VGL. XXIV-NO. 8.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MOURN THE DEAD

Russian Princes Kneel Beside His Bier.

MASSES SAID FOR SERGIUS

Zemsky Sobor Will Be Called by Manifesto March 4.

MORE OFFICIALS ARE SLAIN

murdered Grand Duke's Brother Restored to Favor-Strike Dying in Poland, but Breaks Out on Railroads.

********************* AMERICAN PROFESSOR MUR-DERED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 .- The World toorrow will print the following cable dated Moscow, via Vienna, February 18: An American named MacLeanland, a popular professor and English loctures at the Commercial Academy in Moscow, was shot dead today by an academy student named Sisow for political

HERLIN, Feb. 18 .- The Tageblatt's St, Petersburg correspondent says that a plenary sitting of the Committee of Ministers at Tsarskoe-Selo, February 16, decided in principle the question of convoking a popular assembly.

The Committee decided on March 4, the anniversary of the abolition of serfdom, as the date to issue a manifesto concerning the summoning of the Zemsky Sobor, in accordance with an ancient Russian tradition, and to refer the elaboration of details to a committee of the Ministers.

The Emperor of Russia, by a ukase issued yesterday, restored to favor in the imperial family Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, who some years ago was degraded of rank and honors, because in opposition to the will of the Emperor and the wishes of the imperial family, he contracted a morganatic marriage with Mme. Olga Pistolkoos. In accordance with the docree Grand Duke Paul is reinvested with his title and military standing and as general aid-de-camp to His Majesty will attend the funeral of Grand Duke Sergius, his brother,

The body of Grand Duke Sergius lies the Chondaff monastery, at Moscow, where an honorary guard keeps vigil and pricats intone prayers for the repose of

That unrest is yet prevalent within the empire is evidenced by the fact that a district official at Igdyr was assassinated by Armenians for political reasons yesterday and that at Vagurshapd the Mayor was shot and killed, while at Kishinef an attack was made by an unknown man on the Prefect of Police of that city,

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 .- A memorial service to Grand Duke Sergius today at the Alexteff Church of the Tsu Monastery was attended by Grand Duchesses Elizabeth and Maria and Grand Dukes Constantine and Dimitri, all the high civil and military officers, representatives of the municipality and zemstvos and of different classes of society, and the foreign Consuls

The body of Grand Duke Sergius lies in a coffin. It stands on a silver bier among a mast of growing palms. There are two wreaths on the casket-one from Grand Duchess Elizabeth and the other from the late Grand Duke's suite. The coffin is half covered by a grand ducal pall of gold embroidery, with borders of ermine and the Grand Duke's decorations are arranged on either side of the casket in said thrice daily by the clergy, and there will be day and night watches for the dead by Generals and officials of the first, second, third and fourth ranks and a number of personal friends, while two officers of the Moscow garrison will stand as sentinels at the head and foot of the bier. Detachments of soldiers will maintain a

continuous guard outside the monastery. An extraordinary session of the Municipai Council has passed resolutions requesting the Minister of the Interior to present the condolences of the city to the Emperor, and also sent a message of sympathy to Grand Duchess Elizabeth.

The bells of Moscow's 500 churches tolled today, requiem masses were celebrated and before many altars pricets are cease lessly chanting prayers for the repose of the soul of the murdered Grand Duke Touching messages have been received the Grand Duchess from Emperor Nicholas and her sister, the Emprese Troops are patrolling inside the Kremlin all the entrances of which continue to be closed to the public.

All the shops are closed and the news papers appeared with mourning borders. Some students have been roughly handled in the streets.

PARIS GOES INTO MOURNING

Grand Duke and Duchess Are Well

Known and Popular There. PARIS Feb. 18.-The assassination of Grand Duke Sergius absorbs public and official attention, as personally the Grand Duke was well known here, owing to his frequent visits, while politically he was regarded in government circles as the ly, the authorities are associating them selves with Russia's official period of mourning. Foreign Minister Delcasse's gala reception, which was to take place

tonight, has been postponed. The concl tonight, has been postponed. The conclusions of the International Commission of inquiry into the North Sea incident may also be interrupted, owing to the desire of Vice-Admiral Doubassoff, the Russian representative, to participate in the pend-

Rear-Admiral Davis, the American rep resentative on the North Sea Commission was among the callers at the Russian Embassy to express condolences today. Grand Duke Sergius visited Paris each year with Grand Duchess Elizabeth. They appeared quite democratic, stopping at the Hotel de Liverpool, promenading the boulevards, driving in the Bols de Boulogne and visiting shopping and art cen ters. The Grand Duke attracted marked attention. He was the largest of Alexander II's big sons, over six feet tall, with a heavy blonde beard surrounding a ruddy and rather benevolent face with strong features. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess observed strict incognito, so as to permit of larger liberty of action.

Grand Duchess Elizabeth is generally liked here, owing to her amiability, which was generally considered to be in marked ontrast with Grand Duke Sergius' dis position. An American naval officer who visited Moscow a few months ago, went to the Kremlin, where contributions were being received for the Red Cross. The Grand Duchess personally received the contributions and graciously gave receipts in her own handwriting.

THE EMPEROR'S ACT OF GRACE Banished Grand Duke Paul Restored to Rank and Family.

ST. PETERSBURG, Peb. 19 (1:20 A. M.) -The decision of the Emperor in this period of his grief to restore Grand Duke Paul, youngest brother of Grand Duke Sergius, to his rank and family, is felt to be a most gracious act. Grand Duke Paul was banished several years ago becaused he persisted in contracting a morganatic marriage with Madame Olga Pistolkoos, despite the commands of the Emperor and the wishes of the imperial family. He was deprived of rank in the army and his orders and decorations were withdrawn. The doors of Russian were closed to him, and Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Sergius extended the shelter of their home to his two children by his first marriage and virtually adopted them.

Of late the decree against Grand Duke Paul has been relaxed to the extent that he was allowed to return to Russia, and the Emperor's act now permits him to take his rightful place with the other imperial mourners.

The official announcement made last night says: "Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch will

resume his military service as general ald-de-camp to the Emperor, and will attend the funeral of Grand Duke Sergius at Moscow."

BITTER OPPONENT OF LIBERALS Some Declarations of Grand Duke, Who Controlled Czars.

PARIS, Feb. 18 .- Several letters just reselved from St. Petersburg give prophetic sidelights upon the events leading up to the assassination of Grand Duke Ser-glus. The Grand Duke, it is pointed out. hardly believe it a victory themselves. was an uncompromising opponent of any reform, which, he declared, was organized warfare against autocracy handed down to the Emperors. He exercised strong influence in this direction upon his brother, Alexander III. One day Alexander, exasperated with the popular unrest. declared the agitators ought to be sent to the forests of the Caucasus to feed upon acorns. Sergius replied:

"That would be more digestive and less dangerous than letting them nurse idle dreams of bombthrowing, for every pretended Liberal is at heart a bombthrower."

Serglus exercised the same influence over Nicholas II against the realization of reforms. He frequently spoke of the fate of his (Sergius') father Alexander II representing to Nicholas that the crime was a chastisement of Heaven for relaxing the autocratic power to the Liberal demands. When the recent Liberal movement developed. Sergius exclaimed:

"Better far that we perish by bombs than by reforms. There is some bravery in the first. There is only cowardice in the last."

It was the result of this persistent attitude of Grand Duke Sergius against reform that lately inspired the late Minister of the Interior Von Plehve's fron administration. More recently it was the Grand Duke who sent General Trepoff to subdue the uprising at St. Petersburg with an iron hand. The check to ex-Minister of the interior Sviatopolk-aliraky's liberal plans and the subsequent retirement of Swistopolk-Mirsky are attributed to Ser-

The foregoing extracts from semi-offition) conclude:

"However, one ought not to think Grand Duke Sergius hard or cruel at heart. He fully believed that the suppression of reforms would save Russia from convulsions and assure the people a happy outcome. The best proof that Sergius is not a bloody man is his horror of warfare. He opposed the Japanese War until hostilities began, and if peace had been realized it would certainly have been owing to Sergius' pow-

LET THE PEOPLE HELP TO RULE St. Petersburg Papers Speak Plainly on Lessons of Tragedy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19 (1:20 A. M.) -The Russ and the Novosti, commenting on the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, point out how impossible is a con tinuation of present conditions. The Russ

"From the day of the death of Minister of the Interior Von Plehve, the fighting group of Social Revolutionists held its peace, and the four months of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's regime was a period of active but peaceful propaganda. Now that blood again has been shed, and although foreigners predict all will end in revolution, the case is not hopeless. Only let representatives of the people be allowed to participate in the government and the nation is directed to the road of peace and our sufferings must end. We do not want blood and terror, but peace and peaceful conditions. In this hope we see our only safety from the tragic incidents that are happening about us." The Novosti says: "The victims of the

(Concluded on Page Seven.)

Labor Agitators Plan to Close Fair.

SEEK TO AROUSE WORKMEN

St. Louis Malcontents Call Mass Meeting Tuesday Night.

PORTLAND MEN REFUSE AID

Local Leaders Are in Sympathy With Lewis and Clark Exposition, and Balk at Hostile Step of Walking Delegates.

Labor agitators who have come her from the St. Louis Exposition have formed a conspiracy to hold up the Lewis and Clark Fair. They have been working among the workmen at the Fair grounds for several weeks, and, though they have not met with success, except in a moderate degree, they are planning a general walkout for this week. They have called a mass meeting of Exposition workers for Tuesday night, at which they will make a desperate effort to call out all the workmen and stop work at the Fair.

This movement is not aided in any way by Portland labor leaders. For they are heartly in sympathy with the Fair and anxious to see it completed and made a success. It emanates altogether from outside agitators, who have come here more for the purpose of causing trouble than anything else. They are irresponsible; they have no interest in the Fair: in fact, they are completely hostile to it

The movement is not even general among the outside workmen who are employed at the Fair. It is being carried on and agitated by a small clique of walking delegates who have no connection with the local funions and are working directly against their interests.

Walking Delegates Plan Hold-Up. These delegates made an effort two weeks ago to hold up the Fair, but failed, because they did not have the sympathy of the workmen themselves. By gross misrepresentation and statements founded in no way on truth, they induced the workness on the Government building to do as they liked and created trouble. The strike on the Government building ended quickly, because the concessions the workmen asked were thrown at their heads.

They had no sooner won the first battle than they made an effort to have strike. But their effort failed. It falled for several reasons: Because the agita tors had been premature; they had been they thought victory would come easily The minds of the men were not prepared for the movement, and the strongest reason of all, the men knew their own interof Socialistic agitators who had nothing

lore themselves. Local Unions Not Involved.

It must be understood from the start ing to do with any strike or agitation for a strike that has occurred at the Pair grounds. There are two reasons for this: The local labor unions have the interests of the Fair at heart and do not wish to old it up, and, besides, there are very few local men working at the Fair.

This last fact did not become apparent no more bearing on the present situation other than it exonerates the local unions from the implication that they have been in any way responsible for the conditio that now exists. There is even no reason for believing that the local unions are even acquainted with the purpose of the agitators in calling the mass meeting for Tuesday night, other than the fact that those who have acquainted themselves all apprised of the purpose of the meet-

It is difficult to find the persons on whom to place the blame, unless it he the agitators merely, but a hatred toward the Fair and the Fair management and all connected with it has been instilled into many workmen at the Fair grounds. The reason why the agitators should do this is obvious enough, but no explanation can be found for the hatred of the rabid Socialists, who are bitterly opposed

any conservatice methods.

There is not the slightest doubt in the world that the local labor unions would like to have a "closed Fair," to have none but union men working there, but their methods toward obtaining this end have not been in any way hostile.

There is no doubt that the local unions would like to control the Fair, as it is a part of their creed that the unions should control. But they have been much more interested in the Fair than in their own immediate interests and have not stirred up strife in any way. In fact, they have done their best to prevent the which have already arisen, but they have been powerless because labor ers, agitators and all were from the outside and would not listen to their argu-ments for conservative methods, There has been a condition of continua

unrest at the Pair for two weeks past, and it has been known that at some time soon a climax would be reached.

Plan for General Walkout.

This climax is at hand. It is merely a estion whether the conservative or the socialistic element will win. If the Tuesday night programme takes place as scheduled, the agitators will make a des perate effort to obtain a general walkout and strike.

This is really the most momentous period in the trouble. If the agitators cannot win out this time they are lost, and the victory will rest with the con-servative element, as it did before. The agitators have been working hard, and they believe they have their men lined up so that they will act as scheduled, but they reckon without their host if they not consider the hundreds of other men at work on the Fair grounds who are not in sympathy with them It is almost safe to say that the agita-

tors will not win. They have against them the more conservative among the outside workmen, and that is a large percentage, and they have against them every workman in Portland. The Portland workmen say themselves that they are going to see the Fair through, that they are friendly to it, and that they know the outside workmen to

that they know the outside workmen to have been lead to consider a strike by socialistically inclined agitators, who are entirely irresponsible and have no local

interests.

The pian now on foot to hold up the Fair will not be tolerated by any class of Portland people. This has been amply shown on every hand. And outsiders cannot hope to win unless they have the sympathy of local unions. This they have not got, and will not have as long as these unious are friendly to the Fair. The agitators came here from St. Louis, and they have made an open brag that they will be paid several times as much

they will be paid several times as much as at present or they will stop all work at the Fair and kill it.

There has been little complaint against the wages paid at the Fair except by the agitators. Men have been receiving fair pay, though not very high pay. The kind of work has not in most cases demanded a class of workmen who could draw better wages, and contractors have not been forced into paying high wages. They could get plenty of men at current wages and have easily filled the positions left vacant by the partial strike of two weeks vacant by the partial strike of two weeks ago. The agitators have merely the pur-pose of holding up the contractors and the Fair in general. It has not been a question of right or wrong, but simply the effort of outside men to make what they could out of the Fair, no matter if they ruined the Fair itself in obtaining their wishes.

SEVERE STORMS IN ARKANSAS Cold Weather Causes Heavy Loss to Farmers and Cattlemen.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. Feb. 18-A snow storm began this afternoon and is still raging throughout the state. In some parts of the state continued cold weather has caused an extensive loss of hogs and cattle by farmers.

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New War Begun on New York Police

CRIME GOES UNPUNISHED

Strong Men Stirred by Robbery and Murder.

POLICE COMMISSIONER HELPS

Committee of Chamber of Commerce Sets to Work to Clean Out Rascality and Incompetence, Which Die Hard.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.-(Special.)-New York is now in the throes of police reform. This species of activity comes every so often, and heretofore has been that the present crusade will have a different and a happier ending.

Ever since crusades began, and that goes back to the time of the Metropolitan police, long before the war, the crusaders outside the department have found themselves opposed by the mamelukes of the

system inside it. The present crusade shows the eminent members of the Chamber of Commerce committee working hand in glove with the Commissioner in charge of the uniformed force, while everybody is saying

nice things about everybody else. Furthermore, the present crusade is be ing conducted on different lines from that of its predecessors. The motto of the famous Lexow committee of 1893 was "Exposure for Political Advantage." The present crusaders have adopted for their

motto, "Legislation and No Politics." The Chamber of Commerce police com mittee aprang into life because the force seemed utterly unable to cope with crime, A number of murders had been committed, and are still unexplained; several prominent and wealthy citizens were held up in their homes in broad daylight. The old story was revived that captains were again in league with lawbreakers, and this report was strengthened by the fact that District Attorney Jerome seemed to have no trouble in finding gambling and other resorts which the police said did

In consequence, at a largely attended knows what is reat o happen. meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a appointment of a committee of nine to investigate existing police conditions and report as to what could or should be done

Austen G. Fox, who introduced the resclution, was made chairman, and his colleagues include such well-known public citizens as Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War; Morris K. Jessup and William Jay. It was a committee of such high standing that no member of it could be accused of seeking political or material

advantage. The members of the committee expected from the outset to have the assistance of Police Commissioner William G. Mcoo, and they were not disappointed, Mr. McAdoo has the distinction of being the only Police Commissioner ever named by Tammany who is admitted all around to be an honest, upright man, one who could not be bribed, and who does his best to give New York a model police de-

partment, regardless of politics, This, it will be remembered, was the reputation of Theodore Roosevelt, and these are the only two men who ever gave satisfaction in the office. It is a peculiar fact that both of these men have filled the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy-Roosevelt after he was Commissioner and McAdoo before, he being one of Cleveland's appointees.

McAdoo Promises Ald.

Mr. McAdoo promptly promised to co perate with the committee, and, with the approval of the Mayor, submitted to it the draft of a number of bills which he

hoped to have made into laws. "The trouble with the department is," he declared, "that a Commissioner, no matter how honest he may be, is powerless under present conditions. A year in the office has convinced me of that." Truly, Mr. McAdoo's year has been a strenuous one. When he entered the department he hardly knew a soul there, and has been forced laboriously to sort the sheep from the goats.

The Commissioner's ideas for the betterment of the department are embodied in a number of bills which he hopes to have enacted into laws. These he has submitted to the City Club committee, and he will not feel offended if they see fit to change them

Mr. McAdoo is convinced after his year f study that one great defect in the present system could be remedled by the abolition of the "wardmen." Wardmen are plain-clothes men, designated by the various captains to do the petty detec tive work of the station. They are also credited with doing the "collecting" when any is done, and it is generally believed that they have been quite active of late.

Reforms Made by Commissioner.

For a body blow at the system the Commissioner plans an entire separation of the police and detective forces, although both would be under the charge of the same Commissioner. The detectives would do work in any part of the city where their services might be required, and wardmen would be absolutely prohibited.

Another idea which he deems essential is to take away from the courts the power they now possess to undo the actions of a Commissioner. At present it is very easy to get a man off the force-on charges-but mighty hard to keep him off. roads.

Any man dismissed now enjoys the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, and generally the action of the Commissione is reversed on some technicality, and a man who has been dismissed because of gross offenses is restored to duty with back pay. All his punishment consist

of is simply a vacation with full salary. Mr. McAdoo believes that police offend ers should be tried by a board consisting of three men, one an officer of his own rank in the department, and that if the sentence be dismissal and it be approved my the Mayor it be final. This undoubtedly would relieve the department of a great deaf of useless timber.

In the meantime the Commissioner has adopted another temporary expedient, by which he expects to have the laugh on the courts. Practically every commanding officer whom he does not trust has been ordered to appear before the Board of Police Surgeons, to see whether or not he is fit for active duty. Five inspectors ran the gauntlet the other day, and it is said to have been very amusing-except to the inspector. Here is what one of them said about his experiences:

They made me gallop around that infernal room for ten minutes at time; I hopped on one foot until I fel: like a one-legged man, and then I hopped on the other; I tried to touch my toes with my fingers, and I jumped up and down like a rubber ball. Then all the doctors gathered around me and beat me with their fists. Do I pass? I

don't know, but I'm lucky to be alive." The general belief in the departmen is that all of these men will be found "unfit for duty" and retired on pensions. The fact is not lost sight or that the inspector's duties are principally clerical and he does very little personal thief-taking. But every one barren of lasting results. Indications are of these unhappy men was examined precisely as if he were just preparing to go on the force as an ordinary pa-

McAdoo's Right-Hand Man.

McAdoo's right-hand man in the reorganization of the force is Captain Stephen O'Brien, lately restored to his old position as Chief of Detectives, which he held in the days of Roosevelt. Captain O'Brien in a public interview. edited by himself, made the bold aunouncement that captains of precincts are clearly responsible if criminals flourish in their districts. "I am prepared to say," he declares,

"that unless a captain is incompetent or corrupt, or both, gambling and other vices cannot exist in the territory which he controls. I know this from my own experience, and I have cleaned up several precincts where my predecessors either said that no crime existed or else that it was impossible to stop It, and I have proved them to be wrong. The same opinion is held by the Commisisoner, and he is making trouble for

ised by the leaders of the Legislature that its recommendations shall receive ments made, and he would give his recom due and respectful consideration. These are indeed perilous days for

SPANIARD FOOLS WITH BOMB Tries to Blow Up Mexican Legation, but Only Wounds Himself.

PARIS. Feb. 18.-Inhabitants of the Champs Elysee quarter were aroused to-night by a loud explosion, and the police, who were hurriedly summoned, discover-ed in front of the Mexican legation a man severely wounded and lying amid frag-ments of a bomb.

The man was taken to a hospital and cross-examined. He said his name was Garcia and he was a Spaniard. He as-serted that he had been ruined by the Mexican government and in revenge threw a bomb, which, however, exploded too soon, and he himself was injured. The police found a revolver, a dagger and some anarchist pamphlets, and a scarch of his lodgings led to the discovery of two bombs identical with that which he had exploded. Garcia denies being an anar-chist. He is wounded in the arms and

Prompt action by the police prevented his being lynched.

The bomb was filled with dynamite, and the stone walls of the legation were somewhat damaged.

GREECE MUST NOT TAKE CRETE

Powers Disappoint the Ambition of Prince George for Annexation. BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The Ambassadors of Great Britain, Italy and Russia today presented a note to the German Foreign office definitely declining to accede to the proposition of Prince George of Greece in favor of the annexation of the island of

Crete by Greece. Prince George of Greece, Commissioner-General of the powers in Crete, visited Rome in September, 1904, in order to learn what ground existed for a petition of the inhabitants of Crete for his removal because of alloged misrule. This petition was presented to the Italian Foreign Minister, who, assisted by the Russian, French and British Ambassadors, charge of the supervision of affairs in

He visited the Italian Foreign Office, and in the course of a discussion of the situation expressed the opinion that it was impossible to delay further the unio of Crete to Greece, because of racial, re-ligious, economic and political reasons. expressed the bellef that Crete shoul be joined to Greece as Bosnia was joined to Austria in 1878 by the treaty of Berlin, Turkey remaining nominally the high sov ereign and the European powers with-drawing their troops from the island, their places being taken by Greek sol-

BOSTON LUMBERMAN FAILS.

Chehalis Woodworking Company Is Among His Largest Creditors.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18 - (Special.)-L H. Shepard, a prominent lumber dealer, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy here today for \$156,000, with assets of \$103,824. Among the largest creditors are the Chehalis Woodworking Company, of Chehalls, Wash, \$5289; the Coast Cypress Company, St. Marks, Fla., \$2049, and the Boyd Lumber Co., Richburg, Ala., \$3484.

Storm Blocks Railroads.

Unsecured claims total \$79,400.

CORRY, Pa., Feb. 18.—The great storm of last night and today has effectually blocked all through trains on the rail-

Fulton Will Fill Oregon Offices.

PRESIDENT IS WITH HIM

Upsets Agreement Made by Cabinet Officers.

AFFRONT TO THE SENATOR

His Recommendations for Federal Offices Will Be Received by Presdent_District Attorneyship Awaits Hall's Trial.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, Feb. 18 .- President Roosevelt today completely overturned the Hitchcock-Wynne-Moody policy of making no more Federal appointments in Oregon until after the land-fraud trials, and went to the extreme of inviting Senator Fulton to submit recommendations whenever any Federal office in the state shall become

vacant from any cause whatever. The first thing this morning Mr. Fulton went to the White House to ascertain whether or not the policy adopted by the three Cabinet officers had received executive approval. President Roosevelt said he had not even heard of the plan, and was surprised that such steps should have been taken by members of his Cabinet He very promptly declared that he would not stand for such a policy and would so advise the parties to the agreement.

Has Confidence in Fulton. President Roosevelt took occasion to

express his complete confidence in Senator Fulton and to say that, in his opinion, the refusal to make any appointments while the trials are pending would be to offer an affront to the junior Senator. The fact that three members of the delegation are under indictment, he said, was no reason why the fourth memevery commanding officer who falls to make good. Besides, the Chamber of ber should be destived of his right to Commerce conmittee is after them. Illi vacant outces, and he particularly inand that august body has been prom- vited Mr. Fulton to come to him direct whenever he desired to have any appointmendations his personal attention and ap-

proval. Will Await Hall's Trial. Mention was made of the district attorneyship. Mr. Fulton agreed with the make any appointment to that office at this time, and nothing will be done until after the trial of John Hall. Then the President will take up this question with Mr. Fulton, and there seems to be no doubt that Mr. Fulton's choice will prevail. If Mr. Hall is acquitted and satisfactorily answers the charges which brought about his suspension, he may be

reinstated, otherwise some other man of Mr. Fulton's selection will be appointed. No reference was made to any other office, but it is now understood that all Presidential postoffices that become vacant while the trials are pending will be filled on recommendation of Mr. Fulton. Fourth-class postoffices, being strictly under the control of Representatives, will

walt until the trials are over. CROOKED OFFICIALS DROPPED Pinchot Discharges Men Involved in

Forest-Reserve Frauds. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, Feb. 18 .- Forest Superintendent Benjamin F. Allen and Forest Supervisor Grant I. Taggart, who a year ago confessed to having been tools in the hands of the Benson-Hyde land ring, and mitted having made recommendations in the interest of this firm, have been dropped from the Government payroli. Notwithstanding they admitted having been parties to extensive land frauds. these two officials were retained in office, but when the forestry service was transferred to the Agricultural Depart-

ment Gifford Pinchot, head of the Forestry Bureau, refused to accept them. Taggart and Allen were lost in the huffle, and, though they have made frantic efforts, have been unable to be reinstated. These two men made extensive investigations in Southern Oregon and recommended the creation of vast forest reserves to include lands owned by Benson and Hyde. Their efforts in Oregon

Payment for St. James Mission. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 18.-The House today passed Representative Jones' bill, paying the St. James Mission \$25,000 for lands and build-

ngs confiscated by the Government and

included in the Vancouver military reser-

vation. The bill originally carried \$200,000

but the House cut it to the figure named, Doubles Cost of New Building. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 18.-Senator Foster today introduced amendments to the public building bill increasing the limit of cost of the Tacoma and Spokane public buildings from \$100,000 to \$800,000. He also offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill ap-

the Rainler National Park. Killed by Fall in Hatchway.

propriating \$100,000 for the improvement of

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.-Charles E. Rogers, a wealthy lumber-dealer of Brooklyn, was instantly killed today by falling down the hatchway of the steamer Cuzzo, while inspecting a cargo of mahogany. Mr. Rogers was a friend and neighbor at Oyster Bay of Presi-