



ALLIANCE IS SAFE AT LAST

Reached Port at High Noon Yesterday.

ALL WERE WELL ON SHIP

Brings Record of But One Fatality to Mar Her Five-day Voyage.

TATOOSH TOWED HER TO PORT

Full Story of Her Accident on the Coox Bay and Her Subsequent Experiences—Passengers Praise Captain Olsen and His Officers—On to Portland.

At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, exactly five days out from Coox Bay, the steamer Alliance docked at the Callender pier in this city, having been brought in over the bar by the O. R. & N. tug Tatoosh.

She had on board, beside her officers and crew, the following named passengers: Frank G. Davis, F. D. Layton, Charles Rednal, Mr. and Mrs. Fred N. Clark; M. L. Asher, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Meyers; Norman Meyers, Mrs. A. Moses, E. Lewis, Geo. E. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Stephens; W. P. Richardson, J. H. Callahan, Mrs. B. F. Pyatt, and Herbert Pyatt, her child (the husband and father, B. F. Pyatt, having been lost at sea off the Coox bar); Miss Lizzie Buissey, all in the first cabin; and in the second cabin, Charles Weiss, H. Kinzer and John Witte.

The Alliance brought but a limited lot of freight for this port, discharging but 250 cases of salmon at the dock here, before leaving up for Portland on the hawse of the steamer Northland, which had received instructions to tow her up the Columbia shortly after the latter's arrival in this port yesterday morning ahead of the Alliance.

The story of the Alliance as told by her officers and by her passengers, and confirmed by her log, is, in substance as follows:

She left out from Coox Bay about half past 11 o'clock on last Thursday morning, with moderately fair weather prevailing, but with the bar pounding in heavy fashion, and had made it almost across the barrier, when she either struck the sands below her, or the sea wrenched her rudder, but it was soon evident that she was not handling as she should and inspection revealed the fact that the rudder and part of her stern-post were gone and that her propeller was badly crippled and it is supposed was shattered in contact with the heavy rudder when it was torn from the ship. At the time the accident happened the Alliance was inside the black buoy at the outer edge of the bar; and facing a series of tremendous rollers all of which came aboard swiftly and ponderously and there it was that the death fatality of the voyage transpired. B. F. Pyatt, who with his wife, and little boy, aged six years, was a passenger for Portland, and with the rest of the people had been ordered to the cabins or to their staterooms. Pyatt was under the influence of liquor at the time and had gone to his stateroom (No. 12) with his wife and child, but becoming restless, sought to leave the room and go outside, against the protests of his wife, who was struggling with him in the open door when the greatest of the swinging seas came aboard, catching the open door and the group in it with tremendous force, washing Mr. Pyatt away and stern down the gangway, and throwing his wife violently back into the room against the lockers and fixed furniture and rendering her unconscious. The sea that swept her husband from her carried him over the rail to his death in the Pacific, and the dreadful circumstance was not noted by the anxious and busy officers for as much as ten minutes after it had happened. Then due search was made for the unfortunate man without avail, and he was logged as lost at sea, and in the meantime, every possible aid was extended to the unhappy lady and child; and this kindness, in her

broken and bruised condition was carried even to the point of withholding all knowledge of her husband's fate from her, and even when she left this port for Portland she still believed that Mr. Pyatt was being carefully nursed in a distant cabin and that he was sending her the loving messages that the saddened passengers constantly brought her. All this was done to spare her the bitter shock under the trying circumstances of the hour at sea, and until her own bodily injuries were somewhat abated and she was better able to bear the burdensome news.

The child was carefully and tenderly looked after by the people on board and he was beguiled from any search of his father by being constantly entertained and diverted from his sad quest. Mrs. Pyatt will be sent to the hospital in Portland and the company will do all in its power to mitigate her illness and her sorrow and aid her in such manner as may be deemed best. The family had but little money and it is supposed the bulk of this was in the pocket of the unhappy father when he went to his death.

As soon as the ship had forged ahead clear of the bar and was headed to the north as nearly on her course as possible, Captain Olsen and his officers and crew bent every energy to the rigging of a jury-rudder and this was swung out-board and served its purpose fairly well until Friday morning, when it was carried away and the best of the day was consumed in the rigging and serving of the second, which withstood the sea very successfully and was only taken in board when she ranged alongside her dock here.

About 8:30 o'clock on Friday morning, the British steamship Boverie, Captain Cozzens, overhauled the Alliance and ran down within hailing distance of her, and asked of her plight. The situation was explained to him and he then made an offer to tow the disabled vessel to the Columbia bar, provided Captain Olsen

(Continued on page 3)

TAFT VISITS DUMA

Secretary Arrives at St. Petersburg and Views Assembly.

IMPRESSED BY MAGNIFICENCE

Spacious and Brilliantly Illuminated Chamber Impressed the Secretary—Attends Banquet and Toasts the Emperor—Mackenzie Translates Speeches.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—Secretary Taft, who arrived here today, paid a visit to the Duma, at a late hour. Baron Ostensachen met the party at the Portico of the palace and conducted them to one of the Imperial boxes directly opposite the Speaker. Premier Stolypin, minister of war, Rudiger and other members of the cabinet were in their usual places. Several speeches were made which were interpreted for the Secretary by Sir Donald Mackenzie, the author. Taft was impressed by the spaciousness and magnificence of the Chamber, which was brilliantly illuminated. The news of the presence of Taft spread rapidly and soon the attention of everybody in the house was centered upon the imperial box. The party took their departure after half-an-hour's stay. No special incident marked the visit.

"A plea for world peace," was the topic of the speech delivered by Secretary Taft at the American banquet last night, which was attended by several high Russian officials and 60 Americans. At the conclusion of the speech Taft toasted the Emperor. Count Konitz responded with a toast to President Roosevelt, which was drunk amid great enthusiasm and the singing of the national hymns of both countries.

CONFERS WITH LEADERS.

President and Senators Aldrich and Crane Talk About Stringency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A conference was held tonight between the President and Senators Aldrich of Rhode Island and Crane of Massachusetts, on the subject of currency legislation. The President called on these two leading Senators in order that he might have their views concerning many propositions made him to favor plans for relieving the currency stringency. It was stated at the conclusion of the conference that nothing definite had been decided upon.

PRESIDENT DELIVERS MESSAGE TO SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Document is Voluminous and Contains Over Twenty-Five Thousand Words.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL KEYNOTE OF CONTEXT

Urges Congress to Take Immediate Action on the Currency Question to the End That Greater Elasticity be Provided—Favors Examination by National Authorities.

ADVOCATES INHERITANCE TAX AND ALSO AN INCOME TAX

MESSAGE POINTS OUT NECESSITY OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS DOING INTERSTATE BUSINESS—WARNS AGAINST DISCRIMINATE LEGISLATION AGAINST THE RAILROADS—GREAT WATERWAYS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED AND BELIEVES GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO THE WORK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The annual message of President Roosevelt was read today to both Houses of Congress and practically no business was attempted by either body beyond listening to the message. The galleries of both Senate and House were crowded in the beginning of the session of each body, but as the reading progressed the attendance diminished somewhat. In the main, however it was well maintained until the last sentences of the document had fallen from the lips of the official readers. The reading consumed about two and a quarter hours in both Houses. A few bills were introduced in the House, but so far no bills have been presented in the Senate, but nearly every Senator's desk will be covered with these documents and the probable flood will break out tomorrow.

Speaker Cannon treated the House to a surprise by naming Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey as chairman of the committee on banking and currency. This advance information on that committee led to the conclusion on the part of many that it was his intention to press financial legislation, but those close to the Speaker say his purpose was to afford a depository for petitions and letters bearing upon the currency question. The membership committee was increased by the addition of one Democrat, making seven members of that party on it, instead of six as in the last Congress. This is in accordance with the request of the minority leader, Williams, but it is said it will not be taken as an indication that this request will be complied with as to all other committees. Both Houses adjourned almost immediately after the conclusion of the reading of the message, the House going over until Thursday.

"No nation has greater resources than ours, and I think it can be truthfully said that the citizens of no nation possess greater energy and industrial ability. In no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this very moment; and it is foolish, when such is the case, for people to hoard money instead of keeping it in sound banks; for it is such hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency. Moreover, as a rule, the business of our people is conducted with honesty and probity; and this applies alike to farms and factories, to railroads and banks, to all our legitimate commercial enterprises.

In any large body of men, however, there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men prosper or commit their misdeeds with impunity, their example is a very evil thing for the community. Where these men are business men of great sagacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the innocent men whom they have misled. It is a painful awakening, whenever it occurs; and naturally, when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it was deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to endeavor so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been

misled by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate cause of the suffering, and, as a means to this end, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many governmental policies; but surely there can be no such differences as to the need of unflinching perseverance in the war against successful dishonesty.

In my Message to the Congress on December 5, 1905, I said:

"If the folly of man mars the general well-being, then those who are innocent of the folly will have to pay part of the penalty incurred by those who are guilty of the folly. A panic brought on by the speculative folly of part of the business community would hurt the whole business community; but such stoppage of welfare, though it might be severe, would not be lasting. In the long run, the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high individual character of the average American worker, the average American citizen, no matter whether his work be mental or manual, whether he be farmer or wage-worker, business man or professional man.

"In our industrial and social system the interests of all men are so closely intertwined that in the immense majority of cases a straight-dealing man, who by his efficiency, by his ingenuity and industry, benefits himself, must also benefit others. Normally, the man of great productive capacity who becomes rich by guiding the labor of many other men does so by enabling them to produce more than they could produce without his guidance; and both he and they share in the benefit, which comes also to the public at large. The superficial fact that the sharing may be unequal must never blind us to the underlying fact that there is this sharing, and that the benefit comes in some degree to each man concerned. Normally, the wage-worker, the man of small means, and the average consumer, as well as the average producer, are all alike helped by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for his ability. Something can be done by legislation to help the general prosperity; but no such help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortunate save as the results of a policy which shall insure to the advantage of all industrious and efficient people who act decently; and this is only another way of saying that any benefit which comes to the less able and less fortunate must of necessity come even more to the able and less fortunate even more of necessity come more to the more able and more fortunate. If, therefore, the less fortunate man is moved by envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have both, though unequally, prospered, the result will assuredly be that while damage may come to the one struck at, it will visit with an even heavier load the one who strikes the blow. Taken as a whole we must all go up or go down together.

"Yet, while not, merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no governmental restraint or supervision some of the exceptional men use their energies, not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large, and vest such power in those that wield them, as to make it a matter of neces-

(Continued on page 3.)

NO LETTERS OF RECALL.

Viscount Aoki is Simply Summons to the Japanese Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Viscount Aoki, ambassador of Japan, talked briefly today regarding the instructions given him by his government to return home for the purpose of making a report of the affairs Japan is interested in jointly with the United States. "I am going home," he said, "for the purpose of making a verbal report to my government. The immigration question is not at all a serious one and in my judgment will be settled satisfactorily. My return has no bearing on the relations between the United States and Japan." At the State Department it was learned that Count Aoki did not present any letters of recall, but had simply received a summons to come home.

LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

Torrens Act Declared Good Law by Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 3.—The supreme court handed down a decision yesterday holding that the Torrens act, passed by the State Legislature in 1903, is constitutional. The Torrens law provides for the registration of real estate with the county recorder without the formality of abstract transfers. A similar law passed by the legislatures of Massachusetts, Illinois and Minnesota, was attacked in the same way in those states, but was finally upheld as constitutional.

NEW CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative Garner, of Texas, introduced a bill creating a new form of legal tender to be called "United States currency notes" and providing for their printing to the amount of \$500,000,000.

NO CLEW TO MYSTERY

Officers Search for Motive for Macleay Crime.

TWO THEORIES ARE ADVANCED

Finding of Broken Savings Bank Supports Theory of Robbery—Mother and Daughter Were to Have Been Married Soon.

SALEM, Dec. 3.—In spite of the efforts of the officers to secure a clue, the mystery surrounding the murder and burning of three members of the Casteel family and Montgomery, near Macleay, Sunday night, remains unsolved. Two theories are advanced as motives, one of jealousy and the other of robbery. The latter theory is supported by the finding of a little cast-iron savings bank which had been broken open and the knowledge that the family had \$7000 in cash when they settled on the farm. William Rice, who was to have married Martha Casteel on Christmas arrived here today and states the little bank contained only \$90 before the robbery. Montgomery, the foreman who perished in the flames was to have married Mrs. Casteel next month. Montgomery was regarded as a faithful friend and advisor of the family. An uncle of Mrs. Casteel arrived this evening to arrange for the burial of the victims.

CECIL TURNS UP.

Chief Witness at Caleb Powers Trial at Home.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Dec. 3.—Frank Cecil, one of the chief witnesses in the trial of Caleb Powers, at Georgetown, and whose departure from there caused a sensation, is here and says he will not return to Georgetown to attend the trial. Cecil says he waited three weeks to be called to testify and because he returned home for Thanksgiving was upbraided by the prosecution. "I will be in Frankfort in January for my own trial, but no human power will get me back to Kentucky before that time." Cecil was a former resident of Middlesborough, Ky., and is under indictment on the charge of sharing in the plot leading to the murder of Governor Goebel and his trial is set for January. Cecil is employed here as a detective.

WOULD MOVE STATION

Want Quarantine Office at Fort Stevens.

VESSELS ARE DELAYED

The Manufacturers' Association Passes Resolutions Favoring Removal.

DETRIMENTAL TO COMMERCE

Claim is Made That Great Inconvenience is Caused Passengers and Expense to Owners by the Present Manner of Conducting Quarantine Business.

A special dispatch from Portland to the Astorian early this morning says:

"The Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest passed resolutions tonight favoring the removal of the quarantine office from Astoria to Fort Stevens, as the present arrangements for the examination of incoming vessels for the ports of Astoria and Portland is unsatisfactory owing to the long delay being detrimental to the interests and commerce of the two ports. The Astoria Chamber of Commerce will be asked to take similar action and also to present the matter to Senators Fulton and Bourne. It is claimed the delay in passing the quarantine causes great inconvenience to passengers and unnecessary expense to the owners and charterers of vessels."

NO DELEGATION.

Chicago Will Not Make Bid for National Republican Convention.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Chicago will not send a delegation to Washington tomorrow to bid for the national republican convention. The deputation of 25, headed by the Hamilton Club committee, selected to obtain the convention, was disbanded yesterday after a conference. It was decided that Chicago should not enter into any competition with other cities to secure the convention in the matter of a financial consideration but instead, through Congressman Frank O. Lowden, should invite the National Committee to fix Chicago as the place for the next session. In the invitation is to go a guarantee that Chicago's hospitality will include a first class convention hall, well financed.

All arrangements had been completed for carrying the Chicago delegation to the capital in style. A special car had been provided over the Pennsylvania system, this order has been cancelled. A delegation, 27 strong, from Kansas City, passed through the city yesterday on the way to Washington to land the convention.

It is said they had in their possession a certified check for \$75,000. The Chicago City Council last night adopted a resolution inviting the National Committee to send the convention to Chicago.

EXEMPLARY GRADUATE.

Sends Money for Tuition He Thinks He Received.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A check for \$125 was received by Dean U. S. Grant of the Northwestern University yesterday and with it a letter explaining that the sender had gone through college on what is known as the "prospective ministers" rate of tuition and as he had entered business he desired to make up the difference between that amount and the regular fees for four years attendance. Edward J. Asthaler, the exemplary graduate secured the reduced rate on the ground that he was to enter, after graduation, the active work of the Young Men's Christian Association. He returned to his home in Muscatine, Iowa, after the commencement of 1906, and became interested in the sheet music business. In his letter he said he thought his action "the only square thing to do."