

RUSSIAN DOUMA DEFIES CABINET

Premier Refuses Reforms It Demands.

SPIRIT OF REVOLUTION RULES

Patriotic Orators Arouse the House to Frenzy.

NOT EVEN AMNESTY GIVEN

General Strike Threatened on Monday in Revenge for Denial of Liberty—Cabinet in Dilemma, but Yields Nothing.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO DOUMA. Will amend franchise law, but oppose immediate discussion. Advises caution on present equality, rights of workmen, education, taxation of rich, reorganizing provincial administration and local self-government.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.—At the end of a memorable seven-hour session the lower house of Parliament today indignantly rejected the government's policy, as presented by Premier Goremykin, and with only seven dissentient votes voted a lack of confidence in the Ministry.

Points of Premier's Speech. While the Premier's statement promised co-operation with the lower house, "inasmuch as the latter does not transgress the limits of the fundamental laws," it recognizes the agrarian question as paramount, proposing to remedy the deficiency in land through the operation of the agrarian migration to Siberia.

Limit of Czar's Concessions. The government, after examining the address of the lower house of Parliament, in accordance with instructions of the Emperor, is fully prepared to lend its active support to the elaboration of the questions suggested by the lower house in so far as they do not go beyond the limits of the legislative initiative assigned to the lower house.

Such, briefly, was the Government's reply to the address of the House, and the Premier's words seemed to arouse all the latent resentment in the hearts of the members. The Constitutional Democratic leaders from the first have been to passion and with flaming words orator after orator denounced the government's programme and said that the Ministry must give way to a cabinet in which the people can have confidence.

the role of Mirabeau, practically paraphrasing the Frenchman's words. "We are here by the will of the people and nothing but bayonets can disperse us," while half a dozen peasant members hurled defiance at the Ministry.

Even Gogol, the leader of the right, deserted the government, saying that, inasmuch as it had refused to redeem its promise to repeal the exceptional law, his vote also was for censure.

For the moment, as indicated by a communication issued by the official agency at midnight, the Ministry is hesitating in a dilemma, being ready neither to resign nor to dismiss Parliament.

Parliament Declares Itself. "The declaration of the Premier heard today in Parliament contains the decisive declaration that the Government in no wise wishes to meet the demands of the people, and the execution of a law of liberty and civil rights enumerated in the address of the House in reply to the speech from the throne, and without fulfillment of which pacification of the country and successful work by the House is impossible, no longer exist.

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GOREMYKIN RAISES STORM

Denies Popular Demands and Revolution is Predicted as Result. ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.—Before a House more crowded than on the opening day, with every member in his seat and the press and public galleries crowded, Premier Goremykin this afternoon read to the lower house of Parliament the expected declaration of the government's policy pronouncing the imperial negative on the most cherished hopes and plans of the people's representatives.

Premier Not a Good Orator. He evidently was not used to public speeches, as he labored under a considerable strain and spoke in a low, weak voice, which, at times, though deathly silence prevailed, failed to reach the rear of the great hall, except as an indistinct murmur. The reading, which was as rapid as if the Premier had been in a hurry to get through with a disagreeable task, lasted 18 minutes, and was interrupted only by pauses to swallow several glasses of water.

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Promises Individual Liberty. The Council of Ministers attaches no less importance to the suggested law relating to the liberty of the subject, to freedom of conscience and of the press, and to freedom of meeting and association. Nevertheless, it considers it necessary, in preparing such laws, to provide the administration with such effective means as to enable the government to prevent or counteract any abuse of the liberties conceded.

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SPOKANE GIVES A HEARTY GREETING

Portland Business Men Are Made to Feel at Home in Falls City.

SIT DOWN AT BIG BANQUET

Development of the Great Northwest Is the Topic of Discussion After the Visitors and Hosts Have Dined Well.

BY E. W. WRIGHT. SPOKANE, Wash., May 26.—(Staff Correspondence.)—The Portland business men at home, engrossed in the problem of increasing his business and profits, is inclined to seriousness. The same individual, out on the road, in company with others of his kind, displays characteristics radically different from those noticeable in his business life at home.

Only Heaven is Better. Mr. Wilcox's remarks were received with applause sufficient to satisfy the most exacting theatrical star, and Tom Richardson, who followed him, also came in for generous applause. Mr. Richardson spoke of the necessity of securing new settlers in the farming districts, stating that "here in the Northwest remains the only spot on earth that is better than heaven, and we should get together, organize, work and push, to let people know what is here."

Glad Hand Stretched Out.

We began to feel the pressure of the glad hand even before Spokane was reached, for when today's Review was received, 30 miles west of the city, it greeted the party with a leading editorial on "What Portland Has Done," and containing, among other nice things, the following:

It would not be quite historically correct to say that the first families of Spokane came out of Oregon, for the very first families to locate by the falls of this river came out of the East—and it is chiefly to draw the mantle of forgetfulness on some of their escapades—but these, leaving the country for the country's good, were succeeded by adventurous spirits from Portland and the Willamette Valley, such men as the late M. Cannon, J. J. Brown, Charles Sweeney, J. N. Glover, Frank Hogan, ex-Governor George Cole, the late Jacob Hoover and a score of others who might be named in this list.

Standard Money Circulates Among the Newspapers of Ohio. Former Railroad Man Exposes Discrimination by Lake Shore Line. When Competition is Killed, Prices Rise.

BRIBES TO RAILROAD MEN

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—Evidence that the Standard Oil Company made extensive advertising contracts with Ohio newspapers, that it maintains a literary bureau, though one of its officials denied the charge, that the Lake Shore Railroad discriminates in favor of its tank cars; that it bribes its "river" employees to give it their customers' names; that it bribes railroad employees to favor it, and that it charges higher prices where it has killed competition than where competition survives was produced at the final day's hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission today.

Subsidizing Ohio Newspapers.

Special Counsel Monnet endeavored to show by several witnesses that the Standard Company maintained a bureau for the purpose of subsidizing Ohio newspapers, 125 of which, he said, were on the Standard's list. W. J. Brickell, for many years the editor of the Columbus, O., Evening Dispatch, said that he had no positive knowledge on the subject. Malcolm Jennings, who conducts an advertising bureau at Lancaster, O., admitted that he made advertising contracts with Ohio newspapers for the Standard Oil Company, but said they were no different from those made for any other concern.

Has Literary Bureau.

Another witness along this line was Charles J. Castle, who was for 15 years a special agent of the Standard in Cleveland territory. He said that the literary bureau was conducted by Charles A. Ricks, who on the witness stand yesterday denied that anything like this existed. Castle said that he made several advertising contracts for Ricks himself.

Standard Tank Cars Favored.

W. E. MacEwan, a former chief clerk of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, was the first witness today. He had charge of the books, recording the

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freight charges of the Union Tank Line, belonging to the Standard Oil Company. He testified that the railroad discriminated in favor of the Union Line. Several years ago he left the Lake Shore and took a position with the Peerless Tank Line, an independent concern. He finally forced the Lake Shore, after much labor, to grant the Peerless the same rates enjoyed by the trust line, but he said the railroad company found other ways of discriminating against the Peerless.

Witness said that the Standard bribed railway employes by paying them salaries, in return for which the employes favored the Union Tank Line.

Knows Nothing of Subsidy.

W. J. Brickell, for 23 years editor of the Columbus, O., Evening Dispatch, denied knowledge of a report that the Standard Oil Company had made extensive advertising contracts with Ohio newspapers, that it maintains a literary bureau, though one of its officials denied the charge, that the Lake Shore Railroad discriminates in favor of its tank cars; that it bribes its "river" employees to give it their customers' names; that it bribes railroad employees to favor it, and that it charges higher prices where it has killed competition than where competition survives was produced at the final day's hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission today.

No Competition, Higher Prices.

Charles J. Castle, an oil dealer of Cleveland, and for 15 years previous to 1900 a special agent in the Cleveland office of the Standard Oil Company, submitted a table of oil prices for different territories in Ohio, showing that they were high where there was no competition and low where there were rival dealers.

Contents Today's Paper

- YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 60; minimum temperature, 40. Precipitation, .06 inch. TODAY'S—Partly cloudy with occasional showers. Southwesterly winds. News. Premier makes speech refusing demands of Parliament. Page 1. Leaders of all parties announce action of government and resolution is threatened. Page 1. President adopts resolutions demanding resignation of Cabinet. Page 1. General strike may be declared as protest. Page 1. Court conspiracy to dissolve Parliament and make Trepoit dictator. Page 2. Foreign. King Alfonso shows his bride to his people. Page 3. Great social scandal in Germany. Page 3. Hair to throne of Holland expected. Page 3. British movement for naval disarmament. Page 3. Revolution in Santo Domingo. Page 11. National. Position of House committee on public relations of campaign funds. Page 3. Speech in favor of National postal telegraph. Page 3. Root prepares for reform of consular service. Page 3. Protestant preacher and Catholic bishop defend nation. Page 4. Presbyterian Assembly gives doctrine liberal interpretation to induce more members. Page 2. Insurance rates raised all through West to reciprocate San Francisco losses. Page 1. Sport. Keenigan describes the first day at the Stadium. Athens. Page 16. Oregon, Washington, Idaho and possibly Montana will hold big interstate meet at Seattle. Page 16. Interscholarship team's track meet. Page 17. North Central School wins relay race from Oregon City. Page 16. Pacific defeats Los Angeles, 3 to 2. Page 17. Cornell wins college athletic meet. Page 5. Burns thinks he can whip Fitzsimmons. Page 5. Travers wins golf championship. Page 16. Pacific Coast. Portland business men given a royal welcome by business men of Spokane. Page 2. Oregon State Grange proposes that National body begin postoffice investigation. Page 4. Republican rally at Grant's Pass. Page 13. Williams speaks at Oregon City. Page 2. Idaho woolgrowers rebel against the bear tactics of Eastern buyers. Page 14. Definition of "reciprocal demurrage" by Washington Railroad Commission expected to aid in solution of tar shortage. Page 2. Lawyer Fischer of Rainier, found not guilty of profane swearing. Page 15. Family quarrel among the heirs of Adolph Speckart leads to filing of petition at Olympia asking the appointment of an administrator. Page 1. Commercial and Marine. Interesting conditions in Eastern canned goods trade. Page 35. Wheat advanced at Chicago on weather news. Page 35. Abrupt change in stock market in week. Page 35. Bank statement reveals decrease in surplus. Page 35. Elder to be docked today. Page 18. Portland and Vicinity. Fence Company also applies for front-street franchise. Page 11. "Made in Oregon" Exposition comes to an end. Page 8. Programme for Memorial day is arranged. Page 8. Bookings for the theaters announced by Calvia Hall. Page 24. T. J. Gerz refuses claims of Chamberlain. Page 2. Sales of results for the week. Page 31. Stenographer dreams of his death two days before it takes place. Page 32. Willamette Valley Tractor and United Railways ready to build. Page 10. Chamberlain's habits of pretense burst. Page 8. Palmist suits business men of Washington for \$10,000 on breach of contract. Page 38. Features and Departments. Church announcements. Page 21. Classified advertisements. Page 14-23. Famous war-time photographs. Page 25-28. Two American sisters. Page 40. Grandma Bates Memorial day. Page 45. Cloud over Spanish royal wedding. Page 40. George Ade in pastures new. Page 41. An old Grand Army man. Page 43. Book review. Page 34. The Roosevelt Bears. Page 44. Social. Page 25-27. Dramatic. Page 28. Musical. Page 29. Household and fashions. Page 42-43. Youth's department. Page 47.

QUARREL AMONG SPECKART HEIRS

Family at Outs; Daughter Leaves Mother.

ASK FOR AN ADMINISTRATOR

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Involved.

ACTION TAKEN AT OLYMPIA

Request Made That Adolph Schmidt Be Administrator, Petition May Follow for Guardianship of Henrietta Speckart.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 26.—Special.—A dispatch from Olympia says a petition was filed in the Superior Court late this afternoon by George C. Israel, attorney for Josey Speckart, asking that Adolph Schmidt, proprietor of the Tumwater Brewery, be appointed administrator of the estate of Adolph Speckart, who died in Butte in 1893. Speckart left an estate valued at a \$250,000.

How Property Was Devised.

The petition states the property was left to the widow and one quarter each to the son, Josey, now 21, and a daughter, Henrietta, aged 23, residing at Portland. The mother was named as executrix of the will and the petition states the estate has never been administered upon. It is alleged that \$100,000 worth of the property is in Thurston County, Wash. Mrs. Speckart hurriedly left Portland last Monday and is the guest in Olympia of her brother-in-law, Leopold Schmidt. George C. Israel arrived in Seattle last night and admitted the filing of the petition. "The estate is valued at about \$200,000," he said. "This is mostly in stocks, bonds and mortgages, with \$40,000 worth of real estate." Israel refuses to talk.

DAUGHTER ABANDONS MOTHER

Miss Harriet Speckart Places Herself in Care of Juvenile Officer.

With the intention of holding a large amount of property in her own name and preventing her 23-year old daughter, Miss Harriet Frances Speckart, from getting control of her share of the estate, Mrs. Harriet Speckart, mother of the girl in question, filed a petition at Olympia, Wash., asking that Adolph Schmidt be appointed administrator of the estate of Adolph Speckart. It is surmised that this will be followed by application that a guardian be appointed for the daughter.

The Speckart family, consisting of the mother, the daughter and a son, 29 years of age, own extensive interests in Washington and in California. Adolph Speckart, father of Miss Harriet Speckart, and a thrifty German immigrant, died in Olympia in 1893, leaving property valued at more than \$200,000 to his heirs. The property was divided between his wife, his daughter and son. Adolph Schmidt, of Olympia, Wash., was made manager of the Washington part of the estate, which consists of a large interest in an Olympia brewery.

Besides the property in Olympia, the Speckarts own extensive mining interests in California, upon which options were obtained by Eastern capitalists last year. It was through the mother of the girl who would disorganize the interests of the family and squander the receipts of the estate that Mrs. Speckart left Portland last Monday with her family, and her daughter, Miss Harriet, was made manager of the Washington part of the estate, which consists of a large interest in an Olympia brewery.

Miss Speckart's revolt against her mother has caused much comment both pro and con and sides, have been taken in the estrangement, which has involved the entire household of the fashionable Hill apartment-house, at Twenty-third and Washington streets, where Mrs. Speckart with her two children met Dr. Marie Equi, Dr. Mary Parker and Mrs. M. E. Daggert, an official of the Juvenile Court. Through Dr. Equi, the mother claims, her daughter has been influenced to such an extent that she has ceased to care for her or her brother. The mother claims that she has tried every means in her power to regain her daughter's affections, and has even gone so far as to take her daughter away from Portland to California, where she thought the girl would be away from Dr. Equi's influence. On the other hand, Miss Harriet Speckart asserts that she has been subjected almost to penury by her mother and her brother, and has had to revolve from their tyranny. Although rich in her own right, having had an education which few young women are able to obtain, being young and free of society and an accomplished musician, she was refused, she says, the right to enjoy her inclinations and was harassed by her mother, who had sought to receive even ordinary social attentions. Miss Harriet Speckart became acquainted with Dr. Equi, Dr. Parker and Mrs. Daggert while a guest at the Hill apartment-house. They became great chums, and it is alleged that the apartment-house (and the four formed a clique which could not be broken up. Dr. Equi and Miss Speckart soon be-

THE ASSASSIN OF CHARACTER

