Ore Historical Society


# The Morning Astorian.

PUBLISHES FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

COVERS THE MORNING FIELD ON THE LOWER COLUMBIA

VOLUME LXI NO. 192 | ASTORIA, OREGON, SUNDAY, JULY 22 1906 | PRICE FIVE CENTS


## FIGHT FOR POSSESSION

### Hill and Harriman Both After A. & C. R. R.

### ASTORIA, THE TERMINAL

**Either Hill or Harriman Will Build Big Grain Elevators at this Port.**

### FRANKFORT, WASH., TO BE CITY

**Hill Will Make North Band Road Terminal at Frankfort Opposite This City—Will Build Great Grain Warehouses**

PORTLAND, July 21 (Special) —According to the Oregonian, Frankfort, a mere speck on the map on the Washington shore opposite Astoria, is said to be the objective point of the Hill road. Surveys indicate that this old townsite lying near to deep water will be the place where the Hill grain docks will be built. All of this talk indicates that water grades down the lower Columbia are to be in a shape to demand similar surveys further up the river. That Mr. Hill intends to route a large part of his Western Washington tonnage up the north bank road and divert it from the haul over the Cascades is assured by the report that he will extend the line down the Columbia to Willapa Harbor. Lumber and other freights from that section will be brought over to the Columbia and hauled up the river over Portland and Seattle.

PORTLAND, July 21.—The Oregonian tomorrow will say that activity of the Northern Pacific surveyors and right-of-way agents from Kelso to the mouth of the Columbia gives rise to the belief that Hill intends to carry wheat from the Palouse fields to a point opposite Astoria and there load grain ships using empty cars as shingles from Southwestern Washington points to the East. By loading ships nearer the sea Hill expects to cut out towage and pilotage, and economize in other directions. Such a move on the part of Hill may involve a contest between Harriman and Hill for the control of the Astoria and Columbia river railroad. If Hill's scheme works out at predicted, it may be necessary for the Harriman interests to follow the same policy on the Oregon shore that Hill will pursue on the Washington side of the river.

It is believed that Hill has an option on the Astoria and Columbia River railroad and there are indications that Harriman is aiming to secure control of the road. The fact tht A. B. Hammond, owner of the Astoria and Columbia River road will arrive in this city next week is believed to have some bearing on these rumors.

Regarding the rumor that Frankfort is to be made the terminal, for the North Bank route, and that Hill will there erect large grain warehouses and elevators, local railroad officials when interviewed would say nothing, which would throw any light on the subject.

It is however, believed that negotiations are underway if not already completed whereby Astoria will reap some of the benefit from the struggle between Hill and Harriman. The first of this week Chief Engineer Miller of the Portland & Seattle road, and Contractors Shields and Porter were in the city in consultation with Superintendent John McGuire of the Astoria & Columbia River road, and their visit at this time, together with rumors gives ground for the belief that there will be big things doing in the railroad line very soon.

In the event that either Hill or Harriman secures control of the Astoria & Columbia River road, Astoria seems assured of being made the terminal for oriental trade in grain transportation.

### CZAR CANNOT NOW MEET THE KAISER

BERLIN, July 21.—The Associated Press was semi-officially informed today that Emperor Nicholas has sent a message to Emperor William informing the latter that the internal situation in Russia is such that he is determined to forego his intention to meet the German Emperor beyond the frontiers of Russia as previously agreed upon.

### EIGHT HOURS THAT'S ALL.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry, in accordance with the directions of the president, today issued an order to all bureau chiefs, directing that the eight-hour law be strictly enforced.

### MEAT MEN IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 21.—The London newspapers report that a number of Chicago meatpackers contemplate opening packing-houses and warehouses in this country. They add that sites in Lancashire and London are being inspected, but no names are mentioned.

## RIO CONFERENCE

### Delegates Convene at Rio Janerio on Monday.

### CONFERENCE IS IMPORTANT

**Delegates Will Spend Six Weeks Taking Up and Settling Vital Questions —Secretary Root In Attendance.**

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The third international American conference which will be called to order at Rio Janeiro, Monday, is one of a great triology of American family gatherings during the close of the past, and the beginning of the present century destined, in the opinion of publicists, to have a most important bearing on the future of the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Conceived in the mind of the late Secretary Blaine, the idea of bringing into close relations the different governments of North, Central and South America had not only a sentimental and political but also a business-like side that at once attracted the attention of Europe. For up to the early '90s, owing in large part to difficulties of communication, to lack of cables, to the mutual absence of knowledge of the resources of the two continents of the Western Hemisphere, the commerce between North and South America had been insignificant in volume and the commercial nations of Europe were monopolizing the trade of Latin America.

**First Conference in 1889.**

So to meet this condition and to effect an exchange of natural and manufactured commodities to the mutual benefit of the countries of North, Central and South America, after many months of negotiation necessary to allay the jealousies of the lesser states, in October, 1889, representatives of all the republics of the three Americas gathered in Washington and, after a brief tour of the principal industrial cities of the country, were called to order by Secretary Blaine to consider measures for the common weal.

Many important subjects were discussed during that conference; in fact it has been thought that the program was too pretentious, but substantial results were achieved. The survey for the intercontinental railway, now making rapid strides toward completion, was inaugurated. Provision was made for securing

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## PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED

### Emperor Nicholas Takes Fateful Step at Last

### NEW ASSEMBLY CALLED

**March 5th, 1907, Time for Convocation of Newly Elected Assembly.**

### DICTATORSHIP IS INEVITABLE

**With Dissolution of Parliament Bloodshed Sure to Come—Group of Toil Will Issue An Address to the People.**

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22. 3:15 A. M.—An Imperial Ukase has been promulgated dissolving parliament and fixing the time for the convocation of the newly elected assembly as March 5, 1907.

A second ukase places St. Petersburg in a state of extraordinary security by the declaration of a minor form of martial law. A large part of the province of Kiev, where armed uprisings are anticipated on account of the dissolution of parliament, is placed under martial law. Conditions of the new elections will be published later.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—As the week closes the dissolution of Parliament with all the grave possibilities involved in such an event is staring the country in the face, and the Emperor, discouraged by his failure to form a coalition ministry, and the distinctly revolutionary paths which Parliament has chosen, has apparently been persuaded to risk a final appeal from Parliament to the people; or in other words, to dissolve Parliament and order new elections on a basis of universal suffrage. A final conference on the subject of proroguing Parliament is being held at Peterhof and word may come at any moment that the dreaded step has been determined upon. Exactly, who is attending the conference cannot be learned, but it is understood the Grand Duke, General Trepoff and other court officials and one or two ministers are at parlance. Probably the government is not blind to the fact that a dissolution of Parliament will be accompanied by tremendous excitement, riots and bloodshed, if nothing worse. Troops are being massed at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other centers, preparing to apply physical force, and great bodies of additional troops are being ordered out with the expectancy that this imposing military array will overawe the masses. The socialists and the group of toil in Parliament have prepared for the emergency. They have drafted an address for issuance to the country the moment dissolution is declared. Bloodshed on a large scale with a dictatorship in the background is considered the inevitable sequel to the dissolution of parliament but the supporters of dissolution claim the Emperor must take the risk, arguing that new elections may give definite results and that in any event it is better to fight, than to abjectly surrender to a revolutionary Parliament.

### SAT DOWN ON ICE.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—George Cherry, while carrying a chunk of ice, into a residence was oppressed by the heat, and sat down on the ice, then rolled over unconscious from heat prostration.

### FOUR ARE KILLED.

**Passenger Wrecked on Spokane Falls & Northern.**

SPOKANE, July 21.—Four men were killed and a number injured in a wreck on the Spokane Falls & Northern tonight. The dead are:

W. E. Smith, bartender on the steamer Kaslo on Kootenai Lake; M. D. McKinnon, purser on the same steamer; Judge Wm. Townsend, of Rossland, B. C.; and an unidentified passenger. The injured are: Mrs. W. P. Poole, of Spokane; Clarence Poole, the son of Mrs. Nellie Wright of Cranbook, B. C.; Charles Zimmerman, a porter on the sleeping car and cook on the buffet car.

None of the injured were fatally hurt. Physicians weer sent from Rossland and Nelson, the dead and injured being taken to Nelson. The buffet car, at the end of the train, left the tracks, while the train was nearing a bridge over Beaver Creek and rolled down the bank, dragging one coach with it. The rest of the train crossed the bridge in safety.

### KEEP HANDS OFF.

NASHVILLE, July 21.—Judge Childress, of the Circuit Court, today granted an injunction restraining all of those who claim to be still Cumberland Presbyterians from interfering in any way with the services, property or judiciatories of the Presbyterian Church formerly known as the Cumberland Presbyterian.

## THAW, IS A VILLIAN

### Infamous Actions of Murderer of Architect White.

### IMPORTANT LETTERS FOUND

**Letters Reveal Fact Thaw Lived and Traveled Through Europe With Evelyn Nesbit, Before He Married Her.**

NEW YORK, July 21.—The World tomorrow will say:

The motive for the murder of Stanford White is indicated in a series of letters written by Mrs. C. Holman, mother of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw to Mr. White, and after the latter's death found among his effects, Abraham H. Hummel of Howe and Hummel, who was counsel for Mr. Thaw and also for Stanford White, was consulted by the architect regarding the letters. In them Mrs. Nsbit Holman complains bitterly of the conduct of Harry K. Thaw toward her daughter, now his wife, and imploring White to do all in his power to bring her back to her mother's control.

In the letters Mrs. Holman refers to Thaw as a scoundrel, a villian, and a man with dangerous intent in his heart. She tells of an interview she had with Thaw when they were in Paris, and declares Thaw wanted her, Mrs. Holman, to sign an affidavit to the effect that Thaw had never intended to make her daughter his wife. It appears Thaw became aware of the fact that White had been appealed to by Miss Nesbit, now Mrs. Holman, and that the architect architect knew of the quarrels between Thaw and his present wife, and also that Evelyn had told her stepfather she was not married to Harry Thaw at the time they arrived in Europe and were driven out of the Hotel Cumberland. Thaw at that time had given a statement, which was afterwards corrobrated from Pittsburg, that he and Evelyn had been married while in Europe. Thaw knew White was the only person, not of his family who knew that his statement was false, and that Thaw did not marry his present wife until months later in Pittsburg. Just what disposition is to be made of these letters is not known at present. The letters are kept in a safe, it may be they will be produced if Thaw should ever be placed on trial for murder, and Mrs. Nesbit Holman should become a witness.

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## STEAMERS IN COLLISION

### Princess Victoria Runs Down Tug Chehalis.

### TEN LIVES ARE LOST

**Victoria Cuts Chehalis Completely in Two—Passengers Thrown in Sea.**

### SIX SURVIVORS ARE RESCUED

**While Princess Victoria Is Leaving Vancouver, B. C., Harbor at 19 Knot Clip, She Strikes Tug Chehalis With Terrible Results.**

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 21.—Ten persons lost their lives in the harbor this afternoon when the steel steamer Princess Victoria, which was leaving port for Victoria and Seattle ran into and cut in two, the tug boat Chehalis, with 15 persons on board, bound for the oyster beds at Bluden Harbor on the northern coast of British Columbia. The party on the Chehalis included the owners of the beds and representatives of an English syndicate, who contemplated the purchase of the oyster beds.

**List of Drowned.**

The drowned are: Mrs. R. H. Brice; Hilda Mason; a litle girl who accompanied Mrs. Brice, name unknown; Barne Benwell, aged 9, son of J. O. Benwell; Dr. Hutton, of Rock Bay Hospital, an expert on oyster propagation, who was going north to examine the oyster beds of Blunden harbor; P. J. Chick, formerly purser on the steamer Cassiar, and secretary-treasurer of the British Columbia Native Oyster Company; Wm. H. Crawford, a deckhand of the Chehalis; two Japanese firemen, and one cook, said to be Chinese.

The saved are: R. H. Brice, freight clerk of the steamer Cassiar and vice-president of the British Columbia Native Oyster Company; Captain Howse, master of the Chehalis; J. O. Benwell, a commission merchant of this city; P. G. Shallcross, a commission merchant of this city, and a representative of British capitalists; R. N. Rich of Victoria, a friend of Shallcross; and C. A. Doan, engineer of the Chehalis.

**Tide Was Swift.**

When the Chehalis entered the narrows at the entrance the Burrard inlet the strongly flowing incoming tide swung her across the channel. The steamer Princess Victoria, following close behind, crashed into the Chehalis and cut the tug in two before the speed of the steamer could be checked. The Princess was traveling at a rate of 19 knots, and the Chehalis at eight knots, when the collission occurred. The Chehalis was struck amidships and all on board thrown into the water. The Princess immediately stopped, threw over life preservers, and lowered five boats, which cruised about for an hour picking up the six survivors. It is doubtful if the bodies of any missing can be recovered, so strong is the current at the scene of the accident.

### PANAMA CANAL BIDS.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Treasury officials in going over Panama Canal bond bids today ascertained that one bid for $5,000,000 at $103.87 had been misplaced. It was found among bids of a lower figure. The discovery of this bid will fix the line between the successful and unsuccessful bidders at about $103.85. This bid is one of several that were filed by Samuel Byerly, of New York. The great bulk of the bonds go to Eastern banks.

### WIRELESS AT WORK 600 MILE FROM THE POLE

DANES ISLAND, Spitzenbergen (by wireless telegraphy to Hammerfest, Norway), July 21.—Wireless communication has been opened within 600 miles of the Pole, via Hammerfest. Everything is progressing favorably at Camp Wellman. The balloon-house is under construction. Walter Wellman, leader of the Wellman-Chicago Record Herald Expedition, hopes to start on his aerial voyage toward the Pole by the middle of August.

### INDIANS EXCITED BY DESECRATION OF GRAVES

CRESCENT CITY, Cal., July 21.—C. R. Cuisno, a prominent merchant of this city, together with Eli Charters and Allen Baird, were arrested yesterday on the charge of violation of sepulchre. They are charged with robbing the graves of 35 Indians, for the purpose of securing relics and valuables, buried with the body. Many Indians are in town, but although they are excited no trouble is expected as they show a disposition to let the law take its course.

### RESULTS ON THE DIAMOND TODAY.

**Pacific Coast League.**

At Seattle—Portland 6, Seattle 0.
At Oakland—Fresno 1, Oakland 4.
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles 1, San Francisco 3.

**Northwest League.**

At Butte—Butte 10, Tacoma 4.
At Spokane 4, Gray's Harbor 6.

## TO PROMOTE PEACE

### Inter-Parliamentary Union Meets in London.

### MANY NATIONS REPRESENTED

**Delegates Represent Parliaments of Twenty Countries—United States Has Delegates—Bryan There—Arbitration Discussed.**

LONDON, July 21.—The fourteenth conference of the inter-parliamentary union, organized to promote the arbitration of peace, opens on Monday in the Royal Gallery of the Parliament building. The delegates represent the parliaments of twenty countries, including Russia and Mexico, and many of the Central and South American republics which have heretofore not participated in the conferences. The union extends a specially cordial welcome to Russians as representing the world's youngest legislature. The United States has a dozen delegates, under the leadership of Congressman Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, including Theodore O. Burton of Ohio; John Sharp Williams of Mississippi; Ebenezer Hill of Connecticut; Ollie M. James of Kentucky; David L. Granger of Rhode Island; Henry M. Goldfogle of New York, and William J. Bryan, as a former member of the United States House of Representatives. The most important business of the conference centers around two propositions of Bartholdt, submitted in behalf of the American delegation to the Brussels conference of 1905.

The first proposes an international congress and the second a model arbitration treaty, to be submitted to the next conference of the Hague. The reports of the two committees appointed at Brussels just issued favor both propositions with certain modifications. The arbitration treaty is favored as it represents a compromise between the proposals of Bartholdt and those of Ernest Von Plenor, formerly Austrian minister of commerce, and makes arbitration or any appeal to the Hague committee obligatory in a number of specified cases. It excludes any question affecting vital interests, of national independence or sovereign authority. The Americans insisted upon the specification of these features in order to meet the objections of the American senate to granting an executive unlimited authority to arbitrate.