ALL PARADES PUT TO THE BAD

Newsboys Freely Admit Their Procession Was the Finest Ever Seen Here.

TWELVE COMMANDERS PRESERVE THE DISORDER

With No Music Save the Sound of Their Own Voices, the Serried Ranks Tramp Proudly Through the Crowded Marts.

Oregon's future newspaper editors, managers and writers paraded the streets this morning. From a row of knickerbockers with the suspicion of a boy in them, to Grand Marshal Otto Prag, mounted and enveloped by 11 aids, also on horseback, the dignity and strength of the newspaper profession was out.

"We are the fellers that make the newspapers" was a unanimous sentiment.

Order was manifest everywhere, that is newsboy order, which meant every man for himself and the printer's devil take the hindmost. But the newsboys paraded, and the people of Portland were made cognizant of the fact, and will remember the pageant among the multitude of spectacles that have passed along the streets since June 1.

The intersection of Fourth and Salmon streets was the rendezvous. There was ample public property, to bear the the brunt of the waves from the storm center, forming a breakwater for private holdings near. Also there were abundant officers in close proximity and the executive force of both county and city was at ready command.

At an early hour the assembly began, the schedule being for a start at 10 o'clock. The Reform School band was to lead the pageant, but the train was late and the tide of juvenile humanity could not be restrained by Special Officer Hawley more than an hour. About 11 o'clock the parade began. Chief Gritzmacher had detailed a platoon of officers to lead, which was under the command of Officer Welch, a veteran of the Philippines. It was apparent that the chief had prepared an emergency corps as well as an escort of honor.

Grand Marshal Otto Prag struggled to lead a band of 11 aids, firmly grasping the saddle horn with one hand and the reins with the other. His demands that the procession stay behind him and let the marshal have the opportunity to breathe for a moment the air of a leader, were touching. Each aid had a quadruped, the brand ranging from diminutive cayuses to horses. The aids took different formations, from a football flying wedge to a polo team in action, and shifted front with remarkable facility. Most of the riders used the left hand in an affectionate embrace of their steeds' necks, which had the suggestion of a safety precaution.

"Abe" carried the national colors, and was often to be seen above the cobblestones, bravely shaping his course by the wake of the grand marshal. The column following was en masse order. It was an unfortunate situation to be in front of another, and all save the rear man was kept busily dodging blows. There was admirable rhythm in the step, which was strictly without any military restraint or red tape and gave the sound of rain pattering on the roof.

Down Fourth street to Morrison, Morrison to Third, Third to Washington, up to Sixth, south on Sixth to Morrison and thence to Fourteenth, where cars were boarded, was the line of march. Crowds gathered on the walks to greet the marchers.

It was clear to the most casual observer that this was the real event of the season, the indelible achievement of the Lewis and Clark fair.

HELENA WILL ENJOY FIVE-CENT CAR FARES

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Helena, Sept. 5.—Howard S. Reynolds of New York, representative of J. G. White & Co. of New York, arrived in Helena today and on September 11 will assume control of the plant of the Helena Light & Traction company, lately purchased by his company. Thomas A. Marlow, president of the existing company, will retire when the new owners assume control.

Among the improvements to be inaugurated by the new company will be the reduction of the fare to 5 cents on all lines in the city. The fare was formerly 10 cents. The service will be extended and the rolling stock increased

WORE GUNS FOR PROTECTION IN WILDS OF GOTHAM

Missourian Heard City Was Perilous Place—Would Borrow From Helen Gould.

(Journal Special Service.)

New York, Sept. 5.—Edward Addison of Columbia, Missouri, was committed to the Tombs today in default of $1,000 bail on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. Addison had two loaded revolvers in his possession when taken into custody. He had also $180 in cash, a gold watch, rings, other jewelry worth several hundred dollars and a check for a trunk placed with a storage company.

He says the trunk contains oriental rugs worth several thousand dollars, and explained his armament by saying he had been told that New York was a perilous place, and he had prepared to defend himself.

To the magistrate Addison said he came here to borrow money on Missouri real estate from some one who wouldn't charge interest. Among the various persons to whom he applied was Helen Gould, but he failed to see her.

SENSATION IN COURT

(Continued from Page One.)

E. S. Brubaker, M. J. Kinney, W. C. Seachrest, D. B. Mackie, C. L. Sequest, Andrew Allen, Joseph Ellis, E. H. Virgel, John Seener, Wilson Benefiel, John Keating and John Prideaux. All are said to be married men.

Many are of the opinion that some light will be thrown on the murder of Mrs. Kaspar Van Dran in the trial.

POLICE HOLD CHASE.

Van Dran's Ex-Barkeeper Will Be Questioned in Bay City by Detectives.

While the police deny that they have any evidence directly connecting Fremont R. Chase with the poisoning of Mrs. Minnie B. Van Dran, they do not attempt to conceal their belief that he has knowledge of the murder and that sooner or later facts will develop clearing up one of the most mysterious crimes in Portland's history.

Satisfied as they are that Chase was induced to leave the city by Joe Young, the saloonkeeper who shot and almost killed Kaspar Van Dran, the natural question that has arisen is why was he got out of the way?

There were three eye-witnesses to the shooting, and the testimony of any two of them, with that of Van Dran, in the opinion of Deputy District Attorney Moser, who is handling the affair for District Attorney Manning, would have been sufficient to convict. That such is the belief of the prosecution is shown by its determination to go ahead with the trial of Young instead of waiting for Chase to be extradited and returned here.

Kinney and the two women are held at San Francisco, as well as Chase. Chief Gritzmacher wired Chief Dinan to hold the four at all hazards until Detectives Day and Vaughn arrived there. The officers left last night, and it is believed that when the prisoners are closely questioned something may be learned which will warrant placing charges against Kinney, and perhaps against the women.

One of the women is said to be Kinney's wife, though he permitted her to live in disorderly houses. The other, "Little May," as she was known to her acquaintances here, has been an associate of Chase. Kinney was once a runner for the International hotel, according to former Detective Weiner, but left the city four months ago and returned in July. Weiner says he was never arrested for an offense in Portland and does not believe him the kind of man who would be guilty of the crime of murder.

Detective Resing has secured evidence that Chase once worked as drug clerk in the east and is familiar with the action of toxic substances. Recently, it is said, he made a number of experiments with drugs in his room. This information the police regard as of considerable importance.

Several days ago a young man met Detective Frank Snow and told him that in all probability a woman was connected with the murder of Mrs. Van Dran, as one had told him something about the crime not generally known. He promised that before long he would give the name of the woman to the detective. Detective Snow is trying to locate his informant today.

NO RECORD OF DEAD BABIES

(Continued from Page One.)

several without compensation at other times.

Mrs. Blackhall also said that she had no knowledge of the antecedents of the children that came to her, as it was the policy of the home to keep such records elsewhere so that those who are in charge of the home should remain ignorant as to who the children are and whence they came. Mrs. L. W. Sitton, president of the home, in each instance sent the children to the home and signed the order therefor.

Mr. Dunning stated that he had taken the bodies as an accommodation for the officers of the home, that he asked the county to pay expense of the burial, but that the county officials refused it. He then telephoned to D. D. Jackson, superintendent of the poor farm, who sent a man to take them there, where they were buried.

He had nothing to do with the making of death certificates, as he did not act as the undertaker. The undertaker who buries the body is expected to make cerification therto, and he could not do that, as he did not bury them.

Dr. Bell's Statement.

Dr. James F. Bell, physician for the home, stated when seen this morning that the deaths which had occurred were not unusual, although the summer complaint that developed during the hot weather had been malignant.

"We lose some cases each summer," said he, "in the hot weather, but not many. This summer we have lost five, three during the past month, two in August being within 24 hours of each other and one 12 hours later. The trouble was attended in the usual manner and the losses cannot be said to be unusual at all."

Dr. J. A. Petitt, who is the attending physician, was not reached by telephone, as he was away from the office during much of the morning, but his assistant explained regarding the five permits at one time as follows:

"The deaths covered a greater period than the dates of the permits indicated. This is due to the fact that the certificates originally filled out were lost in some manner. I do not know if the loss was chargeable to the undertaker or other source. We were asked to fill out certificates and did so. Meanwhile two of the others came in, and I suppose that the other three have been located since and were filled out by Dr. Petitt or Dr. Bell."

THIRD TRIAL FOR LAND FRAUDS

(Continued from Page One.)

to intimidate them and to prevent them from testifying against the defendants.

Judge Hunt on Bench.

Judge W. H. Hunt, United States district judge for Montana, arrived last evening from Helena and is presiding at the trial of the case. He will remain in Portland until the land fraud trials are concluded.

Before entering on the trial of the Williamson case the court gave opportunity for motions in other cases and District Attorney Francis J. Heney requested an order consolidating two of the pending indictments relating to frauds in the Blue mountain reserve. Senator Mitchell, Congressman Hermann and others are defendants in the two cases, and John M. Gearin, as attorney for Hermann, interposed objection to the proposed consolidation. He also gave notice that he would ask for a separate trial for his client. Similar notice was given in behalf of Senator Mitchell by his attorney, Judge Bennett.

Wants Cases Consolidated.

"As to Senator Mitchell, I have no objection to granting him a separate trial," said Mr. Heney, "for he has recently passed through one trial and the government does not care to place him on trial again so soon. But as to Congressman Hermann we shall oppose the motion for a separate trial."

L. H. Tarpley, attorney for S. B. Ormsby and C. E. Loomis, two of the defendants in the Blue mountain case, stated that his clients would interpose no objection to the proposed consolidation. Judge Hunt thereupon entered an order that the cases be consolidated, subject to reconsideration after hearing the argument for a separate trial for Hermann. The matter will be argued next Monday.

Slow progress was made in securing the jury in the Williamson case and when court adjourned at noon only three had been accepted—John Bain, cashier of the Oregon Mortgage company; J. Marcus Freeman, who is in the employ of Allen & Lewis, and Thomas G. Farrell of Everding & Farrell, Front street merchants. All three are residents of this county.

The Panel Attacked.

Judge Bennett's motion for a continuance was based on the grounds that the panel was not properly drawn and that the interests of the defendants had been seriously prejudiced by an article published yesterday morning in the Oregonian, in which it was intimated that efforts were beng made by them to intimidate the government's witnesses.

In support of his first contention Judge Bennett declared that there was no record showing that the panel was properly drawn. He also called the attention of the court to the fact that all of the talesmen were from sections of the state remote from Crook county, where the defendants reside and where the alleged crime was committed. Not a juror on the panel, he said, lives within 100 miles of Crook county.

Passing to the second ground on which continuance was asked Judge Bennett said:

"In the Oregonian of yesterday morning an article of the most inflammatory character was published in which it was broadly intimated that these defendants have been intimidating the government's witnesses by barnburning. The article was published on the eve of the trial with the deliberate purpose of prejudicing the defendants. We cannot say whether the article was instigated by any of the detectives connected with this case, but its effect cannot but be prejudicial to the defense. Probably every man on this panel has read the article."

Judge Bennett then read an affidavit in support of his motion, quoting in full the objectionable article. He declared that the purpose of the article was "to create the belief that the defendants are barnburners, that they are guilty of arson, and that they were doing it for the very purpose of intimidating the witnesses. It is impossible for us to wipe out the impression thus made on the minds of these talesmen, for we have had no opportunity to refute the charge."

Continuance Is Refused.

In view of the prejudice which the article must have excited Judge Bennett asked that the panel be quashed and a new panel be drawn.

Mr. Heney replied to the objections to the regularity of the panel by reading from the statutes and showing that they had been strictly followed, a view with which Judge Hunt coincided. As to the second ground of the motion for a continuance, Mr. Heney said that there was nothing to indicate that the Oregonian's article had attracted the attention of the talesmen, and he thought it safe to say that nine-tenths of them, like himself, had never read it. Judge Hunt was of the opinion that the facts did not warrant a continuance and the motion was thereupon overruled.

In addition to the three jurors accepted this morning, six others were examined, but rejected. D. N. Pierce of Rowland, Louis J. Goldsmith of Portland, W. O. Pine of Rainier and Edward C. Frost of Portland were all excused for cause, on challenges by the defense. Fritz N. Voos of South Mount Tabor was challenged by the defense on the ground that he had formed an opinion, but as the court refused to sustain the objection he was dismissed on a peremptory challenge.

New Crop Report Published.

(Journal Special Service.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.—The new cotton crop report was given out by the estimating bureau of the department of agriculture. The usual date would have been September 3, but that being Sunday and the following day Labor day, the publication was deferred until today.

BABY SHOW

Little Aristocrats Receiving Homage From Admiring Public.

Eilers' Piano House Devoting Their Entire Main Salesroom, 351 Washington Street, to Display of the Finest "Babies" Ever Shown—Recitals Also to Be Given.

The greatest number of fine new grand pianos ever displayed in a retail salesroom constitute the Eilers "Baby Show," announcement of which is to be found in advertisement on page 3 of this issue. Three carloads of the famous Chickering Quarter Grand and the later and still smaller grand, that by some one has been named the "Infant Grand," as well as parlor grands, the latest triumphs of the most famous piano manufacturers in the world, are here on view.

The pianos possess all the qualities which go to make the Chickering the greatest of all fine pianos, and they are yet so small that apartments that accommodate an upright piano can easily admit one of these small grand pianos. In fact, they are much more easily moved through crooked stairways and small halls than an upright piano.

Numerous of these baby grand pianos have been admired in our main salesroom exhibit by all who have called during our exhibition and World's Fair piano display now being held at our retail warerooms, and a surprisingly large number have been bought of late by music-lovers and owners of the finest Oregon homes, not only in Portland, but in every section of our state and also in Washington and Idaho.

Prices of these small grands are not so great as those of fancy styles of Chickering upright pianos, and during our present display a substantial reduction in price will be made. Our aim is to establish on this occasion a new record of baby grand and upright piano-selling that will eclipse anything of the kind ever undertaken elsewhere. Old instruments will be accepted in part payment at a fair valuation and moderate terms of payment arranged for those who desire to purchase in this way. Eilers Piano House, 351 Washington street, corner Park.

WARRING NATIONS SIGN

(Continued from Page One.)

sovereigns within 50 days after the envoys sign.

16. Evacuation of Manchuria is to be completed within 18 months.

17. Boundary between halves of Sakhalin will be definitely marked by a commission to be appointed for that purpose.

After the signing, the members of the Russian mission left for Christ Episcopal church, Portsmouth, where a Te Deum service was held, conducted by Rev. C. Love Brine, the rector, and the Rev. Alexander A. Hotovisky of St. Nicholas' church, New York. M. Witte and members of his suite will leave for New York tomorrow morning. Baron Komura, before going to Oyster Bay, will visit Harvard, leaving for Boston tonight.

The failure of the Russians to sign the agreement yesterday was a great disappointment to the Japanese, who hoped to have the ceremony over before their reception in the ballroom of the hotel last night. The function was a very enjoyable affair and was marked by the most friendly exchanges between the Russians and Japanese. M. Witte and Baron and Baroness Rosen were present. Supper was served and there were many banzai toasts to President Roosevelt and peace.

The treaty was signed at 3:45 o'clock.

JAPS MAY REVOLT.

Mutsuhito Dynasty Said to Be in Peril—Army May Seize Power.

(Journal Special Service.)

New York, Sept. 5.—Light has been thrown on the present extraordinary situation in Japan by a staff correspondent who sailed from Japan just before the peace envoys met at Portsmouth. This correspondent has a special and minute knowledge of the conditions in the Japanese army.

"The Mutsuhito dynasty is in peril," he said. "When I left Japan the army and populace were generally clamoring for a great money indemnity.

A popular revolution backed by the army is the most likely thing in the situation. The Japanese army is supreme and the military power has reduced the civil power to comparative impotence. The emperor has become a mere go-between, with an arrogant military aristocracy on one side and a fearfully demoralized civilian populace on the other.

"Just before I left Japan it was common talk that if the emperor and his civil advisers yield to foreign pressure and humiliate Japan by a diplomatic surrender to Russia there will be a popular uprising supported by a revolt in the army and the emperor will be deposed.

"The world should not be surprised to see Japan return to a military shogunate, with her emperor reduced to the position of a powerless, religious figurehead. If the army revolts I believe that General Kodama, Oyama's chief of staff, a man of dominant intellect and belonging to the disaffected military caste, will be the leader."

In Brownsville some men get more medicine on prescription than they can carry and the marshal takes care of them.

POSTMEN AT WORK IN CONVENTION

(Continued from Page One.)

"It should be our object to dwell on those matters which appeal to us as individuals and affect the physical well-being of ourselves and those directly dependent upon us for support," he said. "It is but a natural trait of character to aim to provide for one's self and for those depending upon one, not only in time of material prosperity, but also in such times and during such period when nature makes one unfit or incapable to labor further.

"This association stands for what is right; its principles are just, its methods clean. Our members must be true to themselves if they desire to eventually gain the respect and support of the public, as a result of which public opinion will lead to the correction of the evils from which you suffer."

President's Annual Report.

In his annual report submitted at this afternoon's session President James C. Keller said, in part:

"In submitting to you this my final report as president of your association I am actuated simply and solely by a desire to place before the membership of our organization a clear and concise statement of conditions as they appear to me. It is an undisputable fact that we can not get something for nothing, and it is also a fact that our M. B. A. is trying to do this very thing. Life insurance is based upon actual conditions and is governed by hard and fast rules, which should in no way be affected by sentiment. Fraternal insurance is largely a matter of sentiment—or to be correct, has been largely a matter of sentiment, so much so that the various fraternal bodies are beginning to realize, much to their discomfiture, that they have bitten off more than they can chew.

"Let us take the present rate at from 20 to 25 years of age as a basis of our investigation and let us see what that amount will accumulate at the end of 40 years, which is the average expectancy of those ranging from 20 to 25 years of age. In this estimate I have allowed for 16 assessments a year, and have compounded the sum at 4 per cent, which is the very highest estimate we are safe in making, based upon the average American investor's interest rate. at the age given we find that a man pays into the fund of the organization under the existing rate and at 16 assessments a year the sum of $6.73 annually for $1,000 of insurance. His total payments for expectancy of life would amount to $278.80.

Flat Increase Advised.

"First there should be a flat increase of 40 per cent in the rates charged, and, second, the amount equal to 16 full assessments per annum on this new rate must be paid into the funds of the M. B. A. by the insured members to insure stability and perpetuity to our insurance feature.

"From the record of our mortgage loans you will note that no loan at any time exceeded 50 per cent of the value of the property on which said loan was made. You will observe that we placed originally $76,000 on security of $172,000, and that at the present time we have $73,000 loaned on property which is valued today at $208,000. It may be further noticed that at the time of the greatest loan—which was $76,000—we were protected by insurance to the amount of $75,500 on the buildings alone, and that we have this same amount of building insurance on loans of $73,000 at the present time. It will appear that the value of the real estate and improvements is $135,000 over and above the amount loaned, and that we have almost $3 of security for every dollar loaned.

"The money which we have invested in real estate is earning an average of 5¾ per cent per annum, which is $4,197.50.'

Home and Sanatorium.

"In the minds of some of our members the idea prevails that the establishment of a letter-carriers' home embodies both the matter of providing a retreat to which incapacitated and superannuated letter-carriers can go and under certain regulations spend their declining days in comparative comfort, while along with this they contemplate the establishment and maintenance of a sanatorium at which our members can regain their health. To my mind, a home for aged letter-carriers is well nigh impractical. The thing above all others which will act against the establishment of such a home is the fact that the average letter-carrier is a man of family. Therefore it would be necessary to make some provisions for his wife, and in fact we could not place the husband into a comfortable berth where his material wants are provided for, and at the same time leave his wife to the tender mercies of the world. Any plan for the establishment of a home which does not at the same time provide for the aged carrier's wife as well as for himself is impracticable, because essentially unjust.

"This brings us to the second phase of the proposition—the establishment of a sanatorium for the treatment of the carrier who should have rest and who should recuperate from his ills under proper climatic conditions. There are several ways of handling this matter.

"First. Through the establishment of a sanatorium, either on the dormitory or on the cottage plan in some particularly favored locality, such as Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona or Texas. On this matter much valuable information is in possession of a committee appointed for that purpose, which will report its findings to the convention. Furthermore, Denver and Colorado Springs have definite propositions to submit should the N. A. L. C. decide to establish and maintain such an institution."

Letters were read from various officials and friends of the organization who were unable to attend. Letters were also read from several commercial bodies of Atlantic City, New Jersey, inviting the convention to hold its next session in that city.

President Graham of the board of trustees of the Mutual Benefit association recommended the appointment of a special committee to consider the different propositions with reference to the change of insurance rates, and that the committee should report to the convention the result of its deliberations. The committee was appointed and will report Thursday.

It was announced that the Letter-Carriers' band of St. Louis had volunteered to give a free public concert on the plaza block, opposite the courthouse, provided the city would furnish the lights. The concert will be given Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon members of the Women's auxiliary and others who are attending the convention took a trolley trip around the city. A special car was chartered for their entertainment and they were taken to the various points of interest in and about Portland.

The auxiliary is holding its session in room 200 of the Goodnough building, Fifth and Yamhill streets.

The report of the credentials committee was submitted to the convention at the forenoon session today. It is incomplete, as the credentials of all delegates have not been passed on. It shows that there are a total of 740 votes at the convention. The report follows:

Officers in attendance at this convention, including the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, the executive board of five, committee on laws of five, board of trustees, chief collector, chief medical examiner of the Mutual Benefit association, chief clerk of the board of directors of the retirement association 24
State vice-presidents present 7
Delegates-at-large 23
Delegates present 341
Proxy cards exchanged by delegates 345
Branches represented by delegates 126
Branches represented by proxy. 345
—— 471

Total number of votes to date.. 470

It is believed by members of the committee on credentials that the number will be increased to fully 1,000 when all the credentials have been passed upon.

It is estimated that 1,000 persons attended the reception to the carriers at the Armory last night. The great auditorium had been appropriately decorated with flags and bunting and the audience was entertained by the Letter-Carriers' bands from St. Louis and Denver.

Dr. E. P. Hill of the First Presbyterian church opened the exercises with an invocation. H. E. Coleman, president of the local branch, expressed the welcome of the local carriers to the visitors and introduced Postmaster John W. Minto, who told the delegates that Portland was glad to see them.

Representing the governor Judge Thomas O'Day delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the state and Mayor Lane on the part of the city. President Keller responded and declared that the carriers occupied the only branch in the government service in which there was no chance for promotion. Those who entered the carrier service, he said, and proved capable and worthy could not be promoted because of the civil and postal service regulations. If they demanded advancement, he stated, they must enter another branch of the service.

"The civil service laws as they exist at present are like a pyramid standing on its apex," he said. "Each postmaster who enters the office does so with new plans and ideas which he proposes to try. The first year is devoted to introducing the reforms, and then he finds himself hampered by regulations. The second year is spent in finding out that he has made a mistake and the third in trying to remedy what he has done. He is very busy the fourth year and perhaps loses his position at the end of that time.

"To get the best out of a man that is in him it is necessary to instill into him hope and the opportunity of promotion and advancement. The postal system, great as it is, will never be as nearly perfect as it should be until the employe is given an opportunity to rise from the ranks by merit and ability."