

CAPITAL FOR HIM

Wall Street Now With Roosevelt.

SUPPORT WILL BE STRONG

Developments in Merger Case Win Many Over.

WHAT PROMINENT BANKERS SAY

Suit of the Government Is Now Regarded as a Benefit Instead of a Detriment, and Condemnation Gives Way to Praise.

An incident of President Roosevelt's tour of the Pacific Northwest has had a great effect in proving to Wall street the futility of its opposition to his re-nomination. The statement of President Mellen, of the Northern Pacific, at Spokane, that he would give \$10,000 to the campaign fund, is not only a remarkable by J. Pierpont Morgan, that the whole of Wall street would not give this amount, has opened the eyes of the financiers. They were making their principal fight on the Morgan suit, and the offer of Mellen, an interested party, completely nullified them.

Cleveland was the only Democrat Wall street would support, and it now realizes that his boom was a failure.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 13.—The New York Evening Post has made a canvass of Wall street to a considerable extent to ascertain the feeling for or against President Roosevelt. The paper publishes the result, summed up in three interviews with unnamed bankers. Quoting "one of the shrewdest bankers in the country, who has been in touch with what has been done toward accumulating campaign funds in the past year," the Post publishes the following:

"Wall street will come up to the scratch when the time comes. What else can moneyed interests do?"

"Suppose Cleveland should be nominated against Roosevelt—which will never be—what good could he do unless he had his party with him? It is too long before election to say how Wall street interests will respond to requests for campaign contributions, but I see no reason in the world for supposing that the Roosevelt managers would be turned down, if he should be renominated. He will get the money all right, if he runs."

The Post also quotes the president of one of the largest banks as saying:

"It all depends on who the Democrats run against Roosevelt. Judge Parker or Mr. Cleveland would receive the enthusiastic support of many Wall street men, who fear the President's position towards corporate interests. But the things that has antagonized these interests more than anything else is Roosevelt's sympathetic attitude toward labor. No, Roosevelt is not popular in Wall street. Very little money could be raised for him."

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A foreign banker is quoted as saying that he thinks Wall street will come around all right when Roosevelt is nominated, and adds: "The Northern Securities litigation, although a bitter pill to swallow at the time, has since received the approval of many conservative Wall street men. They see it in a new light now, since the pervasiveness of securities has been plainly demonstrated, and they regard it as a good thing. Knowing what a struggle it meant to begin the suits, they admire a President who had the courage of his decided convictions."

The Post was led to make the investigation by remarks of two prominent men in the financial world. J. Pierpont Morgan said if Roosevelt were renominated, he could not get \$10,000 in Wall street for a campaign fund. President Mellen, of the Northern Pacific, is said to have offered to subscribe that amount himself. This remark was telegraphed from Spokane to the East, and aroused considerable interest, as Mellen's road was one of those affected by the merger suit.

The general impression is that, since Wall street has found that it cannot defeat Roosevelt by bluff or combination, it will quietly acquiesce in his nomination, and not viciously oppose him.

The utter collapse of the Cleveland boom has been responsible for this position, as Cleveland is apparently the only man in the Democratic party that the great financial interests would care to support.

WAR DEPARTMENT FOR WASHINGTON GUARD.

War Department Inspector Finds Militiamen Well Drilled.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 13.—The War Department has received the report of Major George E. McGunnigle, who recently inspected the Washington National Guard. He reports that the drill of the regiment, as a whole, is very good, especially that of the companies of Seattle. Major McGunnigle concludes his report by saying that the guard of this state has made rapid strides towards the nationalized idea, which the militia bill contemplates. The organization and practice are both based upon military principles, and favorites cut no figure in the appointment of officers. Promotions are made according to merit, and only after a satisfactory examination before the duly appointed board.

ARMY POSTS TO GO.

Two Stations Will Be Abandoned as Soon as Funston Reports.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 13.—At some time in the near future two Army posts in Alaska are to be discontinued, and the troops at those stations brought back to the United States. General Funston has been directed to investigate and report which two posts can best be dispensed with at this time.

More Water for Indian School.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 13.—The Indian Office has decided to reinforce the water supply of the Umatilla Indian School, in Oregon, by laying a system of pipes connecting with the springs a short distance from the school. The wells from which water has heretofore been obtained do not yield a sufficient quantity to meet demands, and at times go dry.

Victim of a Rare Disease.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Pauline Burkhardt, aged 16, has been found by the authorities of St. Luke's Hospital to be the victim of one of the rarest diseases, myelitis. It is a form of paralysis, and in two weeks has paralyzed every muscle in the girl's body below the hips. The girl never had been ill until this disease attacked her two weeks ago.

Well-Known Automobileist.

PARIS, June 13.—Orraine Barrow, the well-known automobileist, died here today of the injuries he received in the Paris-Madrid automobile races on May 23.

LIPTON BOAT IN

Shamrock Arrives Off Sandy Hook.

PASSAGE A STORMY ONE

Cup Challenger and Old Boat Are Together.

ALL ON BOARD ARE WELL

Message Is Received by Wireless Telegraphy, for Transmission to Sir Thomas, Announcing Arrival of the Yacht.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The DeForest wireless telegraph station at Coney Island reports at midnight being in communication with the Erin, which then was about 55 miles off Sandy Hook. The Erin was towing the Shamrock III. All four boats were together—the Erin, Shamrock III, Shamrock I and her conveyor. The Erin reports a stormy passage and all well. The boats should reach Sandy Hook about 5 A. M.

At 2 A. M. the two Shamrocks and the Erin were about 60 miles off Sandy Hook. The following message was received for transmission to Sir Thomas Lipton:

"Lipton: Arrived safely off Sandy Hook. Experienced rough weather during voyage. Shamrock all right."

At 3:15 A. M. the Lipton fleet has been sighted off Fire Island.

POPE IS ALIVE AND WELL

Report of His Death Is Entirely Without Foundation.

ROME, June 13.—The rumors published today in Vienna papers that the pope had died suddenly are entirely without foundation. His Holiness is in good health, and Dr. Lippom, his physician, did not visit the Vatican either today or yesterday. Leo today received Cardinal Respighi, vicar-general of His Holiness.

Report Greatly Excites Rome.

ROME, June 13.—General astonishment was produced here by telegrams which poured in today, especially from Vienna and Berlin, announcing the death of the pope, although not even a rumor of the death of His Holiness had been heard here. These dispatches created a momentary sensation, and a rush was made for the Vatican to obtain news regarding the pontiff's health. It was found there that there was no change in the condition of the pope. His Holiness, though not quite so strong as before, owing to his last attack of hemorrhages, leads his ordinary life, except that he grants fewer audiences. He received several persons today.

IRISH ENTERTAIN COCKRAN

Prominent New York Man Attacks Chamberlain's Policy.

LONDON, June 13.—The deserted corridors of the House of Commons rang to-night with the strains of "The Wearing of the Green," when the Irish party took possession of Parliament with a dinner in

honor of Bourke Cockran, of New York. John Redmond occupied the chair, and all the leading Nationalists were present to hear Mr. Cockran make an impassioned speech, prophesying Ireland's future prosperity. The speech developed into one of the strongest indictments of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's preferential program, delivered on this side of the water.

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BEGGED FOR LIFE

King of Serbia Cried Piteously.

AGREED TO DESERT QUEEN

Soldiers Assured That Any Demand Would Be Met.

A BULLET IS THEIR ANSWER

Palace Was Searched for Two Hours Before Hiding Place of Sovereigns Were Discovered—Queen Suffered Great Indignities.

SEMLIN, Hungary, June 13.—From an intimate personal friend of the new Premier of the Serbian provisional government, Avakumovic, the Associated Press correspondent has received the following account of the tragedy in Belgrade, which he is assured is absolutely authoritative. These facts will be set forth in an official protocol, which has not yet been drafted, owing to the pressure of state business, all that is yet known officially being contained in the verbal report made to the Premier by the officers concerned in executing the plot.

Six weeks ago one of the officers in the secret warned the King of what was going on, when all the officers concerned were transferred to points in the interior, the King fearing to take stronger measures against them. About the same time a certain woman was sent to Geneva to see Prince Peter Karageorgievich and submit to him a proposition that he come to Serbia as King upon his agreeing to accept a new constitution based on liberal principles. Prince Peter accepted the conditions. As soon as the conspirators obtained the assurance that the kingdom would have a new sovereign, they decided to kill King Alexander and Queen Draga.

Leader of the Conspiracy.
Colonel Maschin, Queen Draga's brother-in-law, was the leader of the conspiracy. A number of officers came to Belgrade from interior posts on the night of the tragedy and stayed together at the Serbische Kron restaurant, where the final details were arranged. At midnight they proceeded from the restaurant to the palace and forced the door leading to the royal apartments, using dynamite. When the officers entered they could find nobody, the King and Queen, alarmed by the noise of their approach, having concealed themselves.

For two whole hours the officers hunted through every nook and corner of the royal apartments without success. Then they found the King's adjutant, Lazar Petrovich, and compelled him to lead them to the King's hiding place. He took them to the bathroom and pointed to a secret door in the wall, opening upon a staircase leading to the roof. Behind this door crouched the King and Queen.

King Begs for His Life.
When the conspirators were assured of their prey they shot and killed the adjutant. Meanwhile the King fell upon his knees and begged for life, offering to yield to every demand, to sign any docu-

ment, to agree to leave the country or to send Queen Draga away; anything, everything, if only they would not kill him. The officers answered roughly, "It is too late," and fired at him. The Queen also fell on her knees and asked pardon for her conduct, but one of the officers, calling her a degrading epithet, told her she had been Queen long enough. One of the conspirators, after submitting the Queen to gross indignities, slashed her with his sword and the other officers fired at her. The King was also slashed with sabers. The conspirators then dragged the King and Queen into the front apartments and threw them over the balcony upon the lawn in front of the palace, which is separated from the street by an iron fence. The King and Queen lived for one or two hours afterward.

Killing of Ruler's Sympathizers.
Meanwhile two of the officers summoned the Queen's two brothers from their home to the house of the commander of the Belgrade division, where they were offered a glass of water and told to bid each other farewell. In the very moment they embraced each other, the officers shot and killed them. One hundred soldiers, commanded by two officers, at the same time surrounded the house of Minister of War Pavlovich and summoned him to open the door. The Minister looked from a window, and the soldiers fired at him, wounding him. The Russian military attaché, who lived in the same house, hearing the noise, rose and dressed himself in his Russian uniform, and attempted to remove the Minister to his apartment. The officers ordered him to go away, and he, seeing the hopelessness of the situation, departed. The soldiers then entered the house and shot and killed the Minister, whose body was left on the floor, and was not discovered until 10 o'clock in the morning, when it was found by his son-in-law and daughter, who had escaped.

Poisoning Plot Failed.
Since the tragedy occurred, the real facts of an attempt upon the persons of the King and Queen a month ago have become known. The conspirators at that time engaged the services of a young Bohemian, the son of a tailor living in Belgrade. He obtained a position in the kitchen of the Grand Hotel of Belgrade to learn cooking. He proved so intelligent that a little later he was given employment in the royal kitchen. Here he again proved very efficient and was entrusted with the duty of preparing the food for the royal table, taking it from the cooking utensils, and placing it in dishes which he handed to laykeys.

He now began to appear very prosperous and took French lessons. He came one day to his teacher, a widow living in Belgrade, in a jubilant state, wearing a new suit of clothes, and saying that he was earning 150 dinars (about \$25) per month. The same evening, while preparing a dish for the King, he mixed poison with the food. The head cook detected him in the act and promptly informed the King, and the youth was shot immediately. His parents were brought to the palace and told the facts of the case, and were compelled, under threats of death, to tell everybody that their son had killed himself. Since the tragedy the youth's parents have revealed the plot.

Belgrade Is Remarkably Quiet.
Since the first excitement caused by the news of the assassination subsided, Belgrade has been most remarkably quiet. The shops are open, the people sit in the cafe and everything is as usual, except that the public buildings and private houses are decorated with Serbian flags. The latter fact, however, is no indication of the real public sentiment, since in this part of the world such demonstrations result from occasional instructions given private citizens and it is unwise to disregard.

The military still occupy the government offices, and a number of soldiers are stationed around the palace. The garrison also is being constantly increased.

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ABUSE THE LAW

Politicians Pack Postal Rolls.

MANY VIOLATIONS FOUND

Head Officials Directed the Irregularities.

MERIT SYSTEM NOT RECOGNIZED

Great Scandal Attaches to the Appointment of Clerks and Messengers in the Rural Free Delivery Service at Washington.

The Civil Service Commission finds that politics enter too much in the appointments to the postal service at Washington, D. C. The rolls have been found to be packed, at the behest of politicians, and the service greatly damaged. The Postmaster is practically exonerated of the irregularities, which are charged to high officials in the Postal Department. The commission concludes by saying that the Washington, D. C., postoffice, as now constituted, is nothing more than a bureau.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Chairman John R. Proctor, of the Civil Service Commission, today submitted to Postmaster-General Payne the report made by the Commission at the request of the Postmaster-General, with reference to the charge of violation of the civil service regulations in the Washington Postoffice. The inquiry included the following points:

First—Whether all of the employees outside the force of carriers were regularly in the service and entitled to their positions.

Second—Whether the civil service rules had been observed in the employment and assignment of laborers.

Third—Whether there had been a general observance of the civil service law and rules in the administration of the Washington Postoffice during the incumbency of the present Postmaster.

In addition to the report proper and a transcript of the testimony taken, Mr. Proctor presented a summary of the findings. This summary concludes as follows:

"A departure from the observance of the civil service rules appears in the promotions of certain employees in the Washington Postoffice, which have been directed by the Department, although reports of efficiency are neither requested nor received by the Department. A case in point is that of a woman who was nominally appointed in Moorestown, N. J. Postoffice, but never left the Washington Postoffice; who owed her appointment to the classification transfer method; was promoted from September 1, 1894, to July 1, 1901, from \$500 to \$1500 per annum by direction of the Department, and is doing the work formerly done by an employee who received a compensation of only \$1000 per annum.

"The information disclosed by the investigation seems to warrant the statement that appointments to classified positions are being made on a basis of political favoritism."

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THE FIRST CLASS OF 42 MEMBERS INITIATED IN THE NEW CATHEDRAL OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS



C. M. Nash W. J. Holman J. H. Burgard G. J. Currie C. O. Portwood R. R. Wolf C. C. Newcastle W. T. McNabb W. A. Cumming W. D. Smith — Photo by McAlpin, 123 Seventh street.
Herbert Lockhart A. R. Mendenhall J. W. Morrow H. A. Belding Louis Hexter G. F. Bell J. J. Flann P. W. Vaille J. W. Newkirk A. G. Bachardt
C. H. Merchant E. V. Carter F. W. Paulson N. A. Leach Ed. D. Curtis B. L. Wolf J. P. Rhea C. Feldenkneimer Wallace McCumant C. O. Hill
S. D. Magnus H. P. Galarneau F. F. Loomis N. C. Richards F. F. Robinson A. J. Richardson J. E. Young S. S. Spencer Philip Neu W. J. Blake Frank Robertson