

JUNCTION NOW ACCOMPLISHED

ROJESTVENSKY AND NEBOGOTOFF HAVE JOINED FORCES.

JAP FLEET ALSO CONCENTRATING

Russian Circles Hear That Flagship Mikasa Is Lost in Straits of Korea.

London Is Anxious Over Outcome of Dispute Between France and Mikasa on Neutrality Question England Manifests Deep Sympathy With Ally.

The indications are that French hospitality will not be taxed much longer by the Russian warships, which have been hovering about the coast of Indochina for nearly a month. Official advice believed to indicate that the division under Nebogotoff has effected a junction with Rojestvensky, and at the Russian capital it is believed that the combined squadrons will lose no time in steaming northward to encounter the Japanese. Confirmation of St. Petersburg's expectation is afforded by an official dispatch to French naval officers announcing that the Russian squadron had left Kōng Hai bay, its destination being unknown. Simultaneously Japanese warships were reported in the Straits of Bormosa, the scouting line being widely extended. There has been an increased feeling in Japanese official quarters regarding the way France has construed its neutrality and Great Britain's sympathy for her ally has been evidenced in communications passed between the British foreign secretary and the French ambassador in London, as well as between the British ambassador in Paris and Foreign Minister Delcasse.

St. Petersburg, May 8.—According to dispatches brought to Saigon by the hospital ship *Estomera* the junction of Rojestvensky and Nebogotoff is by this time an accomplished fact, but in view of the long voyage of Nebogotoff's division it is believed that his ships will spend some time in the sheltered waters of the Chinese coast, the east, in order to complete final recaling and other preparations before setting out on the last stage of the voyage.

London, May 9.—Editorial articles this morning reflect the anxiety of the outcome of the dispute between Japan and France. It is fully believed that

the French government is doing its utmost to observe neutrality. Whether the French colonial authorities made an equal effort is greatly questioned. The belief is that there is a strong predilection to favor Russia and that they have acted accordingly.

London newspapers do not conceal the opinion that the facilities Rojestvensky obtained in the French waters constitute a serious menace to Japan's ability to retain command of the sea.

The correspondent of the Times in Paris telegraphs: "It is rumored in Russian circles in Paris that the Japanese flagship Mikasa was lost in the Straits of Korea a week ago."

The Mail's Singapore correspondent says: "A private letter states that Togo's fleet is concentrating in the Korean channel and a portion of the Japanese navy is watching Vladivostok."

A cargo of lumber is being loaded at Portland for England, the first for five years. One also is going to Manila. If Oregon is to supply the whole world with lumber her forests will not last many generations.

STILL IN PRISON

FUTURE OF NAN PATTERSON, THE SHOW GIRL, IS YET TO BE DECIDED BY JEROME.

Although Bail Has Been Furnished, District Attorney Refuses to Allow Accused Actress Her Freedom—Case Presents Serious Question.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Nan Patterson's failure is still uncertain. Bail has been provided for her, but District Attorney Jerome has not decided what action he will take. This afternoon, after a long conference with Jerome and his assistant, Mr. Rand, Miss Patterson's counsel was compelled to bear to the girl in the Tombs the disappointing news that she may have to remain in the prison at least a week longer.

Jerome has issued the following statement: "I am unwilling to make any statement other than this: My information in regard to the case presents a serious question for my decision and one which I must decide for myself and not permit the newspapers to decide it for me. I have not yet decided it."

Abraham Levy, Miss Patterson's counsel, said, after the conference: "Mr. Jerome promised he would take up the matter at the earliest possible moment. He will then state what course would be taken. I am bound, until he disposes of the matter, to take no further action and not to make any move until that time."

ONLY ONE END TO THE FIGHT

FREEDOM MUST RESULT FROM RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE.

CATASTROPHE IS INEVITABLE.

Moscow Bureaucracy Powerless to Turn Back Wheel of Time That Has Ground Surely.

Public Forces Psychologically No Longer Able to Remain in Grinding Maw of Slav Tyranny—Marshals of Nobility Wires of Conditions at Home.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) St. Petersburg, April 15.—The following interesting article upon the present political situation in Russia was written for the Associated Press by one of the most prominent and active liberals in the empire. He is a large landed proprietor, a marshal of nobility, with a mansion in St. Petersburg, but distinctly a man of the provinces. He had a large share in drafting the famous zemstvo memorial, and his words will have added interest when it is stated that after "Bloody Sunday," when the liberals were talking of a provisional government, his name was on every lip. Should this be a constitutional regime in Russia, his name and fame would loom large.

After reviewing the history of the various uprisings throughout Russia, the author continues:

Volcano of Public Discontent.

"In the fall of 1903 the clouds of war lowered over the Far East. The possibility of war with Japan approached. By means of wise concessions, Russia could have avoided it. But the government allowed itself to be seduced by extravagant plans of an ultra-aggressive foreign policy, cherishing the hope in this way of guarding and even strengthening its prestige in the international concert and its credit on the European bourses. In addition, there is a regrettable supposition, which exercised a tremendous influence on the entire governmental policy, was for war. He had, perhaps, as his definite object—namely, by means of war—to crush the internal liberal and revolutionary troubles. He probably thought to drown and extinguish in the streams of the people's blood and in the flames of chauvinism the unrestrainable thirst for freedom among the people. The war was decided upon, but the stupendous task of war closed all the internal helplessness of the bureaucracy, which had laid claim to omnipotence. War demanded popular support, and this the soulless, dead departmental mechanism could not give. The result was terrible: defeat of land and the complete destruction of the fleet on the sea; industrial paralysis at home; three external loans, the fall of the prestige in Europe and the still stronger growth of the movement for freedom in the interior.

The Discontent Spreads.

"The war increased the interest among the people in questions of government and awoke among all classes a desire to give. The result was terrible: the military reverses prepared the way for a thorough criticism of the existing order. And then the explosion of the bomb on July 15, 1904, which destroyed a strong, energetic leader of the reaction, Plehve, broke the thickening clouds of public discontent. The iron determination of the government was shattered. The word 'confidence,' pronounced by the new minister, was a spark which kindled a magnificent, widespread fire of open political agitation. The public clearly saw, heard, understood that the government had weakened in the intense struggle on two fronts, with the internal and external enemy, that it realized it needed public support and desired to make a truce with the people, and had therefore turned to them with an appeal for confidence. The public also understood perfectly how insincere and false was the government's move. Therefore it at once voted its lack of confidence. The entire provincial council, municipalities and other public organizations sent greetings to the minister, coupled with expressions in the direction of demands for liberal reforms. Others raised the question point blank of radical reformation of the state.

Cry For Political Freedom.

"The press, taking advantage of a new-found liberty, categorically set up the cry for political freedom and constitutional organization. With the assent of the government, there took place in St. Petersburg in November, 1904, a meeting of Zemstvo representatives, in the celebrated eleven points of whose memorandum are formulated the demands for political freedom and a constitution. At this meeting the provincial workers for the first time openly appeared as a united party, with a definite political program. Then the constitutional democratic press entered upon the scene (the former "Pravo," the new "Nasha Zhizn," "Sya Otechestva," "Nashi Dni"), sharply criticizing the existing organization and making an extensive agitation for its reformation on a basis of freedom. The remainder of the liberal press also became much more radical. Everywhere public gatherings took place, at which the same questions were brought forward, the same sort of resolutions, condemning the present regime and demanding political freedom and a constitution, were adopted. The provincial assemblies, with a few exceptions, threw up constitutional and, in comparatively rare cases, Slavophil addresses to the highest authority. In some cases conservative addresses were adopted by an insignificant majority.

Blood of Thousands.

"The Slavophil addresses called for a direct union of the autocratic Tsar with the people and the absence be-

tween them of the bureaucratic partition. The government lost its head. It attempted to return to the path of reaction. But all its measures proved powerless against the broad and deep swing of the political agitation. The movement had caught the masses. In the beginning of January, this year, in St. Petersburg, broke out and grew a general strike of the mill and factory workmen. It began on economic grounds, but soon became inextricably involved with the popular demands for political freedom and a constitution. Again losing its head, the government answered the peaceful, though imposing demonstration of the workmen by rifle volleys. In the blood of thousands they killed and wounded brothers. The Russian proletariat received its first revolutionary baptism.

Movement Spreads.

"The workmen's movement spread in great waves over the whole country. In Warsaw, in Lodz, in Riga and in other cities the volleys of musketry of the government sowed the storm of revolution in the fertile soil of the young proletariat. All life in the country stood aghast before the crime of the government. But horror quickly gave way to the complete, unrepentant accord of the bloody events made the demand for freedom irrevocable. Even the provincial opposition became sharp and voiced itself in open protest. All kinds of public assemblies and corporations condemned the criminal policy of the government. All the higher educational institutions in the country were closed by the complete, unrepentant accord of both teachers and scholars. The tempo of public-political life increased in spite of the reactionary efforts of the government, as indicated by the replacements of the higher leaders of politics. In the place of retiring Svatopek-Mirski, Boulliga was appointed minister of the interior, the nearest collaborator of the Grand Duke Sergius, who formerly also played a prominent part in the governmental reaction and had lately been its soul. The establishment of a governor-generalship in St. Petersburg, the reinforcement of the censorship, the suspension of radical organs of the press, etc.

Women Join Demand.

"Collective constitutional declarations of numerous groups of the population, of all classes and professions, were published. The representatives of industry and labor, science and literature, Russian women, students—all join in one general declaration, that this sort of life cannot go on, and in one general demand for a free-estate republic. Even the majority of the nobles' assemblies expressed themselves, if not for a constitution, at least for a free-estate republic. The great act of the internal political life of the Russian public was the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius. In liberal circles his death was almost approved. The bombs of the revolutionaries, together with the workmen's movement, had created such conditions as made it impossible for the government to return to the former policy of reaction or for the public to compromise with the existing regime.

Liberty, Duty End.

"Even the army, that eternal buttress of our absolutism, even it is receiving on the fields of Manchuria and in the streets of Petersburg, Warsaw, Riga and other cities a political education and is learning to appraise at its true value that order in the name of which it is itself obliged to face the enemy's bullets and die upon the battlefields and in the trenches. How deep and abiding is the movement for freedom may be judged by the determination and the self-sacrifice with which thousands of unarmed proletarians faced bullets in the streets of Petersburg and other cities.

Only one end is possible to the fight for freedom which has begun—the attainment of freedom. The return to slavery is impossible. The war in the Far East cannot end in victory, and this fact renders the bureaucratic powerlessness to turn back the wheel of time. The whole life of the country is at a standstill. The state is involved in unpayable debts. The bureaucracy already ready to meet matters by its own strength. It must inevitably turn to the popular will and to public activity. If the bureaucracy should not have sufficient perspicacity to do this, and continue to stubbornly endeavor to go back, then a catastrophe is played out administratively system is inevitable. The public forces, brought to the boiling point, are psychologically no longer able to remain in the iron boiler. They will burst it. And this threatens the country with violent and terrible disorder unprecedented in history. The Russian revolution will be proportionately more terrible than all other European revolutions, as the despotism of the Russian bureaucracy has been darker and the ignorance of the populace deeper than anywhere else in Europe. All the elements for the creation of such a public opinion are present. The question is, Will the government recognize this in time? The answer to this question will determine the fate of Russia."

"RUSSIAN LION" WINS AGAIN.

MONTREAL, May 8.—Hackenschmidt tonight threw Maupas, the Canadian champion, three times in 21 minutes and 15 seconds.

RIOTS END IN THREE DEATHS

FATALITIES FOLLOW IN WAKE OF STRIKING TEAMSTERS.

PAINTERS OUT IN SYMPATHY.

Both Employers and Strikers Make Gains as Result of Yesterday's Showing.

Non-union Negro Drivers' Places Being Taken by White Men—Business Moves More Lively—Mayor's Civic Commission Begins Its Labors.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Both the employers and strikers claim gains today in the teamsters' strike. The employers decidedly gained a decided advantage in the number of wagons and the amount of business transacted. The strikers' claim is based upon the fact that 250 drivers for various furniture dealers in the city will strike tomorrow and also 150 paint workers, employed by the Heath & Milligan Company. The union workers of Heath & Milligan are the first members of any union, not members of the teamsters organization, to go on strike to support the teamsters. They walked out because of the delivery of goods by non-union teamsters. The State street department stores and large dry goods houses had nearly their complement of delivery wagons today and throughout the day transacted their business on an almost normal basis. No more colored men have been hired, and as rapidly as possible those now at work are being supplanted by white men.

The rioting today was of a sharper character than that of Saturday. Three men were fatally injured and a number of others badly hurt, although the number of wounded is not, as a whole, nearly so large as on some days of the middle of last week.

The civic commission appointed by Mayor Dunne to investigate the strike commenced operation today. It did little but to organize for its future work, however, and promise for a successful performance of its mission does not seem bright. It has no power to summon witnesses and must, therefore, rely on volunteer testimony.

BIG OCEAN RACE

BATTLESHIP MISSOURI EASILY OUTFOOTS ALL OTHERS IN SPEED TRIAL.

Seven United States Battleships Engage in Burst of Speed for Eight Hours Off Southern Coast—Alabama and Massachusetts Left in Rear.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The news of a big ocean race, in which seven United States battleships participated, was brought today by the battleship *Alabama*, which will go to the navy yard to be overhauled because of the poor showing it made in the contest.

The ships were coming up the coast last Saturday, and about 200 miles south of Cape Henry, the word was given for a speed test. For two hours it was nip and tuck. By that time excitement was running high on board the battleships; the speed contest had developed into a race. Finally, the Massachusetts and the *Alabama* began to fall behind, and when the signal for ending the race was flashed both of these ships were far in the rear. At the finish the *Missouri*, which had drawn away from the others, was only 73 miles south of Cape Henry, having covered 126 miles in eight hours.

IS SHOT DOWN

SHEEP HERDER RUNS AMUCK ON TRAIN AND IS INSTANTLY KILLED BY CONSTABLE.

Slashes Throat of Passenger Named Moore, Who Will Probably Die as a Result—Officer Wm. Schaffer Draws Gun and Shoots to Kill.

Bellevue, Idaho, May 8.—An unknown man, said to be a sheepherder, ran amuck on the Wood River branch train today and, after slashing the throat of one of the passengers with a knife, was shot and instantly killed by William Schaffer, a constable, who was on the train. The train was taken back to Bellevue, and the dead man and his victim taken off. The injured man was named Moore, and there is little chance for his recovery.

GAS PLANT FOR EUGENE.

Mayor Waters, of Salem, Makes Application for Franchise to City Council.

EUGENE, Or., May 5. (Special to The Statesman).—Mayor P. W. Waters, of Salem, appeared before the city council here tonight and made application for a franchise for the installation of a gas lighting and heating plant. An ordinance covering the request was also proposed, which was carried over for consideration to a special meeting, to be held on May 18. Little could be learned of Mayor Waters as to his plans except that a modern plant will be installed, with all up-to-date equipment. It is understood that he is acting in the capacity of agent for another party, whose identity cannot be learned. Eugene is at present without a gas plant, and there is a good opening here for one. The franchise will doubtless be granted.

FREE METHODIST APPOINTMENTS

Conference at Springfield Last Week Makes Many Changes for the Year.

The following are the appointments of the Free Methodist annual conference held at Springfield, May 3 to 7: Portland district, W. N. Coffee, district elder; Portland, J. Glen; Central and Gresham, S. F. Pitts; Sunnyside circuit, J. F. Lewis; Forest Grove, I. A. Blackman; Bethany circuit, O. N. Blair; Houlton and St. Helens, H. Kreider; D. W. Cook, conference evangelist; E. B. Helm left without appointment to attend Seattle Seminary; W. Lockwood, evangelist; W. Barrett, superannuated; T. H. Symons, left without appointment at his request. Salem district—W. N. Coffee, district elder; Salem and Aumsville, H. V. Haslam; Dayton and Newberg, H. M. Bowman; Woodburn circuit, H. W. Dellarshire; Forest Grove circuit, H. W. Blair; Mrs. M. J. Blair, supply; Roseburg circuit, W. W. Gatts; Cottage Grove and Comstock, Francis Smith, supply. Grants Pass district—W. E. Goode, district elder; Springfield circuit, R. H. Harrington; Murphy circuit, H. W. Hickman, supply; Falls City circuit, M. C. Davis, supply; Ashland circuit, J. H. Brown; Mrs. Martha Brown, supply.

STRICKEN DOWN.

George D. Sprague Suffers an Attack of Heart Failure and Dies Suddenly.

George D. Sprague, an old and respected resident of this city, dropped dead at the home of Varney Scott, a few miles south of this city, yesterday afternoon. He has long been afflicted with heart disease. Yesterday morning he called at the Scott home. While there he was suddenly attacked with heart failure and succumbed. The funeral arrangements cannot be made until instructions are received from his family in Portland. Deceased is about 60 years of age. He is survived by a wife and several children, five sons and a daughter, among whom are Mr. Boone and Vivian and Donald, of Portland, and George L. Sprague, of St. Johns.

FIRE BREAKS OUT IN CARGO.

Believed That Loss Will Be Entire—Now Amounts to Five Thousand Dollars.

SEATTLE, May 8.—Fire broke out in the cotton cargo of the steamship *Pleides* at her dock here today. It is feared that most of the cotton in the lower hold is badly damaged. It will require several days to ascertain the loss, which is known now to be at least \$5,000.

WERE MARRIED IN CHICAGO.

Horace McKinley and Marie Ware Become Husband and Wife.

EUGENE, Or., May 8.—It was learned today that Horace McKinley and Marie Ware were married in Chicago May 3. Both McKinley and Marie Ware gathered notoriety in connection with the land fraud cases.

VANCOUVER, B. C., MAY 8.—


As a result of a duel with knives among Japanese at the Balmoral cattery on the Skeena river, several charges of murder, or attempted murder, will probably be made. When the steamer bringing the news to Vancouver left Balmoral the result of the wounds received by the four participants was uncertain.

IT IS PRETTY CERTAIN NOW THAT THE

new building for the medical department of Willamette university is going to be built, and this year. It will be a big thing for the school and for Salem.

JANE HOPKINS' BOY PROOF CLOTHING

Is the kind that's built for lively boys. Every piece of material is selected with the all-important object of serviceability in view. Every seam is sewed with the strongest thread and properly finished.



IT IS NOT NECESSARY

To buy a very expensive suit to insure satisfaction in the "Boy-Proof" line. The qualities we are showing at from \$2.00 to \$3.50 are remarkably good. Of course we have finer if you want them. The patterns are neat and specially designed for the boys.



What kind of shoes does Billy wear? His feet behind, before were bare. But now he cannot bear to be Without his shoes. He laughs with glee. And shouts and dances, so would you. If you had—Deacon's Blue Ribbon Shoe.

BLUE RIBBON SHOES

Are certainly the most satisfactory shoes ever built for boys' wear. They have soft, pliable "Box Calf" uppers and best of sole leather soles.

THE MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BLUE RIBBON SHOES

Combine the attractive features of a dressy shoe with reliable wearing qualities. Our prices are much lower than "regular stores" ask for the same quality.

Barnes' Cash Store

E. T. Barnes, Prop.

Offers no baits, but sells dependable merchandise at prices figured on the spot cash basis.

"Good Clothes"

Something everybody wants, but few get. We make a specialty of good clothes and the things that go with them. We don't sell anything else. The market is flooded with clothing, and people are tempted to buy with the enticing bait of low prices, which usually means low qualities.

When you are ready for a new suit, suppose you look into the question a little closer. When you realize that the style depends a good deal on the quality, and quality clothes can't be bought at what the cloth alone is worth; then price alone will not tempt you. Our S. W. M. made clothes cost as little as good clothes can be made to sell for.

Try them.

\$10.00 up to \$25.00

Haberdashery

What ever is correct finds place here

We've fresh, exclusive novelties gathered from the products of makers with a reputation. New shirts, new gloves, hosiery, underwear, hats, etc., etc.

You will find the exclusive Haberdasher's style here, but not his price—All styles in the Roberts best \$3 hat on earth.

Salem Woolen Mill Store