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PRETORIA MAY NOT HAVE BEEN TAKEN

Nothing From Roberts Concerning the Capture of the City.

PHILADELPHIA'S MESSENGER

Delivers His Message to Kruger Just Before the President Flees From the Capital—Proposition to Bring the Boers to Colorado.

LONDON, June 2.—Lord Roberts continues silent regarding Pretoria, probably because he cannot wire of events from his own personal knowledge. Laurence Marques, where all the news from the Boer side is handled, cables that communication with Pretoria is now suspended. Some messages by courier have reached Laurence Marques but none of a later date than Wednesday. These assert that the burghers are in a state of panic and that Pretoria is being controlled by a vigilance committee.

Laurence Marques again sends the report that President Kruger has been captured. The news dispatches give rise to the suspicion that the citizens' committee at Pretoria may not have been able to carry out their plans for securing a peaceful entry of Lord Roberts, and sparing the city the horrors of a siege.

The peace party appeared to be in the ascendant, and as soon as President Kruger and his cabinet left Pretoria to organize a new capital, the citizens' committee persuaded the commandants of the forts to withdraw some of the troops from the defenses, perhaps with a view of keeping order in the town. If messages were sent to the British, or if the British, being two hours' march from Pretoria on Wednesday, entered at any time prior to Friday noon, Lord Roberts would certainly have telegraphed this fact. Hence, it looks as though there was a Boer force between Pretoria and Johannesburg. Boer soldiers, trekking back toward Pretoria, some of them fresh from the fight with General Hamilton, would have brought a new element into the situation and would probably overrule the peace committee, taking direction of affairs out of their hands. If this has happened, the British may, as the Daily Chronicle says, "see some hard fighting" before the British flag flies over Pretoria, for, even if the Boers held only three forts standing close together on the hill south of the town, they would be in a position to stand a siege.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The North American has received the following cable message:

PRETORIA, May 23.—"In the distress of dire circumstances, the message from the school boys of Philadelphia to President Kruger, delivered this day, has the tone of sympathy and sorrow at the final misfortune which is about to wipe the South African republics from the roll of independent nations, rather than encouragement to a people fighting for liberty—the fight has been fought and lost."

The message to President Kruger was delivered in the executive chamber at the capitol, through the windows of which came the rumble of ox-carts and the general confusion attendant upon the evacuation of the city by the families of the Boers. The British are reported to be approaching.

There was an oppressive silence in the chamber as the stern and venerable president of this doomed republic bent forward to receive from Messenger Jules Francis Smith the packet which the boy had travelled 12,000 miles to deliver into his hands.

"Caesar, Morituri te Salutamus," quoted Secretary of State Reitz, as the president accepted the message. Then he added a bitter epigram: "On this occasion the message is reversed, Caesar greets those about to die."

This reference to the United States, and the message of sympathy from America to the president of a dying sister republic, profoundly moved everyone present. Tears glistened in the president's eyes as he took the packet from the messenger's hands. In presenting the message, Smith made a

manly little speech informing President Kruger of the nature of his mission as courier of the schoolboys of Philadelphia. Secretary of State Reitz translated Smith's simple sentences as they were spoken. Then the book from the North American, containing the narrative of the movement that culminated in the despatch of the messenger, and the newspaper clippings expressive of the sympathy of the people of the United States with the Boer cause, was presented.

President Kruger's reply was grave and courteous. He tendered his hearty thanks to the American people, and particularly to the liberty lads of Philadelphia, for their sympathy, and charged Smith to return his greetings to the good people of America. Then, with fatherly kindness, he shook hands with Smith, congratulating him on completing his long journey in safety and expressing the hope that he would have an equally safe return to his distant home. The entire group was then photographed.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A special to the Tribune from Denver, says: Governor Thomas has given his endorsement to a gigantic proposition, having for its object the bringing of the defeated Boers to the valley of the Platte in Colorado.

The Union Pacific Land Company proposes to give a million acres of land, to be taken up under the Carey land act, on the Julesburg and Wyoming divisions. There is to be no charge for the gift and the company will undertake to transport the Boers to Colorado, being repaid on the installment plan, after the communities are established and prosperous. E. G. Wentland, agent of the Union Pacific, left for the east last night, where he will meet the Boer envoys and explain in detail the proposition.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A special to the Record from Lincoln, Neb., says: Governor Poynter received a message from Washington stating that the Boer envoys would visit Lincoln on their western trip. As soon as the expected arrival was made known, a citizens' committee immediately set to work on arrangements for receiving the envoys. It is understood that the Boers are coming to Lincoln, solely for the purpose of holding a personal interview with Mr. Bryan in regard to Boer national affairs. They wish to ascertain from Bryan what his action would be as regards the national policy toward the burghers should he be elected president. Mr. Bryan refuses to discuss the expected visit and conference.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 1.—El Correo Espanol, the organ of the Spanish colony here, says regarding England's policy of annexing the Boer republics: "Poor Boers. The world has applauded your heroism, but has not moved a finger to prevent the spoliation of which you are the victims. The nineteenth century goes out dishonored."

NEW YORK, June 1.—A special to the Tribune from London, says: The war is closing with something like an anti-climax, but with logical consistency. Johannesburg has been occupied without a struggle and Pretoria either has been or will be taken without a siege. The last stage of the march between Bloemfontein and Pretoria has been hardly more than a holiday promenade and President Kruger's prediction that the price would "stagger humanity" has not been fulfilled. A brigade of English prisoners has virtually been released and the war ends without the scenes of carnage and despairing Dutch valor which have been anticipated. London was dazed by the suddenness of the collapse of the Boer and the quietness and precision with which General Roberts had worked out his purpose.

Flags were fluttering from house tops, but there was no revel of public rejoicing in the streets. The popular enthusiasm was smothered by the anti-climax of the tame ending after an eight months' campaign filled with startling surprises and dramatic incidents. Yet there was something logical in the coincidence which brought Jan Hamilton's column within a few miles of the zone of Jameson's surrender when that was likely to prove the last battle of the war, was fought.

The campaign, so far as actual hostilities are concerned, has ended within gunshot of Jameson's final stand after he had been beaten back from Krugersdorp.

The story of these closing scenes is incomplete, and there are missing links (Continued on Fourth Page.)

OREGON WILL SET THE PACE

Administration to Be Sustained in Policy of Expansion.

OUR INTERESTS IN THE EAST

United States Must Retain Philippines or Forever Follow in the Trail of European Powers—Opinions of One Who Knows.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Editor Astorian: The whole country is watching Oregon. Will she declare on June 4th for or against the development of Pacific commerce and trade? Will Oregon show the Eastern states that she is not unmindful of our vast Trans-Pacific opportunity? Will she lead the way, throughout the section which has the greatest interests at stake, in urging upon the rest of the United States that there must be no faltering, first, in courageously meeting our unavoidable moral responsibilities in the Philippines and, second, in developing our consequent material interests in all the Far East?

The verdict of Oregon on these vital issues is eagerly awaited in New England, in the Middle States, in the South, and in the Central West. All these sections expect Oregon on June 4th to declare herself either for progress or stagnation—and, as Oregon decides, accordingly will be her standing and reputation in the other chief divisions of the country which have not actually as much concern in our future Asiatic policy as the Pacific coast. All I suggest that I speak advisedly and from personal contact, for while discussing the question of our Pacific development by special invitation before all classes of people, laborers as well as capitalists, in nearly every state, I believe there have been unusual facilities afforded me for ascertaining public sentiment. In this connection it is no exaggeration to state that, as the real truth is known in regard to our position in the Philippines and our opportunities in the Orient, opinion is growing in favor not only of keeping our flag in the Philippines but of becoming masters of the Pacific seas and the Oriental markets.

EFFECT OF OREGON'S DECISION.

If Oregon's decision is negative, she cannot expect the East and South to heartily respond to her invocations to co-operate in mighty enterprises and in broad policies that will bring permanent prosperity to the Pacific coast. Can Oregon logically ask congress to appropriate money for the improvement of the Columbia, Willamette and other rivers within her borders, if she announces on June 4th that she is opposed to the fullest development of trade on the Pacific ocean to which these rivers are tributary? Can Oregon logically expect congress to order the further dredging of the Columbia river bar and those of other Oregon harbors, if she elects men to congress on June 4th who would erect an insuperable barrier to our commerce with Asia by withdrawing our flag from the Philippines and destroying our prestige and influence among 800,000,000 Asiatics, along a coast line, opposite Oregon's shores, of 5,000 miles and having already a foreign trade valued at nearly \$2,000,000,000, of which our share now is only one-tenth, or \$200,000,000, where it should be half or more?

COMMERCE, NOT POLITICS, AT STAKE.

The East, South and Central West are not watching Oregon merely for political reasons; they are maintaining on the other hand that it will be interesting and instructive to learn the real opinion of the Oregon people on the Asiatic and Pacific opportunity in commerce and trade as held by a state which has supreme concern in its development. In other words, if Oregon does not value or appreciate the wide Pacific field highly enough to declare so in unmistakable terms on June 4th, it cannot be consistently claimed that the states east of the Rockies should support a policy that will advance our material and moral influence in the Orient.

CANAL AND CABLE ALSO INVOLVED.

If Oregon votes against holding the Philippines, which we undeniably occupy as a result of the Spanish war, and hence against paramount America in the Pacific, she will place a discouraging and possibly destructive handicap on such vitally important measures as the Nicaragua Canal and Pacific cable bills now before congress. The members of congress who now represent Oregon, laying aside political considerations, stand for the development of Oregon's material interests along those far reaching lines which mean permanent prosperity for the state and coast. Can she, therefore, afford to repudiate them on June 4th? Can she afford to exchange them for those candidates, who, under the cover of a false cry against so-called imperialism, claim they are also for legitimate expansion, when, in fact, they are the enemies of that development which is so necessary for Oregon's well being?

NOT A PARTISAN ISSUE.

This is not an issue of mere partisan politics; it is one which concerns without reference to party fealty the lasting prosperity of our good commonwealth. There are many of us democrats who would only be too glad to support the democratic nominees if they were not favorable to a policy

which those of us, who have studied the Far East and the Philippines on the ground in times both of peace and war, cannot support without being guilty of gross moral stultification. If any one would suggest, for instance, that I have shaped my views to suit favor with the administration, I would point as incontrovertible evidence to the contrary to my reports for the last six years, in which I humbly hammered and hammered away, as any United States minister familiar with the situation would have done, to awaken American appreciation of the Asiatic opportunity. Moreover, before I ever dreamed that we would occupy the Philippines I described them, after travelling from Aparri in Luzon to Zamboanga in Mindanao, in times of peace, as the richest undeveloped portion of Eastern Asia and, in the hands of a progressive power, the possible commercial, political, and strategic, as well as natural geographical center of that mighty coast line that winds in and out with few breaks from Melbourne, in Australia, to Vladivostok, in Siberia. My views, in other words, on the Philippines, China, Japan, and our policy towards them are the inevitable conclusions of long careful study, and any other Oregonian who had been similarly placed would feel as deeply as I do the overwhelming necessity of improving every legitimate opportunity to the fullest extent. The fact that my name has been mentioned in connection with the proposed Asiatic commission has not prejudiced my views, because they were openly stated before such a commission was even suggested, and every one in Washington knows that I have sought no favor whatever from this administration. The suggestion of my name for the commission has come from the business interests exclusively, and has no political bearing.

AMERICA TO BE FIRST OR LAST.

God knows that if the United States falters in the present contest, we shall be laggards until dooms-day. If we halt, every European country will forge correspondingly ahead. If Oregon sets the pace in faltering and halting, it may lead the whole country to waver when the question is squarely before it whether we shall become the supreme moral and material influence in the Pacific or forever trail along behind Great Britain, Russia, Germany, France and even Japan. If suppression of the Philippine insurrection costs us millions, the sum is small compared to the immeasurable cost of a future war to regain the prestige and commerce in the Pacific which we would now lose by withdrawing our flag and forces from the Philippines. JOHN BARRETT.

CHINESE ARE SHORT OF FOOD.

Demand Made Upon Citizens of San Francisco to Feed the People in Quarantine.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—In response to a communication from the attorneys of the Chinese Six Companies stating that the quarantine now being maintained, is causing great destitution among the Chinese, most of whom are dependent on their daily labor for their support, the board of health has asked the representatives of the companies to submit an estimate of the daily supply of food necessary for indigent persons in Chinatown, which estimate will be presented to the board of supervisors for action.

An autopsy, at which the Chinese will be represented, will be held in every suspicious case of death in Chinatown. Efforts will be made to secure detention stations on the islands in the bay with accommodations for 7,000 persons.

Consul-General Ho To states positively that the Chinese will never submit to the Haffkine treatment. He says that the prices of food have risen 25 percent since the quarantine was declared and adds that if they are not fed by the city, resort will be had to the courts. He complains that the Chinese quarter is without police protection and says that highlander outrages may be resumed.

In fact, there was a murder within the lines last night, Wong Jueng, a gambler, being shot by an unknown assassin.

The health authorities say there will be no difficulty in taking the Federal census if the enumerators will consent to inoculation.

Mayor Phelan opposes the project of feeding the indigent Chinese. He says their unclean habits have made the quarantine necessary and they should be provided for by the Six Companies.

The report that the steamers City of Peking and Australia were denied clean bills of health is denied by Deputy Collector of the Port Farley.

ANOTHER PORTLAND MYSTERY.

Young Woman's Body Found With a Bullet Through Her Heart.

PORTLAND, June 1.—Mrs. Naomi Moss, better known as Miss Naomi Clute, wife of Rily M. Moss, was shot through the heart and killed near Williams Heights Park between 10 and 11 o'clock last night. Suspicion rests upon the woman's husband, and jealousy is believed to have been the motive. Officers are seeking Moss, but the search thus far has been in vain. Mrs. Moss was the daughter of Charles Clute, well known in Portland, where he has lived several years.

The conductor of a Washington street car recalls having taken Mrs. Moss and a man who answers the description of her husband to the entrance of the park at about 10 o'clock last evening. The couple left the car and sat down on a bench near at hand. The car then started back down town. A few moments later a woman's screams for help, followed by two pistol shots in quick succession were heard. The police were notified and a thorough search of the park made, but without avail. This morning the woman's dead body was found.

DAY OF DEBATE IN HOUSE AND SENATE

Hale Makes a Vicious Assault Upon Great Britain's Policy.

ARMOR PLATE CAUSES A ROW

Hanna Makes a Speech and Is Promptly Attacked by All the Democratic Leaders—The House Defends the Trust Amendment After a Warm Debate.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The senatorial debate today was as caustic and as warm as the weather out of doors. At times the exchanges between senators bordered on personalities. Much of the discussion was of a political nature, although in themselves, the questions involved were not essentially political.

Soon after the senate convened, the memorial was presented from the people of California, asking that the government provide some relief for the starving people in India, Hale (rep.), of Maine, with this as a text, severely arraigned Great Britain for expending hundreds of millions of dollars in crushing liberty and freedom in South Africa instead of caring for the helpless and dying people of England's chief colony.

Aldrich (rep.), of Rhode Island, charged Hale with making political speeches on irrelevant matters and a little later, when Hale reported further disagreement on the naval appropriation bill, an exciting discussion arose over the armor plate question.

A sharp political twist was given to the debate by a speech which Hanna delivered, in favor of leaving the whole matter in the hands of the senate conferees, and of conferring discretionary power upon the secretary of the navy in accordance with the house proposition. He became involved in controversy with Tillman (dem.), of South Carolina, and Allen (pop.), of Nebraska, over the government's ability to manufacture armor satisfactorily, in which sparks flew to the intense interest of the auditors.

Teller, Allen and Pettigrew replied to Hanna, all speaking in a political vein. The bill finally was returned to the conferees.

Seventy-nine private pension bills were passed and also the military academy appropriation bill. The military academy bill carried amendments making General Miles, and all future commanders of the army, lieutenant-generals and General Corbin a major-general.

Consideration of the last of the appropriation bills, the general deficiency bill, was begun but was not completed.

The house of representatives today, after a lively debate extending over two days, defeated the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment empowering congress to regulate the trusts. It requires a two-thirds vote under the constitution to adopt an amendment to the constitution. The vote stood, yeas, 154; nays, 131.

The affirmative vote, therefore, was 38 short of the requisite two-thirds.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Mr. Nabashima, the Japanese charge here, has been having some further communication with the state department respecting his complaint by his government against the treatment of its citizens by the health authorities at San Francisco, in connection with the quarantine against the plague. The burden of the Japanese complaint is, that not only have the Japanese residents in San Francisco, as a whole, been discriminated against, in violation of treaty rights, but that the local health authorities enforce the regulations as to inoculation, not only with severity, but with great rudeness.

People of the better class, among them a member of the Japanese parliament, it is asserted, have been treated with great indignity, and Japanese ladies residing outside of San Francisco, and returning from shopping trips, have been rudely seized and obliged to submit to inoculation by the health authorities. The latter, who are state officials, assert that they have been acting under the direction of Dr. Kenyon, representing the national government, but the latter is not inclined to accept this responsibility and is inquiring into the ground of complaint.

No objection is made against the drawing of quarantine lines around the quarters supposed to be infected, such as "Chinatown," only it is asked that all of the persons impounded therein be treated alike, regardless of nationality.

KID MCCOY WINS AGAIN.

NTW YORK, June 1.—Kid McCoy added another victory to his long list of battles at the Broadway Athletic Club tonight by defeating Jack Bonner, of Summit, Pennsylvania, in the thirteenth round of what was to have been a 25-round bout.