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FRIEND OF FAIR

Governor Pardee Making Active Efforts.

WANTS STATE BUILDING

California Legislators Respond Favorably on Appropriation.

INDIVIDUAL EXHIBIT SPACE

This Will Be In Addition to $20,000 Already Provided and the Golden State Display at the St. Louis Fair.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 29.—(Special.)—Since his visit to Oregon in August Governor Pardee has been an enthusiastic friend of the Lewis and Clark Exposition and has sought actively to promote sentiment favorable to it in this state. Immediately after the election he addressed a personal letter to each member of the coming Legislature asking for his views upon a proposal to appropriate $70,000 for the purpose of erecting and furnishing a California state building, this in addition to the sum of $20,000 appropriated by the last Legislature, also in addition to the California exhibit at St. Louis, which is to be sent to Portland.

The Governor has already received replies from many of the Legislators, all of whom declare themselves favorable to the Governor's proposal. The opinion of the Governor, with that of the members of the Legislature who have thus far spoken, is that California should have an individual exhibit in its own building. The number of favorable answers already received from members of the coming Legislature gives practical assurance that the money for a state building on a liberal scale will be provided and it is probable that the Governor will order the erection of such a building upon the credit of the state.

There is no question about the friendly sentiment of California towards the Lewis and Clark Exposition or of the willingness of the state to do everything which good neighborship demands.

HEADQUARTERS IN PORTLAND

Exposition Staffworkers in St. Louis Are Recalled.

Within the next two weeks all Exposition business will be transacted directly from Portland headquarters. All members of the Exposition staff now operating in St. Louis were telegraphed yesterday to close up their affairs at the Missouri metropolis without delay and return here.

This order will bring here Director of Concessions John A. Wakefield, Director of Exhibits Henry E. Dosch, C. H. McIsaac, assistant to Colonel Dosch, and Oskar Huber, director of works. President Goode will probably remain for the closing work at St. Louis and return with the members of his staff.

The impending end of the St. Louis Exposition, which occurs tomorrow, and the great success in gaining exhibitors and concessionaires is responsible for the issuance of the important order at this time. As already announced, Colonel Dosch has secured an army of exhibitors, while the concessions department has secured the more desirable St. Louis concessionaires, with their unequaled amusement attractions, which will adorn the Trail.

Simultaneous with the return of the St. Louis staff, which should be by December 15, at the very latest, will be noted the advance guard of exhibitors and concessionaires of the larger Exposition enterprises. Some of these will accompany their exhibits and property to Portland to place them in storage until needed. Others will come for the purpose of starting work on their displays, which will require several months' time to perfect.

With the end of the St. Louis Fair and the return of the Lewis and Clark staff will begin the greatest activity of the pre-Exposition period.

FINE PAINTINGS TO BE ON VIEW

Royal Italian Art Galleries to Send Their Treasures to Portland.

Some of the finest paintings of the famous royal Italian art galleries are to be brought to the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Italy recently announced that the display of that nation was not to be inferior to any, and, after making a large application for exhibit space in the Foreign Exhibits building, the Italian Exposition Commission decided to have some of the rarest creations of Italian art at the fine arts display brought to Portland.

V. Zeggio, who was appointed Italian Commissioner-General to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, has left for Venice, for the purpose of making selections of the brilliant masterpieces which have had great influence upon the world of art and culture. Just what productions he will be allowed to select from or which will be decided upon cannot be said at this time, although some of the rarest painting executed since the Renaissance occupy the royal Italian galleries, and there can be little doubt but that some of the old masters will be represented in the exhibit. The paintings will be brought under special guards owing to their immense value. Any of the creations of an old master is easily worth vastly more on a strictly cash basis than the finest exhibit building, so that the care that will have to be taken of a dozen or more of these valuable paintings is easily apparent.

STATE COMMISSION'S FINANCES

Expenditures to Date Are $257,028—St. Louis Exhibit Cost $44,508.

The monthly financial statement of the Lewis and Clark State Commission was issued yesterday by Secretary E. C. Giltner. The total expenditures to the present time are $257,028.81. For the past month $46,767.02 has been spent, of which amount $2,532.35 was expended at St. Louis in maintaining the Oregon exhibit at that place, and $43,134.67 was spent in Portland, covering the first payments on a number of the exhibit buildings which are rapidly nearing completion. Final payment was made on the foreign exhibits building, the total cost of which was $52,828.

The total cost of Oregon's participation in the St. Louis exposition to the present time has been $44,508.58, including the cost of the Oregon State Building and all expenses attendant upon placing and maintaining a full exhibit.

Will Work for Sunday Closing.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 29.—(Special.)—The Evangelical Alliance of St. Louis, at its regular meeting today, decided to assist the ministers of Portland, Or., in a movement to close the gates on Sundays at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The matter was introduced by letter from Rev. J. H. Leiper, of Portland, secretary of the Southwest Sabbath Association. The letter was addressed to Rev. A. M. Campbell, a former acquaintance of Mr. Leiper. Mr. Leiper stated that the Portland ministers of different denominations would meet next Monday morning and before that time desire some expression as to Sunday closing from the clergy of St. Louis. The Evangelical Alliance adopted a resolution which concludes as follows:

"We join most heartily with the Ministerial Association of Portland in its efforts to secure for the Lewis and Clark Exposition the closing of the gates on the sabbath."

Coins for Christmas Gifts.

Christmas is to bring an increased activity in the sale of Lewis and Clark souvenir coins. Communications have been received in numbers from jewelers in different parts of the West asking for from five to 100 coins to be used as Christmas presents. The coins make an excellent tie or scarf pin and should prove popular as Christmas gifts.

The sale, up to the present, has not been as heavy as might be expected. The total number sold, up to yesterday, was 7500, the cash returns being approximately $15,000.

Exhibits Enter Free of Duty.

A telegram was received from President Goode by Secretary Reed yesterday stating that the order of the United States Government lifting duty charges from all imports for the Lewis and Clark exposition had gone into effect. All exhibitors from foreign countries may now send their wares to Portland without paying a cent of entrance fee to the custom officials, although the strictest regulations will be enforced to see that the order is not taken advantage of by smugglers.

SAY HE TRIED TO SELL VOTES

Coloradans Declare Challenger Offered to Control Family for $5.

DENVER, Nov. 29.—The taking of testimony was continued today in the contempt cases before the Supreme Court, wherein Democratic officials and ward leaders are accused of violating the Supreme Court order appointing special watchers on election day. Several of the defendants were on the witness stand, including Frank Kratke, Chief License Inspector. Both Kratke and Alderman Michael Mahoney denied having shown any discourtesy to the Supreme Court watchers, thus refuting the testimony given yesterday. They also denied that Alfred Weimer was forced out of the polling booth because he asked for a second ballot upon discovering that the one he had handed him was already marked.

Kratke and Mahoney, as well as other witnesses, said Weimer was told by the judges to mark the ballot as he saw fit before scratching out the writing already upon it. Weimer became angry, according to the witnesses, and left the polling place in a huff. Kratke, Edward O'Mailia, Charles Kofsky and other witnesses also swore there was no repeating as far as they knew in Precinct 8 of the Fifth Ward.

City and County Clerk Julius Aichelle testified that no such name as Dowd appeared on the registration and poll books of that precinct. It was alleged by the Republicans that Dowd was a resident of the precinct, and would swear to having voted repeatedly upon solicitation of the Democratic workers, if he was granted immunity from arrest. The court declined to give the guarantee.

A feature of the testimony today was the statement of Kratke that Oscar Anderson, who served as a Republican challenger, a resident of Precinct 8 of Ward 5, had come to him on election day and offered to vote his entire family for the Democratic ticket for the sum of $5. Previous to this Anderson had denied having made any such offer. The prosecution rested its case this morning after taking the testimony of several new witnesses and recalling others who were on the stand yesterday. The main trend of their evidence was that there was wholesale repeating by Democrats in Precinct 8 of Ward 5.

TO TEST COURT'S JURISDICTION

Habeas Corpus Proceedings for Denver Men Held for Election Frauds.

DENVER, Nov. 29.—Representing the Democratic State Central Committee, Attorney E. F. Richardson has left this city for St. Louis, where he will apply to Judge Thayer, of the United States District Court of Appeals, for writs of habeas corpus for Thomas Shepardson, Peter Miller and Michael Dowd, prisoners in the Denver County Jail under sentence or contempt of the Supreme Court of this state in disregarding its orders at the late election.

"We wish to test the jurisdiction of the Colorado Supreme Court in this matter," said Milton Smith, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in reference to the proposed proceedings in the Federal Court.

Attorney John M. Waldron has also departed for St. Louis to contest the motion that is to be made by Mr. Richardson.

Iowa's Official Vote.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 29.—The official vote of Iowa was canvassed today by the Executive Council, and the result follows: Roosevelt, 307,907; Parker, 149,141; Swallow, 11,601; Debs, 14,947; Watson, 2207; Roosevelt's plurality over Parker, 158,766.

Returns in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 29.—The average vote for National Electors on the Republican ticket was 245,138 and the Democratic average was 164,550, making the average Republican majority 80,588.

LEADS MISS LEITER TO ALTAR

Captain Campbell, of British Army, Weds American Heiress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Miss Nancy Carver Leiter, the second daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter, of Chicago, and Major Colin Powie Campbell, of the British Army, were married today at the residence of the bride's mother. The Earl of Suffolk was best man and Miss Daisy Leiter attended her sister. Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, of this city, officiated at the service.

DANE IS WINNER

Nelson Decisively Defeats Corbett.

SECONDS HAVE TO SAVE HIM

Sponge Is Thrown Up in the Tenth Round.

MILLING FAST AT ALL TIMES

Fight at Bay City Is the Greatest Witnessed Between Little Men in Years—Victor Will Meet Britt Next Month.

"Battling" Nelson is a new star in the fistic skies. A year ago he was a Chicago scrub preliminary fighter. He first came into prominence last year, when he knocked out Spider Welsh in 17 rounds in Salt Lake. Martin Canole next fell before him in 16 rounds. Nelson startled the pugilistic world early in the present year by giving Hanlon a terrible whipping in San Francisco. The police stopped the fight in the nineteenth round. On Labor day, the Dane got the decision over Herrera in a 20-round mixup in Butte.

WOODWARD'S PAVILION, San Francisco, Nov. 29.—In the greatest fight witnessed between little men in years "Battling Nelson," of Chicago, won from "Young Corbett," of Denver, in 10 rounds. From the tap of the gong until Corbett's seconds threw up the sponge Nelson was master of the situation at every stage of the game. His infighting was a revelation and the most brilliant ever witnessed in any ring here. For the last three rounds of the fight Corbett was as helpless as a baby, but he wobbled around groggily and gamely until the repeated calls from around the house to stop the fight caused Harry Tuthill to enter the ring. The fight was over, and the new man is in line to vanquish Jimmy Britt.

The story of the fight is simply told. Corbett entered the ring at 9:45 almost unnoticed, owing to the presence of a gaudily-attired negro whom Announcer Billy Jordan introduced as Count Bisrial, champion Graeco-Roman wrestler of the world. "Battling Nelson" entered five minutes later.

Although it was not a championship affair, the tense stillness of the big house as the men squared up to each other showed the deep interest taken in the event.

Nelson Surprises the House.

Both men showed extreme caution in the first round, there being an evident disposition to take each other's measure. Neither showed the slightest nervousness. In the second Nelson went right at his man, winning the cheers of the house. The milling was fast, and Corbett looked at bit dazed, but wore a contemptuous smile. Corbett was bleeding at the nose when he went to his corner. Nelson surprised the house by his brilliant infighting.

Corbett was bleeding freely at the end of the third round. The next two rounds showed some of the fastest milling seen in any ring. Nelson continually forced Corbett to the ropes and beat him badly with short arm blows. "Keep away from him," continually yelled Corbett's seconds. They began to realize that the Chicago lad was the superior of the man who was supposed to be a master at infighting, but Corbett always came back swift and hard when away at arm's length. Then the grueling work of Nelson began to tell. Corbett was between the ropes three-fourths of the time. He repeatedly missed uppercuts and swings that would have ended the fight at this stage had they landed.

The sixth was a furious round which ended in Nelson beating Corbett all over the ring. The crowd was growing wild. Nelson kept up the work in the seventh, beating Corbett until his face was streaming with blood. Corbett had but one chance—to lay for and land the punch for which he is famous—but he never got the chance. In the eighth Nelson even outboxed the Denver lad. He was all but out when the bell rang.

Corbett Loses Judgment.

The ninth was a terrible round. Corbett withstood blow after blow with marvelous endurance. "Keep away, keep away and use judgment," his seconds kept repeating. But Corbett missed again and again. He seemed to lose judgment, strength and every quality which had formerly gained him fame.

The cry of "stop the fight," was yelled from every part of the house, but it was not until the tenth that the butchering ended. Corbett wobbled around gamely, but was as helpless as a lame duck. Harry Tuthill then jumped into the ring and a great yell went up from the crowd. The fight was over.

Corbett, bathed in blood, and with a sickly smile, shook hands with the victor, and was then helped out of the ring. Nelson looked strong and was unmarked. He received the congratulations of scores of friends who crowded about him. After posing for the snapshot men, he was carried off on the shoulders of his smiling friends. The house gave him a tremendous ovation.

Pavilion Crowded to Danger Point.

The pavilion was jammed to the danger point. The taint of suspicion which has characterized some of the recent contests in this city was entirely absent in connection with tonight's battle, and interest was keen. This was shown by the betting. Notwithstanding the one-sidedness of the odds, the Corbett men giving 2 for 1, the speculation on the result was the heaviest of any contest since the Britt-Corbett battle nearly a year ago. Later in the evening the betting, owing to the weight of Nelson money, switched to the odds of 10 to 7. Bets were registered at even money that the ex-champion would dispose of his opponent in 12 to 15 rounds. Despite the disparity in the price, betting continued heavy up to the final moment. It is estimated that the receipts tonight will approximate $15,000.

While technically no championship title went with the winning end of tonight's fight, the fact that the victor will meet Jimmy Britt in this city next month for the world's feather-weight championship proved an incentive which greatly stimulated the efforts of the principals and impelled them to train to the limit. Corbett, in particular, underwent a very severe course of training. The former champion made no secret of the fact that his weight just previous to the conditioning process was 146 pounds, but by faithful and strenuous work that figure was systematically reduced and when the lads weighed in at 6 o'clock this evening Corbett's weight was at the figure previously agreed upon, namely, 130 pounds.

Nelson had been at the figure for days past, and at no time has there been any apprehension in regard to his making the weight. He failed to raise the beam at the 130 notch as he stepped on the scales. Corbett's seconds were Harry Tuthill, his manager; Frank McDonald, Billy Otts, Benny Carson and Tim McGrath. Nelson was seconded by Ted Murphy, Frank Rafael, Dan Danziger and Jack Kelley.

Cyclone Kelly knocked out George Adams in the second round of the first preliminary.

Jack Cordell, of San Francisco, was awarded the decision over Eddie Santry at the end of 10 rounds. The decision was very unpopular with the spectators.

CORBETT A GOOD LOSER.

He Says He Was Fairly Beaten—Nelson Sure He Can Defeat Britt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—After the fight Nelson said:

"Well, another short-ender brought home the money. Kind of fooled 'em, didn't I? At no stage of the fight was I in doubt of the result. Of course, in the first two or three sounds I was just feeling him out, but after the third had passed I knew I had him. Before the fight I said Corbett wasn't game. I take that back now. He is surely a game guy. What he took tonight showed it. I am not marked up a bit, and I am not hurt. Britt? Why, I'll win from Britt. He looks just like the rest of 'em to me, and I'll get him. I won a little over $2000 tonight outside of my share of the receipts."

Corbett said: "I was beaten fairly, that is all there is to it. I have really nothing to say. Let it go out to the world that I say I was fairly beaten by a man who is better than I am tonight. You know what I mean. There is no complaint from this side. We will always take our beatings with as good grace as we give it to others, and I would be the last man to detract from the other man's victory. He won, and he won fairly all the way. He is better than I am tonight."

James Britt said: "Nelson is one grand little fighter and I realize that when I fight him in December I have got to put up a better fight than I ever did before in my life. I have had my eyes opened.

(Concluded on Page 7.)

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather.

TODAY'S—Rain; high south, shifting to southwest winds.

YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 53 deg.; minimum, 42. Precipitation, none.

Russo-Japanese War.

Japanese are reported to have gained a great advantage at Port Arthur. Page 4.

Attackers are suffering heavy losses. Page 4.

Japanese attack against Rennenkampff's front on the Shakhe proves to have been the fiercest skirmish in weeks. Page 4.

Admiral Dewey declines to be member of North Sea Commission. Page 4.

Foreign.

Prominent Russian editor declares demand for a constitutional government will only delay reforms. Page 4.

Relative of Vanderbilts secures divorce from Turkish Count. Page 4.

Whites in German Southwest Africa are reported to be in great danger of being massacred. Page 4.

Domestic.

Roosevelt is likely to visit the South, and make it a point to meet the masses. Page 1.

Strikers at Ziegler, Ill., mines fire on town all night, and more troops are sent to the scene. Page 3.

Lawyer for creditors of Mrs. Chadwick declares one of notes she gave as collateral bears the signature of Carnegie; magnate declares he does not know the woman. Page 5.

Commercial and Marine.

Coffee market a puzzle to traders. Page 15.

Much speculative interest in stock market. Page 15.

Further break in Chicago wheat prices. Page 15.

Slump in wheat options at San Francisco. Page 15.

Liner Numantia arrives with cargo from Orient. Page 7.

O. R. & N. accepts Webfoot salvage offer. Page 7.

Pacific Coast.

Governor Pardee working for California state building at the Lewis and Clark Fair. Page 1.

Anniversary of the Whitman massacre celebrated at Walla Walla. Page 6.

Willamette Valley orchard produces immense crop of peerless apples. Page 6.

Pijes repudiates ante-election agreement to submit claims to business men's conference. Page 6.

Sports.

"Battling" Nelson defeats "Young Corbett," the sponge being thrown up in the tenth round. Page 1.

Portland and Vicinity.

Prosecution will close case against defendants in land-fraud trial today. Page 1.

Grand jury indicts W. E. Applegate for pool-selling. Page 16.

Bridge investigation committee needs an expert. Page 10.

Another arrest expected in incendiary fire case. Page 10.

William Gavin, brother of girl held up, is missing. Page 11.

Work of visiting nurses praised. Page 14.

Detectives arrest man charged with looting freight car. Page 11.

New electric line being surveyed from Gresham to the Columbia. Page 11.

Prosecution rests in trial of Major Ross. Page 14.

Three saloonkeepers arrested for selling liquor to boys. Page 10.

Contract for Celilo portage road will be let soon. Page 11.

Mayor Williams satirizes municipal reforms before Oregon Bar Association. Page 11.

NET IS TIGHTER

Strong Evidence In Land-Fraud Cases.

TRIAL NEARING ITS END

W. A. Richards Identifies Letter of Senator Mitchell.

ASKED CASES BE EXPEDITED

Mr. Hermann's Lapse of Memory Is Bridged Over—Experts Testify That Defendants Signed the Forged Affidavits.

W. A. Richards, commissioner of the General Land Office has come across the United States; has occupied the witness-stand at the land fraud trial for a few brief minutes; has identified a few papers and letters; has cleared up the little uncertainty left by the forgetfulness of Binger Hermann; has proved that Mr. Hermann's memory ought to have been better in regard to the letters offered as evidence and forgotten by him and has finished his business without the expected denouement or the explosion that was rumored.

Yesterday's trial lacked the startling disclosures hinted at when it was learned that Mr. Richards was to be a witness, but in its evenness it drew closer still the net around the defendants.

Trial Nears an End.

The trial is nearing an end, and the prosecution has stated that today will close its case. What the defense will do is a matter of doubt. It is not known what or how much testimony will be introduced in rebuttal. It is not thought that the defendants will trust themselves before the cross-examining fire of Mr. Heney who, it is said, spent two weeks in cross-examining one witness in San Francisco. What other testimony can be offered is not known.

So far in the case the relations of the defendants in a business and a social way have been shown; the fact that they have been working together in the land business is a matter conceded. The falsity of their homestead affidavits and of the fraudulent reports sent to the department is too glaring to admit of safe and sane contradiction and will have to be defended on some other ground than simple denial. Emma Porter has been identified and connected in the case as Emma L. Watson; the knowledge of Puter as to the fraudulent statements has been shown and Horace G. McKinley will be identified as George A. Howe, a fictitious person who handled large tracts of the land secured upon fraudulent transactions.

To a layman the case would seem to be won, but it is not, according to the defense; far from such a stage, and will not be tainted with defeat until the verdict of the jury has rendered such an opinion, if it does so happen to do.

Special Venire Summoned.

At the opening of the morning session yesterday Mr. Hall asked that the court issue a special venire of 36 jurors to sit in the cases yet to be called. The court ordered the venire to issue and directed that the jurors be present at Tuesday of next week at 2 o'clock.

Wells A. Bell, United States Commissioner at Prineville, was the first witness called and by him the prosecution attempted to prove the conspiracy of Mrs. Watson and Puter, by showing that Puter had been present at the time when Mrs. Watson made affidavit to a timber claim before the Commissioner and therefore had knowledge of her fraudulent allegations and acts.

Judge Pipes objected to the testimony of the witness, arguing on the defect in the indictment, claimed by the defense, in that it did not charge the knowledge of the defendants in alleging ground for action, and for which reason such knowledge could not be proved.

The court, however, held to the contrary, and allowed the witness to testify, holding that the conspiracy did not end with the issuance of the patents, that the conspiracy was therefore continuous until the second selection of land had been made and the last patents issued.

"This testimony," said the court, "is offered to connect Puter with the conspiracy; to show that Watson's acts were unlawful and to show that Puter knew that Watson was engaged in unlawful enterprises and that with that knowledge he co-operated with her.

Mrs. Watson as Emma Porter.

Mr. Bell's testimony was admitted, and he told of having witnessed Mrs. Watson's signature as Emma Porter, to affidavits in securing land, and that Puter was with her at the time.

H. F. Coleman, chief Clerk in the registry department of the General Land Office, was next called for one question by the prosecution.

"Who is it that receives all letters written by United States Senators and Representatives in Congress to the Commissioner of the General Land Office?" asked Mr. Heney.

"All such letters and all letters marked 'personal' or 'private' go to the Commissioner direct."

"That will do, Mr. Coleman," said Mr. Heney. "We will now call Governor W. A. Richards."

Governor Richards had been the focus point of an hundred pairs of eyes since the opening of the court, and now that he was at last to testify the audience took a deep breath of expectation and settled down to bear the shock, whatever it might be that had to come.

Mr. Heney asked the witness at the outset to tell what he had to do with the passing of final proofs while he held the position of Assistant Commissioner under Binger Hermann.

Governor Richards Testifies.

"I had nothing to do with it unless it was referred to me by the Commissioner," answered Mr. Richards. "I had no authority to expedite cases, because that was the special privilege of the Commissioner and was not exercised by the Assistant Commissioner."

Mr. Richards then testified concerning the instructions sent to Special Agent C. E. Loomis at Oregon City and identified the book of record, which he had brought from the Land Office with him, showing the instructions sent Loomis in regard to the investigation of the 45 claims in township 11 south of range 7 east. Judge Pipes objected to the introduction of the book as evidence on the ground that the letters contained were copies and not original letters. A great deal of time was taken in arguing the question before the books were introduced. The second book, containing the supplementary instructions to Mr. Loomis, as well as the book containing the instructions to S. B. Ormsby to conduct an investigation, were all identified by the witness and offered as evidence to show the fact that the agents were acting under orders of the department and were therefore competent to take affidavits, which had been denied by the defense.

At the conclusion of the preliminary examination Mr. Heney asked Mr. Richards the question:

"Did you have anything to do with certifying to the patent in the Puter and Watson claims?"

"I did," responded the witness.

"When and how?" asked Mr. Heney.

"In the first part of March, 1902 Mr. Hermann called me into his office. Senator Mitchell was present at the time. Mr. Hermann had a lot of papers relating to 12 homestead entries in Oregon and asked me to take them and go through them to see if there was any reason why patents should not issue at once."

"Were either Puter or Mrs. Watson present?" asked Judge Pipes.

The witness answered that they were not, whereupon the defense objected to the introduction of the testimony, but the objection was overruled.

"I would like to say," said Governor Richards, "that I was making a statement of how I came by the papers. I had no original jurisdiction and had no business with special cases except when they were turned over to me by the Commissioner."

The witness then was asked to identify the homestead papers in the 12 cases interested in the suit and stated that he had them under his consideration and that they were the same ones given him by Hermann.

Mr. Heney next sought to settle the question as to whether or not a special agent had the right to administer oaths, and asked the witness concerning the practice of the department.

"It has been the practice in cases of supposed fraud for a special agent to take affidavits ever since I have had any connection with the Land Department," answered the witness.

In the afternoon Mr. Richards identified the Ormsby reports made to the Government. He had met Puter while he had the claims under consideration, and identified him in the courtroom.

Puter Introduced by Mitchell.

"My first recollection of Mr. Puter," said the witness, "was shortly after these cases had been placed in my hands, when he came into my office and was introduced to me by Senator Mitchell."

"What did the Senator say about the cases?" asked Mr. Heney.

"He said, during the first interview, that Puter was interested in 12 cases and that he was a reputable man and one of the best citizens of Oregon, and that I could rely on any statement he made."

In relating the conversation had with Puter, Mr. Richards called to mind the presence of Mrs. Watson, whom he identified in the courtroom as the woman with Puter in Washington.

"Puter said," continued the witness, "that Mrs. Watson had purchased the lands with money borrowed by her. The parties creditor had asked for the money and she wished to have the title in order to be able to realize on the land. He was interested in the case because it was through his advice that she had made the investment."

Mr. Heney next brought the copy book containing the letter presented to Mr. Hermann and which could not be identified by him. It was the failure of Mr. Hermann to make this identification that was the cause of Mr. Richards' journey across the country. It was the letter written by Mr. Hermann to Senator Mitchell in answer to one asking that the 12 cases be expedited, and which contained the notation calling the Senator's attention to the fact that Mr. Hermann had made the cases special, as requested.

Asked That Proofs Be Expedited.

"The purpose of this letter," said Mr. Heney, in offering it to the court as evidence, "is to show that it was upon the request of Senator Mitchell that these Watson and Puter affidavits were considered and the cases expedited and that the Commissioner acted upon them at his request."

"What has the Commissioner or the assistant to do with the issue of patents?" continued the lawyer, addressing the witness.

"Neither of them have anything to do with the issue unless for some special reason. They are issued if the affidavits and proof seem fair upon the face, and the Commissioner knows nothing of the transaction."

Governor Richards was then excused without cross-examination from the case.

Edward Meeker was called by the prosecution to prove that McKinley had paid for the filing of the George A. Howe relinquishment to the Government. The witness had been the County Recorder of Linn County from 1900 to 1902, but had no recollection of the occurrences without the aid of memoranda made at the office, which was objected to. The objection was sustained in part by the court, and the witness was excused.

B. M. Payne, County Clerk at Albany, identified an abstract of title made for the George A. Howe lands, he having been in the abstract business before his election as County Clerk. It was attempted to show by this witness that McKinley had paid for the George A. Howe abstract, but the witness could not remember independently of his notes, and was excused.

Charles Pfeiffer, a clerk at the Albany Hotel, identified the signature of McKinley on his register of November 18 and 19.

Unable to Find Howe.

J. H. Booth, of the Roseburg Land Office, laid the ghost of Howe. He stated that he had been instructed to find Howe, owing to the absence of a nonoccupation affidavit in the relinquishment. He was unable to locate him, as there was no postoffice address other than Multnomah County given in the relinquishment. He had written to Multnomah County, but the letter came back.

"These directions," asked Judge O'Day, "were in writing, were they not?" The witness stated that he had received a letter from the department.

"Then I object to this testimony," announced the Judge.

"If you would like to see the letters," said Mr. Heney, "I will show them to you, Judge," and the objector sat down amid the laughter of the court.

Puter's Writing Identified.

Clyde Lloyd was called to identify the writing of Puter by letters received in the course of business transacted while working with McKinley. He identified Puter's handwriting in the testimony of the Emma Porter claim and of the Maude Witz claim. The testimony was fought on the part of the defense, and in cross-examination Judge O'Day asked:

"You are not on speaking terms with these defendants, are you?"

Mr. Lloyd stated that he was not on friendly terms, though he spoke to part of the number.

"You are willing to state the reason you are not on friendly terms, are you not, Mr. Lloyd?" asked Mr. Heney.

(Concluded on Page 10.)

TO WIN SOUTH

Roosevelt Is Likely to Make a Tour.

PLANS TO MAKE IT UNIQUE

Executive Desires to Come in Contact With the Masses.

BANQUETS TO COME SECOND

Indications Are Fast Multiplying That the People Are Anxious to Meet the President and Judge Him for Themselves.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—(Special.)—It is the belief of those who have close personal relations with President Roosevelt that there is much more than mere rumor in his reported determination to visit the South. The President returned from St. Louis today, and it is almost certain that the next train which bears him away on an extended trip will be drawn due south over the Potomac River.

If the President be given invitations from Southern cities other than the perfunctory ones which come from boards of trade and civic bodies, he is certain to accept them. Mr. Roosevelt wishes to win the South, and if a journey through the Southern States is arranged it will be unlike any other Presidential journey of history, if he can make it so. He does not believe that he can make himself known to the Southern people, or that he can get into anything like close touch with them, if his visiting programme is cut out after the fashion of the programme of ordinary Presidential journeyings. It is hard for the President of the United States to meet the multitudes in the way he would like to meet them. He goes to a town and a hundred citizens who have evening wear in their wardrobes invite him to a dinner. The people the President would like to get at are watching the windows of the dining-room from afar off. If the executive decides to make the trip he will see to it that he can meet the people.

President Roosevelt does not hide the fact that he is sorry over the attitude of the South toward him and toward his administration. He likes the Southerners. He is half a Southerner himself, and even the Northern Winters have not chilled the warmth of the Southern mixture in his blood.

Invitations Are Pouring In.

Indications are multiplying that the South wants President Roosevelt to visit its people in their homes. Invitations have come from boards of trade and other bodies, but these were expected. Now other invitations have come. They are from the people, some of whom don't know what a board of trade is. There have been invitations from Atlanta, from Jacksonville, from Mobile and from New Orleans that the people will welcome Theodore Roosevelt, the man, as well as Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the United States. The President believes if he can get at the Southern people he can probably win them. There is certainly precedent enough in his history to excuse the assumption.

There are those who fear that if Theodore Roosevelt goes South he will be insulted. Some irresponsible one may howl an insult at him, but the Southern people are hospitable, and they don't care to see a guest insulted, whatever his politics. They probably would lynch the insulter.

Knoxville Invites President.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 29.—By unanimous vote the Knoxville Chamber of Commerce tonight invited President Roosevelt to visit the city on his Southern trip.

Atlanta Also Desires a Visit.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—At a meeting of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce tonight, a resolution extending President Roosevelt an invitation to visit Atlanta was unanimously adopted.

MR. DOOLEY BACK IN CHICAGO

Philosopher Visited Archey Road and Renewed Old Acquaintances.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—(Special.)—"Well, I see everything here is the same," said "Mr. Dooley" (Finley Peter Dunne), as he alighted from an Eastern train today. "Lake Michigan, with its tumultuous prodigality, is free, but they cha-a-rge for everythin' else."

Mr. Dunne arrived from New York and in an automobile visited "Archey Road" and other familiar scenes, renewed acquaintances with many old friends, talked some politics, but steadfastly refused to talk about himself or his plans. When last seen he was at the station trying to decide whether to buy a ticket and return East immediately or remain and accept a pressing and well-nigh overwhelming invitation to attend a banquet of the Forty Club given in his honor. He wanted to attend the banquet, but dreaded being called upon for a speech.

Labor Law Unconstitutional.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The New York State Court of Appeals today declared unconstitutional the labor law which prohibits a contractor from employing his men more than eight hours a day on city, county or state work.

Roosevelt's Big Lead In Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 29.—The Official canvass of the state shows 1,026,229 ballots cast. Roosevelt had 600,090; Parker, 244,674; Swallow, 19,339; Debs, 36,260; Corregan, 2662, and Watson 1292. Roosevelt's plurality, 355,431.