

## U'REN NOT CANDIDATE

WOULD LIKE TO BE UNITED STATES SENATOR BUT HE WILL NOT RUN.

## HIS TIME IS TAKEN UP

Not Affiliated With Any Candidate And Proposes to Devote Attention to Matters That Concern People of Oregon.

W. S. U'ren is not a candidate for United States Senator, nor will he be. He frankly says that the job appeals to him, but Mr. U'ren will be busy in his effort to secure the adoption of laws proposed by the Peoples Power League between now and the June election.

He is not supporting Mr. C. E. Hayes, who so far is the only candidate who openly favors Statement No. 1, but he will not oppose C. E. Hayes, and he will not oppose Fulton, who does not support Statement No. 1. Conditions have changed since two years ago, when Mr. U'ren worked like a Trojan to bring about the nomination and election of Johnathan Bourne. At that time there was only one candidate in the field in support of Statement No. 1, and there was a vacancy in the Senate, so far as the Republican party was concerned. Mr. U'ren was asked if he would be a candidate for the United States Senate and said:

"No, though I would like very much to have the office, because of the opportunity it offers for work in extending the initiative and referendum to national law making. It is impossible to realize the dreams of equal rights in our declaration of independence until special privilege is abolished; particularly special privileges in land, special privilege in money, special privilege in taxation by the tariff and other methods.

"The politicians cannot abolish special privileges, but when the people of the United States have power to make laws and amend the constitution without the consent of Congress or the Supreme Court, and at the same time neither Congress nor the Supreme Court can make or break laws in opposition to the peoples' will, they will destroy more special privilege in ten years than all the political parties, politicians and office holders have been able to cut off since the Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock.

"But for this campaign it seems very clear to me and to nearly all my friends and counselors that my duty is to work for the nomination and election to the legislature of candidates who pledge themselves without reserve to obey the instructions the people give at the June election; also I want to advocate the measures proposed by the Peoples Power League."

"Are you going to take an active part in the coming campaign?" Mr. U'ren was asked.

"Yes, as active as I am able to. I want to help to show the voters of Oregon that they may safely trust themselves with power; American history proves this, and proves just as clearly that they cannot safely trust any candidate who is willing to put his own judgment and power or the judgment and power of his political party, above the will of the people on any question, from the election of a precinct constable to the choice of a United States Senator.

"Fifty years ago the Democrats sought to put their party above the people, and I believe there is a lesson for us in Oregon, as Republicans, in the history of the Democratic party since that time. My faith is strong that the Republic of Oregon will nominate candidates who are willing to trust the people and obey their instructions. With such men on our ticket, the people will trust the Republicans this year as they have for many years past."

When asked if he would support Mr. C. E. Hayes for the nomination for United States Senator, Mr. U'ren said:

"I do not expect to make any special effort for the nomination of any candidate for the United States Senate. My friends generally believe we can do more effective work for Statement No. 1 without being closely identified with any candidate for the Senate. Our work will be principally for the preserving and increasing the peoples' power. The all important question is not who shall be the Senator, but who shall select the Senator, the people or the politicians."

## BROWNELL WILL GO FREE.

Government Will Dismiss the Indictment Against Him.

The indictment against George C. Brownell is to be dismissed. This action on the part of Special Prosecutor Henry is due to the fact that Henry Meldrum, who was caught in the dragnet of the former land cases, while United States Surveyor-General, has admitted to Henry that he forged the name of Brownell to field notes, and it was on these field notes that Brownell was indicted. Brownell testified that Hall held the forged field notes over his head to force Brownell to retire as a candidate for United States District Attorney and release Senators Mitchell and Fulton from

their pledge to him and recommended Hall for reappointment to the position. Henry's purpose in having Meldrum confess to the forgeries is twofold; it will dispose of the case against Brownell and will also tend to prove that Brownell's testimony was not secured through an immunity bath. In other words, Henry will be killing two birds with one stone and dispose of the Brownell case while trying an entirely different one.

How Meldrum's confession connects Hall with the conspiracy to fence Government land in Eastern Oregon is not apparent, but it will have the effect of wiping a stain off Brownell's character and enable him to re-enter the political game with good grace. The defense, however, opposed the introduction of Meldrum's testimony on the ground that he was serving time.

## MR. GARY VISITS SCHOOLS.

New Buildings Going Up at Welch's, Where District Was Divided.

County School Superintendent Gary has returned from a three days' visit to many of the Clackamas County schools, including Carus, Eldorado, Liberal, Molalla, Teasie Creek, Willhoit, Marquam, Yoder, Oak Lawn, Marks Prairie, Lone Elder and District No. 91. He found some of the schools doing excellent work. Two new buildings will be erected this Spring at Welch's, where the district is No. 113 and the officers are: John Buchaltz, John I. McIntyre, J. A. O'Dell, directors; L. E. Palmer, clerk.

## COUNTY DEMOCRATS ARE MAKING READY

WILL HOLD THEIR BIENNIAL BANQUET DURING LATTER PART OF FEBRUARY.

Clackamas County Democrats, sanguine over the prospects of re-electing Sheriff Beatie, and hopeful of placing other men in office, gathered up the cords of their organization Saturday in the office of O. D. Eby, and held an informal meeting of the County Central Committee. The attendance was good and political matters were discussed at some length and an adjournment was taken to Saturday, February 8, at 10 o'clock, when the committee will determine upon a date for the biennial banquet, which was such an attractive feature two years ago.

It has not yet been decided as to the manner of choosing delegates to the state convention in Portland, and of the members present at Saturday's meeting the sentiment was about evenly divided as to whether the delegates should be named by the Central Committee or whether a regular county convention should be called and state delegates elected in the old way. While no decision was reached it is very possible that the delegates will be named at the banquet, which will be held during the latter part of February or early in March. In addition to the candidacy of Sheriff Beatie for re-election the name of Lane Gribble, of Mackeburg, is prominently mentioned in connection with the office of County Clerk.

## CONVENTION IN MULTONOMAH.

But Republicans Will Not Favor Indorsement of Candidates.

The Republican City and County Central Committee last night adopted a resolution calling for a mass convention of three delegates from each of the three precincts in Multnomah County and this resolution was amended to the effect that the committee does not favor the indorsement of candidates by the convention. The resolution calling for the mass convention was bitterly fought and just as stubbornly supported, and when it came to a final vote, those in favor of the resolution won out by two votes, the result standing 24 in favor of and 22 against the resolution.

The discussion on the resolution was lengthy, nearly every committeeman present presenting his views. About half of those present saw in the resolution a return to the old convention system, and a movement to violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the direct primary law. W. W. Banks spoke against the adoption of the resolution, but when the vote was taken and he found that the resolution had been adopted, he moved that the action be made unanimous, which was done.

## SALMON TURNED INTO RIVER.

Water Shut Out of Flume at Cazadero and Hatchery Operations Stop.

W. W. Smith, superintendent of the State Hatchery at Cazadero, has been forced to discontinue operations, and last Saturday turned out all the salmon fry at the station, numbering about 500,000. These fish had been fed about six weeks, and measured from 1 1/2 to 2 inches in length. One of the gates of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company was broken, and this necessitated the water being shut out of the flume. During the season Mr. Smith took 2,500,000 Chinook salmon eggs, and shipped 1,535,000 to the Salmon River station, and the remainder were hatched at Cazadero.

## Ballard Estate Probated.

J. R. Kelso, by his attorney, G. E. Hayes, filed a petition in the probate court for letters of administration of the estate of Cyrus K. Ballard, deceased, and the court made an order granting the petition. The estimated value of the estate is \$1,800.

## SIDELIGHTS THROWN ON OREGON POLITICS

Former Senator From Clackamas County Tells Jury in Land Fraud Case That His Name Was Forged to Affidavits.

The Oregon land fraud cases took a new turn Friday, when George C. Brownell, for 12 years State Senator from Clackamas County, was placed on the stand by Special Prosecutor Henry in the Hall-Mays conspiracy case. Mr. Brownell testified that at the session of the Legislature in 1903 he received the promise of Senators Mitchell and Fulton that he would be appointed United States Attorney to succeed Hall on July 1, 1903. But after Steiwer voted for Fulton for Senator at that session, Brownell asserted that he was satisfied that neither Fulton nor Mitchell nor Hall, who had apparently consented to Brownell's appointment, believed he (Brownell) was ever to be appointed to the office. Influenced by the repeated insinuations of Hall regarding the evidence Inspector Greene possessed to have against Brownell, and the suggestions of Hall that the best thing for him (Brownell) to do was to withdraw from the contest for District Attorney and run for Congressman or some other office, Brownell said he retired and indorsed Hall for reappointment in connection with Brownell's testimony the famous Mitchell-Fulton letter, dated January 18, 1904, in which Brownell and his law partner, Campbell, were promised immunity from prosecution, was introduced by the Government.

There was also introduced the proposed affidavit prepared by Hall in January, 1905, and submitted to Brownell for his signature. Brownell did not sign the affidavit which exonerated Hall from all charges of intimidation and threats of indicting Brownell. It was proposed by Hall to present the affidavit, together with other testimonials in his behalf, to the President to effect his reinstatement to the office from which he had been removed on December 31, 1904, on the personal recommendation of Henry.

Following the adjournment of the 1903 session, however, Brownell testified that he had several talks with Hall, relating to the United States Attorney's office. "While I had the secret promise of Senator Mitchell that he would support me for the office, still I was suspicious and did not think it was really intended that I should get the place," followed the witness. "I believed someone was trying to hoodoo me in connection with the District Attorneyship. In one of these visits with Hall, he showed me some field notes I was charged with acknowledging improperly in connection with some surveys. At that time he told me that Inspector Greene was going to make some report and was apt to make some trouble for me.

"At that time Hall waited until his deputy, W. W. Banks, had left the office, and then he took the field notes out of the safe and showed me where I had apparently certified to the papers as notary public.

"But those signatures are a forgery," shouted Brownell, "for I never signed them. As to the genuineness of the signatures, I am willing to submit it to any bank cashier in the City of Portland. I have in my possession a written confession from the man who did forge my signature.

"At the time I talked with Hall and he showed me the field notes, I thought the signature was mine, for I had signed a great many such papers. I first discovered that I had not signed the papers exhibited by Hall, when H. L. Patterson called my attention to the forgeries some time in 1904 or the latter part of 1903, at any rate, subsequent to the date of my indictment.

"I can't tell in detail what was discussed between Hall and me at that time. Hall was a politician and so was I and you know what happens when two politicians get together. But Hall did state in substance this: He said Inspector Greene was after me, that Greene had run across the apparently genuine field note signatures in the Surveyor-General's office, and had asked Hall to bring the matter up for investigation before a grand jury. Hall said that he was trying to stave that investigation off. When the subject of United States Attorney was being discussed he said there was no use for me trying to get the place, for if an investigation should be made of the complaint by Greene, whether or not an indictment should be returned against me, I could not make it. He advised that I get out of the fight for District Attorney and stay out and run for Congress or some other thing hanging around that I could get easily.

"After Mitchell and Fulton returned to Washington in 1903, following Fulton's election, I had another talk with Hall about October, 1903, in relation to the office of United States Attorney. Hall wanted me to write a letter to the members of the delegation indorsing him for reappointment. I wrote such a letter, withdrawing as a candidate, and recommended that Hall be retained.

"Hall never stood me right up and threatened me specifically with prosecution, but he did tell me that Greene would surely have me indicted and the best thing for me to do was to stand in and I would be protected. He told me that Senator Mitchell and

State Senator Mays needed him (Hall) in office worse than I did. This letter was sent either to the delegation or was addressed to Fulton personally, but I would not be certain, for I wrote a great many letters about that time. In fact, I used to be a great letter writer," added the witness, amid laughter.

"At another time Hall said that he understood that I was trying to fix it up so that Campbell, my former law partner, could get the appointment. Following this conversation and after the grand jury, Hall came to Oregon City with his friend, George Sorenson. Hall came to my office, while Sorenson either stood downstairs or visited the land office, which was then located at Oregon City. This was the latter part of December, 1903, or early in January, 1904, and Hall told me he was going to Washington. He said that he wanted a showdown on the District Attorneyship. If I remember correctly, I wrote a letter both to Mitchell and Fulton, and also to the delegation, in which I said it would be better for me to drop out of the race; that Mitchell was getting into close quarters politically and that it would be better for Hall to remain in the office for the assistance he could render Mitchell. I asked the members of the delegation to support Mr. Hall.

"I was in no way a candidate for District Attorney after January, 1904. After Hall went out of the office, and subsequent to the time the indictment was returned against me, I had another talk with Hall at his office in the Chamber of Commerce building, when he showed me a proposed affidavit he wished me to sign. Hall said he wanted to use the affidavit with the President to secure his reappointment. I took the proposed affidavit home with me and promised Hall I would sign it if it correctly stated the facts, but it did not and I never signed it.

"I knew I was up against it, regardless of what Hall would do, if Greene reported the matter for investigation, I was knocked out, anyway. It was this knowledge that governed my action in withdrawing from the contest. Hall had stated specifically that Greene was trying to have me indicted and told me that he (Hall) would protect me from Greene. The day Hall showed me the field notes in his office, he cautioned me particularly against going to Henry and telling him anything about the affair. He said that if Henry found out about it, it would be all off with me. This happened after Puter was convicted and before Hall was removed from office and while the grand jury was in session.

"Is it true that you were a candidate for Congress, that you really wanted to be Congressman?" was the first question from Judge Webster, who conducted the cross-examination. "Of course, I did," was the reply. "I would like to be President of the United States. Any man generally wishes to embrace every opportunity politically and otherwise that is presented to him. That is human nature. Of course, I wanted to go to Congress."

"I would judge from your conversation that you are a candidate for any good thing that comes along," commented the attorney for the defense.

"Well, to be honest about it, Judge, I have been associated intimately with Multnomah County politics and it has been my experience that a man does not always get what he wants."

"I have always been a candidate. After Fulton was elected and the Legislature had adjourned in the winter of 1903, I returned to Clackamas County and got a Congressional delegation pledged to myself and went to Eugene in the following April to the Congressional convention and became a candidate for Congressman. It has been my experience that in politics if a man gets anything at all he wants to have as many strings out as possible at the same time and he might be able to land something. I was not a real serious candidate in the sense that I expected to get the nomination, but I wanted the honor of being the choice of the delegation from my own county. If Hermann could not make it I thought possibly lightning might strike me. My name, however, did not go before the convention, and if it was considered at all it was at a secret caucus.

"I would have taken the appointment of United States Attorney, but I never believed that it was intended to give me the place. I have helped to elect a number of United States Senators and all I ever got was promises. I was in that position I would have taken the United States Attorneyship or Congressman if either had come my way and in that sense only was I a candidate.

"Hall was too diplomatic a man to tell me that he would indict me. But he did tell me that Greene was after me and was insisting that the grand jury make an investigation and that is all there was to it. Hall did not threaten me directly with an indictment, but said he would protect me from Greene.

"I have known of men being indicted on perjured testimony and was on such testimony that my indictment

was secured. Of course, I did not know what evidence Hall had against me, for I had certified to innumerable field notes and applications for survey and I might have attested some of these records when the person was not present. In fact, I conducted a sort of political employment agency in Clackamas County and tried to get a job for every man who wanted one. But I am satisfied now that the Government never possessed any testimony on which justly to indict me.

"Yes, I expected the support of Hall in my candidacy for Congress, but I have many times expected more than that and never got it. So far as protection is concerned, I have never asked for protection from any jury; the only protection I have ever wanted was from any indictment that might be trumped up and which would ruin me as a public man.

"Hall had promised me protection from Greene. His insinuations were full of that inference. I was indicted February 8, 1905, on a charge of subornation of perjury, but I am absolutely innocent of the charge and would not ask, neither would I accept immunity from the Government. All I ask is for a fair, square deal and a square trial.

"In August, 1905, I had a conversation with W. J. Burns, of the Government Secret Service, who informed me that the Government officials suspected that I was connected with the Oregon land-fraud. He asked me for all of the correspondence I had on the subject, including the letters I had

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## OFFICIALS CONFER WITH COUNCILMEN

TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES WILL REMOVE POLES FROM MAIN STREET.

Division Superintendent J. W. Gilkyson and Harrison Allen, of Portland, representing the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company and Franklin T. Griffith, appearing for the Portland General Electric Company, held a conference in the council chamber Friday with Mayor Carl, City Attorney Campbell and Councilmen Andrew Campbell and Pope, the special committee appointed to take charge of the negotiations relative to the removal of the poles and wires of the companies from Main street, under provisions of the underground wire ordinance, passed by the council nearly a year ago. At that time the companies were advised that their poles and wires would have to be removed from Main street before March 1 of this year.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has only one wire crossing Main street and this will be removed, and the Postal Telegraph Cable Company has no wires on Main street. It is considered likely that the Portland General Electric Company and the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company will remove their poles and wires from poles on Water street and Railroad avenue, securing from the council permission to place poles on these thoroughfares. In this manner the expense of laying wires underground will not have to be met. The council is not disposed to be harsh in this matter, providing the companies interested will show good faith.

## SOCIALISTS MEET SUNDAY.

It is Questionable Whether They Will Place a Ticket in the Field.

The Clackamas County Socialists will hold a meeting next Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Knapp's Hall, and at that time will probably decide whether or not to place a ticket in the field at next June's election. A few of the members of the party have been bearing the brunt of carrying the organization and unless more of the Socialists show a disposition to take part in the work of the party, it is not likely that a complete ticket will be nominated, although Secretary Howard states that it is certain that some of the principal officers will be filled on the ballot. The meeting is purely for organization work and a speaker from Portland will be present and deliver an address.

## Meeting at Oak Grove.

The next meeting of the Oak Grove Improvement Association will be held Thursday, February 5, in the evening, and addresses will be made by Tom Richardson, secretary of the Portland Commercial Club, and W. L. Crissey, secretary of the Oregon Dairymen's Association. A large attendance is expected.

## Lumber Company Incorporates.

The Oleson Lumber Company has filed articles of incorporation, with Charles Oleson, C. M. Swanson and C. G. Younger as incorporators. The principal office of the concern will be in Clackamas County and the capital stock is placed at \$5,000, divided into 50 shares, with a par value of \$100 each. It is the purpose of the company to conduct a general lumber and logging business.

## Foster Lectures in Baptist Church.

C. Henry Foster delivered his lecture on "Historical Spots of the Old World" Tuesday night in the First Baptist Church, to a large and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Foster returned six weeks ago from a 25,000-mile trip around the world, and the lecture was the result of his experiences and travels. His talk was profusely illustrated with stereopticon views and was very entertaining. The financial results of the lecture were beneficial.

## CONTROL OF OGLE MINES

TIMBER SPECULATORS TRYING TO GET POSSESSION OF MUCH VALUABLE PROPERTY.

## BUT COMPANY RESISTS

Hard Fight Will be Made Against Attempt to File Timber Application on Land That is Known to Be Mineral.

An effort is being made through the United States Land Office at Portland to obtain possession of valuable mining claims in the Ogle Mountain district by filing a timber claim on the south half of the south half of section 9, in township 3 south, range 4 east. This property is located in Clackamas County, just over the boundary of Marion, and vigorous opposition will be interposed against the attempt to gain control of the property.

The first attempt was made a few weeks ago, when J. W. Draper, an attorney of Portland, acting for another person, filed an application to select 240 acres in the south half of section 9 as state school land. The statutes permit application to be made to the state, and the next movement is for the state to notify the United States Land Office of the selection, and after it has been allowed, to sell to the original applicant. When the application was made the usual method of publication was followed, and the printed notice came under the eye of Attorney Eby, of this city, and he immediately consulted the officers of the Ogle Mountain Mining Company, who directed him to file a protest with the state land board. He did this, setting forth the fact that the land was purely mineral land. Evidence was furnished to the board, along with a map of the district and the survey, and as a result there was a hearing in Salem and the state relinquished the application.

Last week a timber application was filed, embracing 160 acres, and while the claim does not embrace the stamp mill and other machinery of the company, it does include valuable claims of not only the Ogle Mountain Mining Company, but of other persons as well. The Latourettes, of this city, have mining claims in the territory embraced in the timber application, and there are also mining properties in the north half of section 9, where two timber claims have been taken and passed to patent some years ago. It is believed that those who have heretofore filed on mining claims in the north half of section 9, will resort to the courts to have patents revoked and set aside.

While an applicant for a timber claim has to swear that the land is more or less suitable for its timber and stone than for agricultural purposes, he also has to take an oath that there is not embraced in the property any vein or lode of precious metals.

The Ogle Mountain Mining Company has expended about \$40,000 in the development of the mineral resources in its claims in Eastern Clackamas and its officers have no fear that the government will permit the timber filings to stand.

## CHURCH ASSISTS OLD WILLAMETTE

The annual rally in behalf of Willamette University was held Sunday night in the Methodist Episcopal Church and was well attended. Much enthusiasm was manifested over the prospects of the institution, and an offering netted \$40 for the school. Several interesting talks were made, and Mrs. Eva Emery Dye spoke on "The Development of Methodism Leading to the Founding of Willamette University." B. Lee Paget, of Oak Grove, talked on the work of the university, and of the \$100,000 fund that was recently raised, and also the new \$50,000 building on the campus, donated by A. E. Eaton, of La Grande. Special music was rendered and the rally was thoroughly enjoyed.

## LOOSE COINS IN BOXES.

Failure of Rural Patrons to Buy Stamps is Hard for Carriers.

Postmaster T. P. Randall desires to call attention to the practice of some patrons of rural delivery of placing loose coins in their boxes each time they desire to dispatch letters instead of supplying themselves with postage in advance of their needs.

This practice imposes undue hardship on rural carriers in removing loose coins from boxes and delays them on the service of their routes.

The postmaster, therefore, urgently requests that patrons of rural delivery provide themselves and keep on hand a supply of stamps consistent with and in advance of their needs. It is also very desirable that rural patrons place in their mail boxes small detachable cups of wood or tin in which to place coins, when necessary, in purchasing supplies of stamps.