LISBON IN STATE OF ANARCHY

(Continued from Page One.)

cessors. It empowered the cabinet to banish from the kingdom all persons suspected of conduct inimical to the state. It broadly put Portugal on the level of an iron handed autocracy.

Most significant was this preamble to the decree which declared that these measures were necessary in order that the country might not be deluged in blood. Within two hours after the promulgation of the drastic decree the town was deluged in blood. Not for the lack of these autocratic measures, it appears, but because of them and in spite of them it occurred. It is now seen that for the past month the stage has been in setting for this tremendous tragedy of kings and princes.

Lisbon in Turmoil.

Lisbon has been in constant turmoil. The growing severity of the measures of oppression and the dictatorship of Premier Franco—the numerous arrests, the domiciliary visits and the general brutality of the police all combined to feed those passions on which revolutions thrive.

Kings seldom profit by experience. Carlos was no wiser than Louis XIV.

Premier Franco was allowed a free hand. Absolutely inflexible, within the past week he announced a determination either to banish or exile all subjects regardless of rank or position.

He destroyed the liberty of the press, suppressed all public meetings, harshly prohibited all street manifestations and turned loose a strong street patrol which by day and night has held in terror practically the entire population of Lisbon.

This was not the rabble alone that felt the sting of oppression. Here were conditions that were intolerable to people of the highest class, as well as those of the gutter. The troops came into direct conflict with the rights of a whole people living in the twentieth century of the Christian era. The result was inevitable.

El Correio, in its last issue before suspension a few days ago thus summed up the situation:

"We are living in a reign of terror such as often proceeds the downfall of a strong government."

With crushing force came the fulfillment of this sinister crash tonight when in quick succession the king and his hereditary successor fell beneath the hand of assassins and government began to plunge down under the impelling force of a revolutionary movement that may add Portugal to the list of free republics.

Carlos Was Warned.

Carlos was warned. His own son, now dead besides him, an innocent sacrifice to the blind rapacity of the revolutionists, counseled moderation and the depression of the arch-repressionist Franco. Scores of monarchists, before fleeing the country to avoid the possibility of arrest, besought the king to pause and reflect. Instead, Carlos resolutely supported the premier in every step he took, and yet another sinister prediction was made that king and premier would stand or fall together. Even with all that had gone before the end might yet have been averted but for the fatal government decree that was gazetted today. It struck the final deep note of tyranny. Armed with it, Franco had the people at bay—driven into a corner. With power to send any citizen of high or low degree into exile or banishment upon mere suspicion—with all parliamentary immunity suspended—with all persons sentenced for alleged political agitation classed as criminals and deprived of civic rights, titles, decorations, etc., after a forced trial within two days of their arrest, and with no right of appeal—what was left?

Franco justified the move on the ground that it was necessary before the country was "deluged in blood." The crushing reply of the outraged people came today in that bloody crime, comparable to that kingly butchery in Belgrade but a few years ago. No one knows what time will bring forth. All is turmoil and confusion yet. There is no head and front to the revolution. A hundred portentous rumors fill the air. Those who might lead, counsel and advise at this critical moment are behind barred doors, where they have been thrown by the agents of Franco. Deputy Almeida, former Deputy Costa, Viscount Rebecia—all level-headed men—were arrested several days ago for political activity, and are in one of the several prisons here.

As a result of a long contest between the people and police, in which the former have been kept in leash by the latter, the city is a boiling cauldron, from which anything may be expected if a determined leader arises and welds the hundred-odd bands of revolutionists into a compact army.

PRESIDENT SHOCKED.

United States Minister at Lisbon Notifies Roosevelt.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, Feb. 1.—The king of Portugal and crown prince have been assassinated. This is the message that reached here this evening. It came from United States Minister Bryan at Lisbon. There was no other information given. President Roosevelt was shocked, but to late callers forebore any explanations for publication. Up to 10 o'clock tonight no other information had been received. No information has reached the state department.

Carlos I was born September 28, 1861, son of King Louise I, and his queen, Maria, daughter of the late King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. He was married May 22, 1886, to Marie Amelia, daughter of Philip, Duchess of Orleans, and succeeded to the throne on October 1, 1884. His heir, also assassinated, Prince Lluse Phillippe, the Duke of Braganza, was born in 1887. Prince Emmanuel, the second son, was born November 15, 1889. The reigning dynasty of Portugal, belongs to the house of Braganzas, dating from the end of the fourteenth century, during which period an illegitimate son of King John I was created by his father, Count of Barielias and Duke of Braganza. When the old line of Portuguese kings of the house of Avis became extinct, by the death of King Sebastian and his successor, Henriquem Phillippe of Spain became king of Portugal, by means of his defense of Portuguese princes.

After 60 years' union under the same kings with Spain, Portugal revolted and proclaimed the then Duke of Braganza king, as being the nearest Portuguese heir to the throne. The duke thereupon assumed the title of John IV, and from him the present rulers of Portugal are descended.

Don Carlos I was the third sovereign of Portugal of the line.

Officials of the state department are shocked but not surprised over the assassination, because recent advices have indicated a serious condition of unrest in Portugal. To their minds these pointed to a fast approaching climax. Although hoping for the best, it is clear tonight they have been fearing the worst.

It develops that the state department has been keeping in unusually close touch with events in the disturbed capital, and it is understood a number of messages have been received from Minister Bryan detailing events as they transpired, in response to instructions here.

SKETCH OF CARLOS.

Never a Day That Was Not Darkened by Poverty and Dissension.

Ever since King Carlos I ascended the throne of Portugal in 1889 he has been the victim of a poverty that made him known throughout Europe as the "pauper king." To sit with him upon the throne of his indigent country, he brought Marie Amelio de Bourbon, daughter of the Comte de Paris, whom he had married in 1896.

It is doubtful if there was a single day of their king and queenhood that was not darkened by their increasing lack of money, the dissension and the plots that have honeycombed the little monarchy for decades, and later by domestic troubles in which even the crown prince arrayed himself against his father, the king. No sooner had the new king and queen mounted their tottering throne than a revolution broke out in Brazil. It was successful, the South Americans proving victors over the demoralized troops sent against them from Lisbon. Thus, at the very outset of his reign, Carlos was deprived of his country's most valuable possessions and its most profitable source of revenue.

Hard upon this came the industrial panic of 1892, which plunged Portugal to the verge of collapse. To avert this crisis, the king and queen renounced 20 per cent of their court revenues, amounting to more than $100,000 a year. All these troubles came upon the royal house while the crown prince was a stripling. More befell as he grew older.

The crown prince was born March 21, 1887. The people of Portugal denounced him as "the son of a usurper." They liked neither him nor his father nor his mother. They were able to make the lives of all three miserable by constantly recurring threats and demands for more prosperous government. Three years ago the queen induced the king to give up the royal yacht, some half of his stables, close up all the palaces but two, and even force the crown prince to an economy that left him less income than generally comes to the third son of an American millionaire.

These things and others were wrought upon the young man. He came into open conflict with his father and mother and seized the pretext of the dictator Francos' despotic rule to open a complete breach in the already troubled royal family.

This quarrel finally culminated in November, 1907, when the king, enraged at the efforts of his son to oust Franco, banished the young prince to Villa Vicaso, where he was locked up in a castle for several weeks. This incident and many others tortured the queen, who is said to have openly regretted that she ever married the king or bore him a son.

RESENTS GIFT OF YEARS AGO

R. H. Dosh Gets Blow for Having Given Girl Present of Garters.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 1.—Fifteen years ago R. H. Dosh of Stuart gave a young woman friend a pair of garters. Later the girl married another man. Dosh never saw her afterward. Yesterday an apparent stranger heard Dosh's name mentioned, turned around and after exclaiming, "How about those garters?" knocked Dosh down and left him senseless.

The stranger turned out to be J. Clemens of Seattle, who had married the garter girl. He had heard of the gift made to Dosh years ago and had always felt an insane fury for the man who had given his wife, then a girl, the pair of supporters as a present.

LET 2-CENT FARE STAND

Oswald West Calls It Least Valuable of Reforms—Legislature Better Not Touch It—How to Force Fair Valuations.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Albany, Or., Feb. 1.—The Linn county council, Patrons of Husbandry, met here this afternoon with a large representation present from all portions of the county on account of the fact that State Railroad Commissioner Oswald West and the state engineer were to be present and address the meeting.

Commissioner West outlined the policies of the commission and made the important recommendations that the 2-cent passenger fare shall be deferred to the very end of the list of reforms proposed, as being of least practical importance, and that if it must be effected it should be left to the railway commission under powers which he held to be sufficient for the purpose, and should not be sought through a direct legislative enactment.

To Force Fair Valuations.

Mr. West suggested a plan for driving the railroads into a position where fair valuations, as a basis for rate making, might be forced out of their necessities. He said:

"It seems to me it is possible for the Oregon commission to ascertain the reasonable value of the roads in this state without going to the expense to which other commissions have gone. This, I think, can be accomplished largely by the railroad commission and the county assessors working in harmony. For the purpose of taxation the railroads place a low valuation on their property. For rate making purposes they place a high valuation on it and claim the right to maintain rates which will insure returns upon this high valuation. It seems to me that if the commission and the assessors stand together the railroads are between the devil and the deep, blue sea. If, to escape taxation, they place a low valuation on their property the commission would be justified, to a certain extent, in taking that valuation into consideration in placing a valuation upon their property for rate making purposes. If, to justify excessive rates, a high valuation is placed upon their property, along comes the assessor with his book and pencil and up goes the assessment."

The Two-Cent Fare Crusade.

Continuing, he discussed the two-cent fare proposal as follows:

"My mission here today is not only to tell you something of the work of the commission but to discuss the advisability of your proposing at this time, through the initiative, a bill to reduce passenger fares in this state to two cents a mile.

"If such a reduction is proper the commission has full power to make it, and its order would be more apt to stand the test of judicial investigation, as it would be supported by evidence gathered by the commission, while the law passed by the people would have nothing to sustain it. If a reduction is the proper thing it is the commission's duty to make it. The members are paid to investigate these matters and there is no good reason why the taxpayers should be put to the expense of initiating such a measure.

"But should the fares in this state be reduced to two cents a mile? Has the time come for it? Is the state sufficiently populated and are the earnings of the company on strictly local stand such a reduction? Are there not stand such a reduction? Are there not other matters that should be first given attention?

Freight Rates the Farmer's Bane.

"The farmer pays, directly and indirectly, dollars in freight charges where he pays cents in passenger fares. It is only occasionally that he is forced to pay car fare, but every day of his life he pays tribute in freight charges to the railroads. Freight charges affect the price of practically everything he consumes and produces. He will undoubtedly find if he looks into the matter that many of the trips he has taken in past years over the railroads were on reduced or excursion rates such as those given to the seashore and conventions, and that he has perhaps traveled as cheaply as one-half a cent per mile. A two-cent fare would be a fine thing for those whose business or desire causes them to travel a great deal but would be of no benefit in the long run to the poor man. Excursion rates would be cut out and two cents would be the minimum as well as the maximum fare. The railroads would use the reduction as an excuse for cutting out the colonist rates which we are so anxious to have at this time in order to bring homeseekers to Oregon. It would be used as an excuse by the railroads for reducing their service and for not improving their depot buildings which are an eye sore to many cities in this state.

"The commission has been giving the matter careful consideration and I am firmly of the opinion that there are other matters that are of far more importance to the people of this state than a two-cent passenger fare. We should demand:

Mr. West's List of Demands.

First—That railroad employes be well paid and enjoy reasonable working hours. This ensures good men, good service and fewer accidents.

Second—Good roadbeds and equipment, in order that passengers and freight may be carried with safety and dispatch.

Third—Neat and substantial depot buildings, surrounded by attractive grounds.

Fourth—Low freight rates in order that the consumer may buy his goods cheaper and the producer receive better prices for his products.

Fifth—Then, if their earnings will justify it, a reduction of passenger fares.

I believe that the passenger fares are the last thing that should be taken up. I am speaking now of the fares on those roads charging but 3 cents a mile. There are some roads charging more, and the commission is now investigating the matter, with a view of bringing about reductions.

Good Words for Colleagues.

In conclusion, Commissioner West paid a tribute to his colleagues, Altchison and Campbell, and commended them to the voters of the state. He said of them:

"Messrs. Aitchison and Campbell I have found both honest and upright and possessing an earnest desire to accomplish some good for the people through the positions which they hold. In justice to these gentlemen, the people should look into their records, and if they find they have been faithful and honest in the performance of their duties, they should be given an opportunity to complete the work which they have mapped out for the future."

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MERGER FAVORED

Petition of Receiver Devlin to Sell Oregon Savings Assets to German-American Heard in Court—Meets Approval.

A hearing was given by Judge Gantenbein, in the circuit court yesterday afternoon, on a petition of the receiver of the Oregon Trust & Savings bank to sell the assets to the German-American bank, the latter bank assuming the liabilities and agreeing to pay all creditors in full within two years. A large array of lawyers attended the hearing, and the seating capacity of the courtroom was tested by depositors who were present to hear the case presented. After hearing arguments the court took the matter under advisement.

Will Get Money Sooner.

The proposition of the German-American bank, which has been accepted by the receiver and is recommended by him to the court for approval, was explained by Joseph Simon, attorney for Mr. Devlin. The attorney told of the receiver's efforts to drive the best bargain he could for the depositors, and stated that in their judgment the proposition as submitted was fair and reasonable in the interests of all concerned.

He said that while it is asked by the German-American bank that two years be granted for payment of the liabilities, he has no doubt that depositors will get their money much before that time.

Those depositors who subscribed for telephone bonds and bank stock will receive these as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for a distribution, and interest will be paid on the bonds from February 15, which is an even multiple of time in reckoning the division of the semi-annual interest coupon, and considerably simplifies the bookkeeping attending this transaction with about 3,500 persons.

Deliver Bank Stock.

The bank stock will, he said, be delivered as soon as proper certificates can be provided, if the court approves of the merger plan. He said they considered the security offered as sufficient to the needs of the case. The assets of the suspended bank will be in custody and control of the receiver and the court, and cannot be diverted by the German-American bank excepting by substitution of other assets equivalent in value.

The cash on hand, amounting to $25,000, cannot be used by the German-American bank, but will be diverted to the payment of depositors' claims, the same as moneys to be realized from liquidation of other assets.

Receiver Devlin stated after the hearing that in his opinion the liquidation of assets and payment of depositors would go forward under the administration of the German-American bank much faster than is generally expected, and that at the end of the first year there would not remain a very large remnant of the bank's liabilities unpaid.

Schnabel Wants More Time.

The only sign of objection to the proposed merger came from C. J. Schnabel, who was present, accompanied by two or three clients who had during the campaign of the Depositors' association declined to subscribe for bonds for any part of their claims.

Mr. Schnabel said he had not had an opportunity to study the merger petition, and his clients had received no consideration. He thought another hearing should be had. In a somewhat lengthy talk he advanced various views, but maintained that he did not wish to be understood as opposing the merger.

He asked for information on a number of points, and was responded to by Joseph Simon for the receiver and C. M. Thomas for the German-American bank. The court stated that it would be glad to hear anyone who had definite objections to present, or suggestions that might aid the court in reaching a conclusion that would be fair to all interests involved.

Depositor Urges Action.

George Jabour, a depositor who has $7,000 in the suspended bank, came forward and asked the privilege of making a statement. He told of his experience in trying to conduct his business without money, and gave it as his opinion that if the bank continued liquidation under receivership the depositors would not get more than 40 or 50 cents on the dollar, and that in three or four years.

He urged the court to consider the merger petition favorably, and declared that every one of the many depositors with whom he had talked were strongly in favor of the merger.

After all who wished to talk had been heard the court stated that he had not committed himself for or against the proposition, and that he would take it under advisement and render a decision at the earliest possible moment, probably the first part of next week.

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Continues until the last dollar's worth of winter goods is sold and the last dollar of our indebtedness paid.

Ladies' Furnishings

$2.50 for any $7.50 coat in store; 27 inches or 54 inches in length; guaranteed all wool, and right up to date.

$4.50 for any $12.50 coat in store; 27 or 54 inches in length; blacks, blue, greys, or brown, any size.

75c for Children's $2.50 to $5.00 coat; blue or cardinal; nicely trimmed with braid. Sizes 6 to 16.

$6.95 for choice of any lady's suit in house; values up to $25.00; black, brown, blue and greys; any size.

$1.19 for ladies' and misses' skirts; values up to $5.00; dozens of colors.

Shoes

$1.45 for men's extra heavy work shoes, double sole and rolled leather insole; regular $2.50 article.

95c for misses' school shoes, good quality of vici leather, patent tip and extra heavy sole

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$4.95 for men's and youths' suits, tweeds, cheviots and dozens of other makes of fabrics; values up to $15; all sizes.

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If they were to play by means of the perforated roll, any piece on the "Carreno" program, they would have to leave out entirely the notes at the upper and lower ends of the piano.

The MELVILLE CLARK "APOLLO" PLAYER-PIANO will render any composition for the piano exactly as the score is written, without any abbreviation or mutilation whatever, which destroys the beauty of the piece.

We cordially invite you to call and make comparisons yourself—we have both **65-note** and **88-note** players, and will cheerfully play the same pieces on both styles. After this comparison we are confident you will wonder that a 65-note player-piano can be sold at all.

We are the only dealers in Portland that have 88-note Player-Pianos.

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TWO BOYS LOSE LIVES IN LAKE

Albert Craig and William Melin Drowned While Skating Near Tacoma.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 1—Albert Craig, aged 14, and William Melin, aged nine, were drowned today while skating on Snake lake, in the western suburbs of this city. The boys were playing shinny and using a can for a ball. Both were running abreast after it when the thin ice gave way.

Craig could not swim but made a heroic effort to save his little companion by supporting him on cakes of ice.

The younger boy strangled and losing his presence of mind, convulsively grasped Craig around the waist in such a manner as prevented the latter from using his arms.

Fifty high school boys were nearby and tried to save the pair by pushing poles to them, but finally the pair went down.

PRIZE DECLAIMERS SELECTED AT KELSO

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Kelso, Wash., Feb. 1.—The Kelso public schools held their second annual declamatory contest last night in the Methodist church to choose Kelso's representative in the county contest to take place at Castlerock during the county teachers' institute. There were 14 contestants. First place was awarded to Margaret Hull of the seventh grade, second to Ruth Alexander of the eighth grade and third to Ollie Carothers of the sixth grade. The winner of first place received $5 in gold and the other two were presented with volumes of Field's and Riley's poems. Kelso's declamatory contest is an established annual event.

COUNCIL BLUFFS HAS "KID" POLICE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Feb. 1.—Council Bluffs has the most unique law and order force in the world—a police force composed entirely of boys which supplements the work of the regular metropolitan police force.

The young policemen work among the boys of the city, and the moral suasion of the "kid" policeman is so strong that the boys of Council Bluffs are becoming famed everywhere for their good behavior.

LETTERS SHOW SEATTLE GALL

Oregon Country Bankers Loyal to Portland for Subtreasury Location.

Every country banker in Oregon has received letters from the Seattle Clearing House association urging the bankers of Oregon to join in an effort to locate a United States subtreasury at Seattle. This in the face of the fact that Portland's clearing house banks have for the last two months been engaged in an effort to get a bill through congress establishing at Portland a subtreasury for the convenience of Pacific northwest banks.

Portland banks are constantly receiving letters from the country banks enclosing the Seattle circulars, and there is a fine show of loyalty to Oregon in every letter. It is declared by Oregon bankers that they are in favor of locating the subtreasury at Portland, as the natural trade center and for half a century the financial hub of the whole northwest country.

Convenience of Subtreasury.

While for some months Portland bankers have felt the need of a subtreasury here, it is only recently that they went in earnest at the task of securing its location in Portland. The senators and representatives from Oregon have introduced bills in the house and senate providing for such location, and commercial bodies and bankers are taking an active interest in the proposal.

During the recent financial stringency, when Pacific northwest banks were in need of currency and coin, it proved to be very inconvenient to make all the transfers of money through the San Francisco subtreasury, as it necessitated shipment of all moneys by rail over the long and tortuous route from the California metropolis.

With a subtreasury at Portland money could be transferred by mail or wire from the east, via the Portland subtreasury, to any point in Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho or Wyoming in less time than the transfer could be made through any other large city in the Pacific northwest. The time necessary as between these points and Portland or Seattle is the most important consideration.

Portland Has the Best of It.

A careful comparison of the present time made by the North Coast Limited train of the Northern Pacific, the O. R. & N. Co.'s fast train, and the time that will be made by the north bank line's fast trains, with direct Spokane connections with the Great Northern, Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific, shows that Portland has the best of it from all points north, east and south, by from two to six hours. The subtreasury should, of course, be located wherever it can be indisputably shown that the best and quickest distributive facilities for the surrounding region exist.

The permanent center of this character is at Portland, as a result of the revolution in train service that will begin with the completion of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle railroad down the north bank of the Columbia river this year. The reductions in time will favorably affect the Boise region, Lewiston, Spokane, Walla Walla and the entire inland empire, and all points east to Helena, Butte, Missoula and north to the Canadian boundary line.

Steamer Jennie's Dimensions.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Astoria, Or., Feb. 1.—The official measurement of the new steamer Jennie has been completed by the customs officials and her dimensions are as follows: Length, 34.3 feet; beam, 9.3; depth, 3.3; 8 tons gross, 6 tons net. She was built by I. C. Anderson for Andrew Johnson of Kalama.

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