafeking unopposed, the siege having been already raised. The latest news received at Cape Town from the relief column which left Kimberley secretly shows it passed the Vryburg district without encountering the Federal column. It was 1500 strong, and composed of Cape police, Diamond Fields Horse, Imperial Yeomanry and the Kimberley Mounted Regiment, with three Maxims. The force reached Maritzan River, 20 miles south of Mafeking, May 11. The baggage was conveyed on led horses and light mule wagons. Colonel T. B. Mahon, who it is understood commanded the relief column, served in the Dongola and Nile expeditions with General Kitchener.

A special dispatch from Molopo, dated May 11, states that a large British force from the south succeeded in entering Mafeking Wednesday, and that the siege was raised by the Boers. Their commandos were withdrawn eastward.

NORTHERN END OF NATAL.

Buller Reports Dundonald as Far Up as Laing's Nek.

LONDON, May 19.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Buller, dated Newcastle, May 19:

"General Clery moved to Ingogo today, and General Dundonald to Laing's Nek. We almost caught up with the tail of the enemy's column, and have captured a few prisoners and wagons. The men have marched very well indeed. I left Ladysmith May 10, and by the road used am now 138 miles from there. The telegraph section has been indefatigable, and the Army Service Corps has kept us full of rations all the time. The Fifth Division also has done great service."

Relief Column Was Attacked.

BERLIN, May 19.—A special dispatch from Cape Town says that the relief column, as it approached Mafeking from the south, was attacked by a strong force of Boers, who were repulsed. The column then pushed on and the Boers retreated hurriedly. The rear guard continued in action for some time. The British casualties were slight.

AS MALONEY WILLED

Washington Democrats Did His Bidding Yesterday.

JIM HAM LEWIS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Bryan Indorsed for President—Blow to Aspirations of Governor Rogers and Senator Turner.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 19.—The Democratic State Convention today elected the eight Maloney delegates to the Kansas City convention, instructed them to vote for Bryan, and indorsed James Hamilton Lewis for the Vice-Presidency. After a bitter and protracted struggle, the King County contest was settled by seating the Godwin and rejecting the Hart delegates, by a vote of 228½ to 166½.

The Maloney slate was successful throughout, although Judge Million, of Skagit, came near breaking it in his candidacy for delegate. Maloney's scheme of taking the bull by the horns and arbitrarily seating the Godwin delegation was not launched, and the proceedings were regular and orderly. A lay conference was held between the two factions early this morning, and the Godwin-Maloney people finally weakened. It was obvious that the plan would stir up a violent row in the convention. The Hart men agreed, in view of this concession, to accept C. G. Heifner, State Insurance Commissioner, as chairman, and that gentleman was later elected by acclamation. It is due to him to state that he presided most acceptably and with entire fairness to all. The result of the convention is a distinct triumph for Boss Maloney, and, incidentally, for James Hamilton Lewis, and a blow to the aspirations of Governor Rogers to be the dominant influence in the Democracy. In a lesser degree, it is a setback to Senator Turner, whose reelection is now beginning to be discussed, and whose combination with Rogers is one of the conspicuous facts in Washington politics.

Lewis in the Forefront.

Lewis has been in Spokane industriously forwarding his impossible Vice-Presidential candidacy on the ground that it will elevate the prestige of Washington Democracy as a factor in National affairs. He says that he will have three or four other Western states with him, and that if Bryan is elected his voice will be heard in the distribution of the Federal patronage, and his friends here will have first call for what they want. W. H. Dunphy will be National committeeman as a result of a deal with Maloney.

The convention was held at Natatorium Park, a pleasant resort on the Spokane River, in the suburbs of the city. The hall was a half-open pavilion, and was sufficient only to seat the delegates, of whom there were 463, about one-half of whom were present. Island, Skamania and San Juan were not represented. Ten o'clock was the hour set for calling the convention to order, but it was 11:10 before Chairman Maloney, of the State Central Committee, dropped the gavel. He made a few remarks and then Mr. Heifner was elevated to temporary chairman by acclamation. Heifner made a speech of some length. It had evidently been prepared with care, and was delivered with force and earnestness, and aroused a great degree of enthusiasm among the delegates. Heifner eulogized James Hamilton Lewis, and the name of the aspiring Vice-Presidential nominee was received with a great shout by the convention. Phil Steinberg, of Whitman, was chosen secretary. Then the first outcropping of the great Hart-Godwin fight appeared in the motion for the respective counties to name each a member of the committee on credentials, permanent organization and platform. An amendment was offered and accepted that King be excluded from membership in any of the committees. The following telegram was then read:

Congratulations From Turner.

"Washington, May 19.—Chairman Democratic State Convention, Spokane—Please accept congratulations on auspicious opening in our state of the campaign of 1900, and express to members my regret that public duties have prevented me being at my home to welcome them. Nineteen hundred is a year of promise, and it promises nothing more glorious than the restoration in our Government of Jeffersonian Democratic principles, and a return to the simple governmental methods of our fathers.

"GEORGE TURNER."

The convention took a recess until 2 o'clock. The committee on credentials immediately went into session and took up the entire day in washing the soiled linen of King County. The committee heard first Jay C. Allen, representing the Godwinites, and then L. C. Gilman for the Hartites, then the members variously discussed the matter and examined the evidence submitted. It was after 5 o'clock when the committee finally announced that it had reached a conclusion. Meanwhile the delegates had entertained themselves as best they could, and heard a characteristic speech by Colonel Lewis and another by "Silver Dick" Warner. Frank H. Graves was sent for, and when found he made a brief speech that stirred up much applause.

When the convention reassembled, the majority of 21 were found to be for Godwin and seven for Hart. The signatures were as follows:

Majority report—J. U. Chamberlin, G. M. Welty, Richard Strobach, R. T. Hammond, C. S. O'Brien, A. B. Baker, J. S. Miles, F. S. Lewis, Charles H. O'Neil, J. D. Milan, James Fitzgerald, Dewitt C. Britt, John P. Kent, Alfred Larson, Thomas M. Cooper, W. M. Seward, W. J. Malloy, P. M. Troy, John Miller Murphy Val Heath and E. E. Ellsworth.

Minority report—Stephen Judson, W. R. Lotz, M. R. Langhorne, Thomas Smith, Lewis B. Bignold, L. A. McNaught and Howard T. Mallon.

No Peacemaker Wanted.

Judge Billings, of Cowlitz, also submitted a report, in which he said he was supported by one or two others, favoring splitting the delegations and seating both with half representation for each. It was decided to give each side a half hour for debate and the majority and minority of the committee 10 minutes each to present their views. Fred Bausman led off for Hart with a statement, and was followed by Jay Allen, for the "bolters." Allen recited the story of the King County troubles. It was throughout a charge of fraud in the primaries and of high-handed and unfair ruling by the chairman of the County Central Committee, Thorne, who called the Seattle convention to order. Thorne had arrogated to himself the powers of a credentials committee, and had recognized what delegations he pleased in the roll call on temporary organization.

L. C. Gilman followed, denying many statements by Allen, but basing his argument chiefly on the fact that the bolters had left the convention before any action whatever had been taken against them. There, he claimed, was the proper tribunal for settlement of the dispute, and when the county convention had made its decision there was time to appeal to the state convention. Chairman Judson, of the committee, came next. He ridiculed the Godwin contention and laughed at the action of a majority of a convention when they claimed they were running from a minority. F. S. Lewis closed.

Judge Billings then moved that the delegation be split in two. The roll was called, and the motion was lost, 103 ayes, 293 noes.

The Hart Faction Lost.

Then the motion to adopt the minority report seating the Hart faction was put and lost by the following vote:

County—	Ayes.	Noes.
Adams	...	5
Asotin	...	5
Chehalis	12	...
Chelan	...	8
Clark	6½	6½
Clallam	...	8
Columbia	...	9
Cowlitz	4	4
Douglas	8	...
Ferry	...	6
Franklin	...	4
Garfield	...	6
Jefferson	...	6
Klickitat	...	7
Kittitas	6	6
Kitsap	...	5
Lewis	14	...
Lincoln	...	14
Mason	5	...
Okanogan	9	...
Pacific	...	6
Pierce	21	16
Snohomish	22	...
Skagit	13	...
Spokane	41	...
Stevens	...	16
Thurston	...	13
Walla Walla	...	14
Wahkiakum	...	6
Whitman	...	27
Whatcom	...	18
Yakima	2	9
Totals	166½	225½

The chairman announced the results, and the Hart people got up and walked out. It was noticeable that the small counties nearly all voted for Godwin, while the larger were divided. The committee on resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted, the Lewis-Bryan, pro-Boer and Turner planks all being enthusiastically cheered:

The Platform.

"The Democracy of the State of Washington, in convention assembled, reaffirm the Chicago platform in its entirety, and pledge our unswerving loyalty and fidelity to its noble principles. We denounce the present Republican National Administration in its attitude toward the trusts, and we believe that trusts should be controlled by the National Government, so far as interstate in their operation, and favor rigid laws to this end. We are opposed to the Republican policy of imperialism. We denounce the Republican party for its previous attitude on bimetallism and point to the record of legislation in the last Congress as indisputable proof of the party's former duplicity on the financial question. We condemn the vacillating attitude of the Republican Administration on the Porto Rican tariff, and condemn the Republican Congress in passing the Porto Rican tariff act as a measure toward the people of Porto Rico of like character to that against which our forefathers rebelled.

"We extend our sympathy to the heroic Boers now struggling for life, land and for liberty.

"We recognize William Jennings Bryan as the great commoner of the present day, who ranks with and will have a place in history with Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, and instruct our delegates to the National convention to assist in making his nomination unanimous.

"We are opposed to the unrestrained immigration of Japanese into this country, and demand such legislation as will prevent them from becoming competitors with American labor.

"The Democracy of the State of Washington, recognizing the advantage to the cause and the benefits to be derived in the coming election of having a Pacific Coast man nominated for Vice-President, and here expressing our confidence in the abilities and capacity of our esteemed citizen and Democrat, the Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, indorse him as the choice of the Democracy of the State of Washington, for Vice-President of the United States.

"We commend and indorse the patriotic, just and economical administration of our present state officials, elected by the combined fusion forces.

"We point with pride to the record of our Representative in the Senate of the United States, Hon. George Turner."

Maloney Won Again.

When the committee on regular organization made its report, it provided among other things that the National committeeman should be elected by the convention. This was not what Mr. Maloney desired, and a delegate, evidently inspired by him, got up and moved that this clause be stricken out, and the election be left to the Kansas City delegates. This brought "Silver Dick" Warner to his feet in a fiery denunciation of Maloney for trying to take the election of the committeeman from the convention. Warner accused Maloney of inspiring the motion to strike it out. The motion was carried, and Maloney had won again.

The report of the committee on organization was then adopted.

(Concluded on Third Page.)

NEW MODERATOR OF PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

REV. CHARLES A. DICKEY.

BOER ENVOYS' CREDENTIALS

Peace Delegates May Be Received Officially.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Boer delegates devoted most of their time today to receiving visitors and attending to their correspondence. It was made evident to Colonel O'Beirne today that the State Department is disposed to treat the Boer delegates with absolute fairness, and that their credentials, consequently, are to be considered on their merits.

It is by no means a foregone conclusion that the delegates are to be denied official recognition. That was the first decision, and it may after all be the outcome. But it is said that much depends upon the character of the credentials, and also upon the attitude of the delegates themselves. It is said among certain officials of the State Department that if the Government should consider it necessary to cast about for warrant for accepting the Boers officially it might turn to the convention of 1884 between Great Britain and the Transvaal, and declare that in that document is by implication to be found a renunciation of Great Britain's suzeralnty, and consequently there no longer exists any probation upon other nations in their dealings with the Boer republics, at least to the extent of offering official recognition to their diplomatic representatives.

The fact that consideration has been given at all to this phase of the matter may be regarded as significant of the fact that at present the Administration holds itself in a receptive state, as far as the credentials are concerned, and is disposed to consider them on their merits.

NEW YORK SILVERITES.

Small Attendance at Chicago Platform Democrats' Convention.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Less than 100 delegates met today at the state convention of the New York State "Chicago platform" Democrats, held in this city. A platform was adopted, reaffirming the Chicago platform of 1896, with particular emphasis on the unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, independent of all other nations. The platform declares against all combinations and trusts; demands the public ownership, operation and control of all National monopolies; declares against the creation and maintenance of a large standing Army; condemns the action of the President in using the military for unlawful persecution against organized labor; condemns the war against the Filipinos as being a war of criminal aggression, and condemns the Republican party for "handing over to the trusts, monopolies and politicians the Island of Cuba and depriving the people of their absolute right of self-government."

Letters were read from several persons; one from Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, advising against any radical action on the part of the convention, and stating that every effort should be made to bring about harmony.

Hatred of America.

LONDON, May 19.—"However much Turkey may wrong the United States, American ships are not to pass the Straits in order to exact redress from Constantinople, under penalty of being blown out of the water by Russian, German and Austrian ships."

This is the deduction drawn by the Spectator, which, in the course of a long article, based on the anti-American utterances of the Listock, of Odessa, deals with the alleged hatred of America by the Continental powers, especially Russia.

ON ASIATIC STATION

Warships Leave Manila for the Hot Season.

ADMIRAL WATSON'S HOME-COMING

Discovery by the Wheeling of a Valuable Harbor of Refuge on the East Coast of Luzon.

MANILA, P. I., April 6.—With the approach of this year's hot weather, which comes to Manila every April, May and June, the vessels of the United States Navy have been slipping away to the cooler ports of China and Japan. It is a mighty pleasant thing thus to get away from the Philippines during the heat of Summer, and such a change for three months will greatly benefit the whole ship's company. This consideration of the health of his men was a strong factor in deciding Admiral Watson to order several of the ships from this station to spend the Summer between Yokohama and Hong Kong.

It is a pity the Army cannot get this change. Persistent work tells on a man out here, and we Americans have not yet learned the Oriental habits of slowness in business and naps during the heat of the day. It is estimated that on an average the American out here does one-half of the work he would do at home under the same circumstances and every one knows it is just twice as hard to accomplish this half. Army officers can only get this change to the cooler and even cold climate of China and Japan by obtaining sick leave, but it comes to many of our Naval officers as a part of their duties.

During the latter part of April the Oregon, the Brooklyn, the Baltimore, the Newark, the New Orleans and the Concord, from the Manila Station, and the Yosemite, from Guam, are to rendezvous at Yokohama. Admiral Watson will transfer the command of the Asiatic fleet to Admiral Remey April 20, and probably at Hong Kong. Admiral Remey will then go aboard the Brooklyn, and Admiral Watson will return to his former flagship, the Baltimore. Then the Baltimore will shake out that long, homeward-bound pennant and start for American waters. She will go via the Suez Canal, and the Navy Department has given the Admiral permission to stop at such Mediterranean ports as he desires, and he will also probably go to Havre so that the ship's officers may attend the Paris Exposition. This trip to Paris may be made from Marseilles, but if there is no time the vessel will go around to the Northern French port.

The final examinations of the cadets of the Naval Academy class of 1899 will be held on the Brooklyn this month, at Yokohkama. This is a great disappointment to the cadets; it prevents their return home, and, in many cases, will result in the adding of three years more sea service in the Philippines to the one or two years they have already served out here. The return to Annapolis, after the first two years at sea following their departure from the Academy, is always a most pleasant incident in the lives of our young Naval officers. It is a class reunion in the alma mater after two years of travel and duty in new parts of the world. The life at Annapolis, while they are preparing for the final examinations, has in it an element of freedom and independence in more or less contrast to their former days there, and as the examinations themselves are not difficult to a man who has not wasted his two years' apprenticeship the return to the academy is unattended by any unpleasant features, but is replete with many most pleasant and enjoyable ones. It also means a visit to family and friends. All this is denied the class of 1899, it being inexpedient to return those who are on this station to Annapolis for their finals, and they will begin their three years' cruise following the final examinations without the chance of getting home.

The Baltimore starts home from Yokohama and the Yosemite returns to Guam, stopping first one week in Manila. The rest of the fleet, the Oregon, Brooklyn, Newark, New Orleans and Concord, will then begin a cruise down Japan to China, stopping about 10 days at Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong. Other ports may be visited on this cruise, but they have not yet been announced.

The Baltimore has just completed the circumnavigation of Luzon Island, and is now on her way to Hong Kong. While on the eastern coast of Luzon the Baltimore made a careful survey of Casiguran Sound and Bay, which to the Navy is a locality of considerable present interest and possible future value. Here our Navy has discovered, practically, a splendid and sheltered harbor where the Spanish charts gave no indication of such a refuge.

A New Harbor Discovered.

Last Summer the Wheeling steamed into Casiguran Sound and found at its head a well-protected and large bay, with deep water. The Wheeling's examination of this new find was cursory only, as she had other duties to attend to at the time; but the reports of its existence so interested Admiral Watson that he, later, detailed the Charleston to proceed thither and make a careful survey of the place. This the Charleston did, and it was while the ill-fated vessel was returning from this trip that she ran on the rocks near Camaguin Island and was lost. The survey of Casiguran Bay, prepared by her officers, was not saved. So we were still without details as to Casiguran. Before sailing for home, Admiral Watson wanted this information, so, about three weeks ago, the Baltimore was sent around Luzon with instructions to examine and report upon the newly discovered harbor. She found the sound to be about nine miles long, from Cape Telelfonso, on the sea side, into the narrow passage leading to the inner bay. This sound is from six to two miles broad, and has very deep water its entire length. Its general direction is northwesterly from the coast line. The passage into the inner bay is 1200 yards wide, with deep water up to the shores. A ship like the Baltimore could tie up at the shore and reach land with a gangplank. The inner bay is 3 2-10 miles long and 2½ miles wide. Its general depth is 15 fathoms and the anchorage is all that could be desired. The surrounding hills protect the vessels anchored in this bay from any winds that blow, and when one is afloat upon its waters the bay has the appearance of a landlocked lake. And the best of the Spanish charts gave not the slightest intimation that such a bay existed. The Spaniards, it is asserted, were very poor chart-makers. There is an island in Lingayen Gulf which is down in the charts of the Spaniards in a position a mile and a quarter from its rightful place.

Casiguran Bay and Gulf were carefully examined by officers of the Baltimore. For six days they were at it, working from the boats and the steam launches and under the hot, tropical sun. It was learned that the west side of the bay showed a small shoal, and that there is a reef, visible in the daytime, at the Cape Telelfonso, or northern entrance to the sound. Otherwise there is deep water everywhere in bay and gulf.

The Baltimore held some little communication with the natives on shore while inside the bay. One day a canoe, or raft, was seen approaching from the land. It came along very slowly, because the men who propelled it stopped every three strokes of their paddles to wave a white flag. When they finally got on board, they begged hard for a garrison to protect them from the depredations of the alleged bands of insurgents operating in that vicinity. It was explained to them that the Baltimore was not there to establish garrisons, and the natives went sadly back to their village.

Another day a launch from the Baltimore was running down the southern side of Casiguran Sound, taking the depth of the water and studying the shore. It had gotten pretty near the historic town of Baler, when the engines broke down and boat and crew were at the mercy of the waves, which broke hard on the rocks to leeward. Every effort was making to repair the damage to the machinery and get under way again before the launch should be blown upon the rocks, when the crew noticed a large crowd of half-naked natives, armed with bows and arrows and bolos, concentrating on that part of the shore where the wind was rapidly driving the helpless craft. The launch had one one-pounder, six rifles and a Mauser pistol as armament, and as the savages on shore showed every sign of expectant hostility, these arms were placed in readiness for action. But, when the little steamer was within a thousand yards of the beach her machinery was repaired and she turned and steamed gaily away from the disappointed men on shore.

Insomuch as Luzon will undoubtedly be most valuable as a naval station, and that good harbors on the island add materially to its value in this respect, the recent discovery and sounding of Casiguran Sound and Gulf is of particular interest. Our biggest vessels could enter and anchor in this bay without the slightest difficulty.

RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE, PASTOR-ELECT, TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL

Section of Prohibition Law Invalid.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 19.—Judge W. C. Hook, of the United States District Court, this afternoon decided that the section of the law prohibiting people from coming into the state and taking orders for liquors is unconstitutional. The case was from Franklin County, where William Bergan, a Kansas City liquor salesman, was tried and convicted.

OUTLINES HIS WORK

Rabbi Wise Tells of His Plans for Portland.

TRIBUTE TO PEOPLE OF THE WEST

New Pastor of Beth Israel Congregation in an After-Dinner Speech to the Judeans.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, who has been chosen pastor of the Beth Israel Congregation, Portland, to succeed Dr. Bloch, and who will begin his labors here in September next, made a speech recently, in which he pictured his work in his future field. The occasion was the annual dinner of the Judeans, an organization made up of professional Jews. Mr. Wise said:

I shall not venture to prophesy tonight what it may be given to me to do in the field to which I am to consecrate my services in the future, for prophecies—or attempts thereat—are hazardous, at the best, and, as the rabbis suggest, usually show the speaker to be bereft of understanding. Having been in the West, however, and having observed the conditions of life in the western section of our country, I feel that I am not to be commiserated on the necessity (under which I have chosen to be) of resigning the innumerable advantages of residence in this world metropolis, but rather to be congratulated on the opportunity which my future sphere of activity in Portland and the State of Oregon opens out to one who would seek the good of his people. If I fail to persuade the Jews of Portland and the surrounding country to a deeper loyalty to all that is best and finest in the teachings and practice of Israel, if I fail to promote a spirit of amity between Jews and Christians, if I fail to make Judaism an ethical compulsion and a religious inspiration, especially in the lives of the younger members of the House of Israel, the fault will be mine altogether—the sin be upon my head. For the population to which I am going is thoroughly representative of the people of the West, in so far as it is hungering for some such vital truths as Judaism has ever brought, and is longing for the light which Judaism may be shown to throw upon the pressing problems of life in all its multi-sidedness.

The people of the West, among whom my lines are to be cast, are more than typically American in the zeal with which they make for the things of the spirit, for the broadest education, for the highest culture, even though their struggle for worldly possessions be hard and wearing. It appears to me that they have been taught already, by their successes and failures alike, that there are things more precious and satisfying than gold and silver, with the result that fine schools and well-equipped libraries and magnificently endowed universities are multiplying on every hand. "The Man With the Hoe," written by a professor in a California college, is a sign of the deep unrest which obtains among the men and women of the West, touching the grave social problems and burdensome industrial oppressions of our day. Not alone is the West intellectually alert and keenly alive to every passing thought-current, but is more truly and thoroughly democratic than any other part of the United States. Could anything be better calculated to foster and fortify character, to build up real manhood and fine womanhood, than the very absence of fine, overwrought social and worldly distinctions, which want in turn necessitates the setting up of a standard that shall be more than outward and superficial—the test of inner worth. The West has not thus far, I believe, learned to pay homage to a successful man solely because he is successful, nor withheld respect from one who happens to be unsuccessful. Nowhere in this country or in any country as much as in the West is a man honored not for what he has, but for what he is; not for what he thinks or knows or speaks, but for what he does and is doing every day. Traditions are not in the West, save the fewest—not that I view this as an unmixed blessing—so that the churches and all other social institutions are more plastic, that is to say, ready not so much to shape themselves to the fanciful, whimsical needs of the hour, but very keen to satisfy the deepest moral and religious yearnings of the people at all times.

These conditions, which prevail among the warm-hearted, open-minded, impulsive and generous people of the West, present a rare and inviting opportunity for a man, provided he be not afraid of work and have an abiding faith in the message he bears. The Westerners have no patience with the "isms" and the "anities" and the "ologies," and in this impatience with rigid, institutionalized "churchianity," in the hunger for the bread that shall satisfy and the thirst for the waters that shall quench, lies a great opportunity for the religion — not the "doxy" or the "ologies"—but the simple faith of Israel.

I believe that I am not unmindful of the opportunity. I pray that I shall never fail to appreciate the responsibility. Yes, a grave responsibility, and yet I am heartened to the task before me and shall always be helped to bear the burden which is to be mine, by the thought that the message which it is my high privilege to preach and my holy duty to live, can help men mightily to a deeper insight into life's ultimate meanings and a finer perception of life's aims and values. Judaism, presented aright and represented worthily, may be shown to stand for something, for simple, clear-cut teachings respecting God and equally clear teachings respecting the duties of man to man, to God and self. In these days more than ever before we need the message of the Bible in answer to the doubts and perplexities of our hearts; the dark places of the world require the light of the prophets, the great social reformers of their day and of all time; the inhumanity of humanity must needs be redeemed by the consecrating, transfiguring touch of the humanities of Israel.

Believe me, brother Judeans, I shrink back in fearfulness when I consider how much may and ought to be done for men by and for the sake of Israel. Your own kindly wishes, I know, will speed me; cordial greetings on the other side of our continent will welcome me, God's guidance and protection be over me. I pledge you this, fellow-Judeans, my zeal unfailing and my unwearying labors in behalf of our common cause, a cause mighty and conquering, uplifting whoso'er battles 'neath its banner. The sages in Israel declare that the ark containing the holy covenant, far from being burden or weight, uplifted whosoever undertook to bear it. I go to lift the ark of God and carry it to new places. In the bearing thereof be that uplift ment and inspiration mine which are the portion of him who carries aloft Israel's repository of truth and holiness.

North Carolina School Burned.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 19.—Fire today destroyed the main portion of St. Mary's school, at Belmont, S. C. The loss is estimated at $200,000. No one was injured.