

CZAR HAS DISSOLVED HIS DOUMA

Throws Russia Back Under Control of His Own Despotic Rule.

ESTABLISHES MARTIAL LAW

Democrats May Defy Him and Endeavor to Continue Sessions.

TROOPS POUR INTO CAPITAL

Most Trusted Regiments to Guard Against Revolt.

MUCH BLOODSHED FEARED

Ministers Accuse Douma of Promoting Anarchy—Democrats Missed Opportunity to Secure Control of Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—Russia's first experiment in parliamentary government came to an ignominious end tonight with the promulgation of two imperial ukases, the first dissolving the present Parliament and providing for the convocation of its successor on March 5, 1907, more than six months hence, and the second proclaiming the capital of Russia and the surrounding province to be in a state of extraordinary security, which is only infrequently resorted to in times of martial law. This measure of safety is to be provided for the outbreak which undoubtedly will be provoked by this daring measure. It is now but a step to dictatorship.

The text of the two ukases, both of which are addressed in the stereotyped form to the ruling Senate, is as follows:

Dissolution of Douma.

According to paragraph 106 of the fundamental law, we order the Imperial Parliament dissolved, and fix the time for the convocation of the newly elected Parliament for March 5, 1907.

Regarding the time for the elections to the new Imperial Parliament, we will later issue special instructions.

"The Ruling Senate will not fail to take proper measures to place this in effect."

(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

Capital Under Martial Law.

The text of the second ukase follows:

"In consideration of a report of the Council of Ministers presented to us regarding the necessity for the future for the preservation of order and public safety in the city and province of St. Petersburg, we consider it necessary to declare in the above city province, instead of the state of reinforced security which now prevails there, a state of extraordinary security. The prefect of the city and the Governor of the province are entrusted with the rights thereto appertaining.

"The Ruling Senate will not fail to take proper measures to place this in effect."

(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

"Peterhof, July 21, 1906."

With these pithy, but momentous orders, which were promulgated at 3 o'clock this morning, Emperor Nicholas, by a stroke of the pen, set Russia back to where she stood two years ago. In the full grip of the autocracy and irresponsible government, wiping out for six months at least, the whole structure of Parliament, erected at much cost.

May Try Universal Suffrage.

There is little doubt that the order for convocation for the new assembly will still further postpone the time, unless the new Parliament promises to be more amenable than the present.

The delay in fixing the time for the new elections seems to indicate a decision to change the present basis of suffrage to perhaps a basis of universal suffrage with which the advisers of the Emperor hope to swamp the educated liberals, the Socialists and the workmen with the vast mass of peasantry.

When Will Storm Break?

The only uncertainty is the coming storm—when and where it will break. The advocates of the "mild" view believe that, by dissolving Parliament and provoking a collision now, they will find the revolutionary leaders not prepared for an uprising as at Moscow, whereas further delay would nearly give the revolutionists the time needed to organize and to continue corruption of the army.

There are no precedents in Russian history for the execution of an order of prerogative, but Monday probably will find the palace in possession of the mili-

tary and the surrounding streets delivered to the Emperor's guards.

Douma May Defy Czar.

The Constitutional Democratic caucus adjourned before the news of the dissolution of Parliament was received, but the information already has reached the leaders of the party. The Associated Press is informed that a meeting has been summoned for today to discuss procedure and whether they shall attempt, like the French Third Estate, to constitute existence as a revolting body in defiance of the sovereign's will.

The Russian Parliament, which has been dissolved by imperial ukase, was constituted May 10, 1906, amid scenes of general rejoicing. The speech from the throne read at the opening session was conciliatory in tone. The re-organized Council of the Empire was formally convened in the Hall of Nobles at the Winter Palace the following day.

On the third day of the sitting in the lower house the first signs of the opposition's antagonism to the government—when the demand for amnesty and the Polish campaign for autonomy began—was made manifest; and when, on May 18, the reply of the lower house to the address from the throne was adopted, opinion was general that his would cause conflict with the crown because of its radical demands.

During the entire session, the house has been at bitter odds with the Government and has demanded its resignation and the formation of a Cabinet from members of the majority. Time and again there have been rumors that the Emperor, because of the radicalism of the opposition, intended to dissolve Parliament and rumor has had it that troops would be called to forcibly eject the members if they hesitated to obey an edict closing the house.

The lower house, presided over by Professor S. A. Mouramstseff, had a membership of 457.

UKASE READY FOR TWO DAYS

Troops Poured Into Capital Ready to Suppress Uprising.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—As the

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WILL USE BOMB TO MEET BAYONET

Terrorists Mark Victims for Death.

TREPOFF IS WARNED OF FATE

Leaders of Reaction From Czar Down to Be Slain.

GENERAL STRIKE IN AUGUST

Czar Ruled by Trio of Reactionaries. Sailors Threaten Another Mutiny of Black Sea Fleet—Disaffected Soldiers in Prison.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—(Midnight).—Although the victory of the reactionists seems at present to be complete, neither the Socialists nor the Terrorists have accepted the situation, and, while the people are apparently completely overawed by the display of force on the part of the authorities, it will be necessary to continue the use of the bayonet for some time. General Trepoft himself is authority for the statement that he has again been warned that he is marked for assassination. Despite this fact, he continues actively at work, although at all times surrounded by a heavy guard.

The Socialist members of the Douma have held a number of secret meetings, but so far they have refrained from carrying out their avowed determination of issuing a proclamation attacking the Czar, the reactionary element, and more especially their former allies, the Constitutional Democrats. If they do so, trouble must come.

Czar Ruled by Triumvirate.

"The Czar is now more fully determined than ever that he is master of the situation. The triumvirate—Pole-donostzeff, Ignatieff and Trepoft—has him completely under its thumb, and has thoroughly impressed upon him the fact that weakness at this time will lead forever monarchical rule in Russia. Its will is law, and Pobiedonostzeff is more than ever the power behind the throne." The display of cowardice on the part of the Douma has greatly disheartened those who believed that through the Douma was to come the dawn of a new era for the down-trodden Russian empire.

Will Kill Czar and Advisers.

Although the military may continue in control, it is a certainty that outrages against prominent Russians will be even more frequent than in the past. The Terrorists are already planning a campaign that has for its ultimate object the death of every prominent reactionary from the Czar down. Trepoft is, of course, the one shining mark.

Advices from the interior are still

misleading, and show the hand of the censor. The military at Sevastopol, Odessa, Kieff and Moscow continue to aid the local authorities in patrolling the towns. As a result, no further outbreaks are looked for while the present precautions are maintained.

General Strike in August.

The date for the general strike has been set as August 18 by the Union of Unions. Why this delay is deemed necessary is at present unknown, as the leaders of the general union are compelled to remain behind their subordinates, because of the instructions issued to the police to arrest all of them that can be found.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS REVOLT

Guardsmen Sent to Dungeon—Mutiny at Cronstadt Revives.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—Fourteen men of the second battalion of the Preobrajensky Regiment, including two non-commissioned officers, have been arrested for agitating and conveyed to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Two squadrons of dragoons and husars have been sent to Cronstadt, where there is a recurrence of the ferment among soldiers and sailors.

THREATEN REVOLT OF FLEET

Sailors on Black Sea Prepare Demands for Reform.

SEBASTOPOL, July 21.—A meeting of 2300 sailors from the warships here today drew up economic demands for presentation to Admiral Skrydloff. Unless these demands are fulfilled the men say the whole of the Black Sea fleet will revolt.

RAID REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

Leader Leaps From Window and Is Spirited Away.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The arrests made Friday in the office of the Milsa were not connected with press offenses, but were caused by a strike of the central committee of the Revolutionary party, which was being held there.

Solomka, the editor of the paper, who is a member of Parliament, hid three of the leaders of the party in his room. Two of them, who had important documents, were seized. Those who escaped were M. Chernoff, chief general of the Revolutionists, and head of their central committee, and his leading lieutenant.

The soldiers and police occupied all the exits from the building so quickly that M. Chernoff was unable to escape. His confederates barred some of the doors in order to draw the attention of the officers in another direction. Chernoff and his lieutenant dropped from a second-story window into a crowd of workmen in sympathy with his party, and were spirited away in a carriage before the police were aware that they had escaped.

BEAT AND PLUNDER JEWS.

Troops Shoot and Quickly Restore Order in Village.

KALUGA, July 21.—Anti-Jewish disturbances broke out in the village of Spadensk today. A mob beat Jews and plundered their homes. The troops fired a volley, killing two of the plunderers and wounding many others. Order was restored.

Armed Rebels Attack Police.

MITAU, Courland, July 21.—An armed band today attacked a detachment of police near Tukum, the scene of the massacre of dragoons last December, and killed a private and seriously wounded two officers. A squadron of cavalry relieved the hard-pressed detachment.

NEW MOTIVE FOR KILLING OF WHITE

Lurid Light on Character of Thaw.

WHITE ALONE KNEW SECRET

Not Married to Evelyn Nesbit on Return From Europe.

MOTHER WRITES TO WHITE

Mrs. Holman Denounced Thaw as Villain and Begged White to Persuade Girl to Leave Him. Letters in Evidence.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The World to-morrow will say:

"Motive for the murder of Stanford White is indicated in a series of letters written by Mrs. C. Holman, mother of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, to Mr. White, and after the latter's death found among his effects. Abraham H. Hummel, of Howe & Hummel, who was counsel for Mr. Thaw and also for White, was consulted by the architect regarding the letters. In them Mrs. Holman complains bitterly of the conduct of Harry K. Thaw toward her daughter, now his wife, and implores Mr. White to do all in his power to bring her back to her mother's control."

"In the letters Mrs. Holman refers to Thaw as a scoundrel, a villain and a man with dangerous intent in his heart. She tells of an interview she had with Thaw when they were in Paris, and declares that Thaw wanted her, Mrs. Holman, to sign an affidavit to the effect that he, Thaw, had never intended to make her daughter his wife."

Thaw Knew White Knew Too Much.

"It appears that Thaw became aware of the fact that White had been appealed to by Mrs. Nesbit, now Mrs. Holman, and that the architect knew of the quarrel between Thaw and his present wife, also that Evelyn had told her step-father that she was not married to Harry Thaw at the time they arrived from Europe and were driven out of the Hotel Cumberland. Thaw at that time had given a statement, which was afterward corroborated from Pittsburgh, that he and Evelyn had been married while in Europe. Thaw knew that White was the only person not of his own family who knew that his statement was false, and that Thaw did not marry his present wife until months later in Pittsburgh."

"Just what disposition is to be made of these letters is not known at present. The letters are kept in a safe and it may be that they will be produced if Thaw should ever be placed on trial for murder and Mrs. Nesbit Holman should become a witness."

"District Attorney Jerome is anxious

that Mrs. Holman should come to New York, so that she may be served with a subpoena to appear at the trial. If she does, she will be cross-examined most severely as to how, among other things, she came to apply to White for financial aid."

Thaw Did Not Intend Marriage.

"Among the papers left by White are also a number of letters written to Mr. Holman, husband of Mrs. Harry Thaw's mother. It would appear that he, too, knew all the relations between Harry Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit. In all these letters Mrs. Thaw is referred to as "Florence." She was called thus before she went on the stage, and later on her friends came to call her Evelyn. But to Stanford White she was Florence."

Among the first letters is one written by Mrs. Nesbit to Mr. White. It is undated, but was penned after Mrs. Nesbit had returned from abroad, where she had been abandoned by Harry Thaw and Evelyn, who at that time was not his wife. The letter was headed "Friday," but evidently was written in 1903. It is as follows:

Dear Mr. White: Your letter received. Will and Florence's letter, as you desire. When we first went to Paris and met Thaw, he and Florence quarreled continually. We were—at least I was—indeed miserable. I expected each day to hear her say we would return to America. Thaw came to me, asked me to sign a paper. The article was that he did not intend to marry Florence. I thought, as she hated him, I was doing the right thing. I do hope something can be done to save her from him. He does not intend to marry her. I only hope when she hears about the paper that her pride will at last leave her. Very truly, E. F. NESBIT.

Wishes Wife's Mother Had Died.

At one time Thaw went with the girl to Pittsburgh. Mrs. Nesbit at that time was not in Pittsburgh, but Mr. Holman, to whom she was engaged, then informed his intended wife of her daughter's presence in that town. It appears that the mother was very much annoyed because of reports that had reached her, and she had written to Mr. White. The letter is undated, but probably was written early in 1904. It reads:

Dear Mr. White: I just received a letter from Mr. Holman. He tells me Florence is in Pittsburgh with Thaw and my reason for going to Pittsburgh was to see a lawyer about what I said about Mr. Nesbit in Paris. While in Paris Thaw hated me because I would not allow him to speak of you. He said to me indeed a pity I had not died instead of Mr. Nesbit, as I was not fit to be his mother. It made me furious, and I answered back that had her father lived, he would have been in jail, as he had used so much money of the loan association that he was the attorney for now. Mr. White, Thaw is doing all this against me, because he knows he is guilty of murdering my mother, while I was abroad. Mr. White, it is not right for me to stay away here and let him do as he is doing and me keep quiet. If he is not guilty why should he try to do so much against me? Please try to do something for what I shall do. I am almost crazy, as she and Thaw have gone to Gills', my best friends, with their lies. Good-bye. Please answer. Very sincerely, E. F. NESBIT.

Mother's Appeal to White.

About the time Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit returned from Europe, November 1, 1904, there was considerable space devoted by the newspapers to young Thaw and his companion. Mrs. Nesbit had married in the meantime Mr. Holman, and in her desperation it seemed to her person who ever cared to appeal to was Mr. White, who had been known as Evelyn Nesbit's early protector. Mrs. Holman wrote to Mr. White as follows:

The morning papers say Florence is in New York. If the coward won't say she is desperate, I will, please try to do as you see you and talk sense to her, and have her understand the awful light she has placed her in. I hope you will hear from me very soon. Very truly, E. F. HOLMAN.

Fears Boy May Learn Truth.

There is another letter signed E. Holman and addressed and written on a Thursday to "Dear Mr. White." Evidently when Mrs. Holman wrote this letter she was afraid her boy Howard, whom Mr. White had also befriended, was beginning to think that there was something wrong in the relation of his sister and Harry Thaw. Mrs. Holman writes as follows:

Florence had asked Howard to visit her at Christmas time. Do you think it would be right to let her do so? The horrible position she seems in! She says she is not married. Howard is not a child, and he has heard some horrible expressions from the boys at school. Oh, how horribly he has disgraced us all. I am heart-sick. And Mr. Holman feels it so. People in Pittsburgh talk awfully about the men hate him so."

The wretched beast sent articles to the papers of Pittsburgh. He did all he could to get me to say something, so he could publish that awful story he had made up saying I sold my daughter. I certainly did not. Howard will soon be home. He will be a great comfort. He is learning to obey and I am grateful to you for it. I hope you are well and that I may hear from you. Do you know if Florence is married?

Affidavit Thaw's Wife Made.

In concluding his story which includes many of her letters, the World says:

Much has been said since the night Harry Thaw killed White about an affidavit which Evelyn Nesbit is said to have made in the office of Mr. Hummel and in which she is reported to have said things concerning the man now her husband. It is known positively that the original affidavit is in existence and that it was drawn in Mr. Hummel's office at the instigation of Mr. White, who had taken the girl to the lawyer. It is believed that this affidavit, the contents of which are known to Thaw, had much to do with the murder. Mr. Jerome may be able to get possession of the affidavit.

Mr. Jerome will have no trouble in getting from the White estate all the documents having any bearing on the murder and the White lawyers have assured Mr. Jerome that they will do all in their power to aid the prosecution. There are many more letters written to Mr. White by the Nesbits, but whether they will be made public has not been decided upon as yet.

MOTHER MAY FORCE DECISION

Plan to Declare Thaw Insane and Thus Prevent Trial.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A conference of

(Continued on Page 3.)

CHEHALIS CUT IN TWO BY VICTORIA

Nine Persons Drowned in Burrard Inlet.

TIDE RIP SWINGS THE TUG

Big Steamer Following Fast Strikes Her Amidships.

SIX MEN ARE PICKED UP

Party on Wrecked Craft Was on the Way to the Blunden Harbor Oyster Beds and Included Women and Children.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 21.—Nine persons lost their lives this afternoon by an accident which occurred in Burrard Inlet, the harbor of Vancouver. The tug Chehalis was run down and cut in two by the steel steamer Princess Victoria, leaving this port for Victoria and Seattle.

The Chehalis had on board a party of 15 bound for the oyster beds at Blunden Harbor, on the northern coast of British Columbia. The party included the owners of the beds and representatives of the English syndicate who contemplated purchasing the oyster properties.

The Saved.

R. H. Brice, freight clerk of the steamer Casstar, and vice-president of the British Columbia Native Oyster Company.

Captain Howe, master of the Chehalis.

J. O. Deswell, commission merchant, of this city.

P. G. Sh