

# ROADS ON THE WAY

## Hermann Comes With Senator Mitchell.

## TO GO BEFORE GRAND JURY

## Confident of Establishing Their Innocence in Land Cases.

## DEMAND FULL INVESTIGATION

## Oregon Representative Says Christmas Holidays Give Him Opportunity He Has Desired to Give His Testimony.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 18.—Senator Mitchell and Representative Hermann left Washington tonight on the 7:45 train for Portland, to appear before the grand jury and make answer to all charges which they have been advised, have been made implicating them in Oregon land frauds. Both Mitchell and Hermann declare in most positive terms that they are absolutely innocent and have nothing to fear from returning to Oregon. Both assert with equal positiveness that the time has come when "this outrageous persecution must stop."

They will insist upon their right to go before the grand jury and make answer to all charges that may be made against them, confident that they will be able to establish their innocence. They will arrive in Portland Friday night, and expect to have a hearing on Saturday.

Yesterday and today Senator Mitchell received telegrams from friends advising them that it was currently reported in Portland that E. A. D. Pater, Mrs. Emma Watson and others recently convicted of conspiracy in the Oregon land-fraud case had made confession implicating both himself and Hermann, and advising him to hasten to Portland to defend himself. He determined to do so at once.

## Hermann Decides to Come.

Similar telegrams were sent to Hermann, but it was not until this afternoon that he concluded to accompany Senator Mitchell and appear with him before the grand jury.

Both Mitchell and Hermann are satisfied that the move against them has been instigated by Secretary Hitchcock from Washington, and attribute it to his personal hostility toward them. Up to the time he refused to go to Portland as a witness against Pater, no public effort had been made to implicate Mitchell in the land frauds, but so far as Hermann is concerned, it is declared that the present effort to bring about his indictment is a culmination of a systematic campaign which has been directed against him for the past two years. Senator Mitchell was seen as he was taking the train tonight.

## MITCHELL ON THE WAY.

## Senator Coming Home to Appear Before Federal Grand Jury.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Federal grand jury will meet in its little room down at the Postoffice building, and out of this little room many big things are expected to come in the next few days. The air is rife with conjecture and surmise and prophesy. The public is very deeply interested in the doings of the 12 men into whose presence they have taken testimony and evidence of the Government, gathered through many weeks and months of tireless search.

The first part of introduction to the expectation and the question that the expectation is, "In what manner is the Senator connected with the crooked work that has been partially revealed in the trial just closed, and which was to have been further unfolded in the cases postponed?"

## Answers Are Indefinite.

The answers are indefinite, but the rumors are many. "Pater may be scared," they say, "so he may have the second sight which will show him the heads in sorrow and sympathy. He sees trouble ahead, and has frightened the Senator into a belief that he will be interested in the proceedings of the jury, and order to have him here that he may help the Portland attorney out of any trouble into which he may fall."

Senator Mitchell declined to be quoted as to the motive which he believes is behind the move now being made to drag him into the land-fraud cases, but did say that the statement of the case made in a Washington dispatch to the Oregonian, printed last Sunday, set forth the facts exactly as they exist.

## Comes to Meet Charges.

Representative Hermann, before leaving, made the following statement: "Information having been received that probably an attempt would be made to involve Senator Mitchell and myself in the grand jury investigations as to land frauds in Oregon, I believe it to be my duty to proceed to Portland and there ask the privilege of meeting any charges which may be preferred."

"For nearly six years I was Commissioner-General of the Land Office here in Washington, and during that period of time I performed the duties of that office according to the law as I understood it, and to the best of my ability, and without favoritism to any one.

"No act was ever done by me as Commissioner that was not believed to be conscientiously right, and in strict accordance with law.

"I was necessarily compelled to rely upon reports and recommendations of many subordinate officials. If any of these reports or recommendations were erroneous or false, I had no knowledge of the same. Persons guilty of defrauding the Government of any portion of its domain should be prosecuted and severely

# ENDS IN UPROAR

## Citizens' Meeting Maelstrom of Passion.

## SHERIFF WORD COMMENDED

## Attempt to Endorse District Attorney Causes Uproar.

## MOTION IS FINALLY LOST

## H. W. Stone Makes Statement That Mr. Manning Would Be Indorsed Whenever He Did Anything Worthy of Indorsement.

The citizens' meeting in the interest of honest municipal government, at the Marquam Grand Theater yesterday afternoon, was attended by a very large audience, which demonstrated its approval of the sentiments of the speakers by hearty applause and other manifestations of cordial sympathy. The purpose of the meeting was to make public expression of approval of the recent movement to endorse the laws against gambling and other vices, and it was carried out to the letter.

N. J. Hagen was chairman, and the speakers included: Dr. A. Morrison, of Trinity Episcopal Church; R. W. Montague, Samuel Connell, Robert Livingston, Dr. Andrew C. Smith, who appeared in place of Rev. Father Thompson, of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Father Thompson being unable to be present; Dr. S. S. Wise, of the Temple Beth Israel, and Dr. E. P. Hill, of the First Presbyterian Church. A meeting occurred at a very interesting episode that arose over an effort to indorse District Attorney Manning, after the resolution had been presented commending Sheriff Word and others. After the speaker had made the commendatory resolution, as follows:

**Resolutions Are Read.**  
Believing that the strict and impartial enforcement of law is of the highest importance in the preservation of public morality, and the development of the best interests of the community; therefore be it resolved—

"First—That this meeting does hereby express its appreciation of the faithful discharge of the duties of Sheriff Word, as a public officer, and of the continued and decided action of the Sheriff and other officials who have contributed thereto, and be it resolved—

"Second—That the work of the Portland Municipal Association is heartily indorsed, the continuance of its policy earnestly recommended, and that said association be hereby requested to undertake the raising and disbursing of such funds as may be necessary for the further diligent prosecution of the present campaign against gambling and other vices, as well as official idleness and neglect of duty of any and every nature."

## Effort to Indorse Manning.

District Attorney Manning was there, and evidently he had friends there. They noticed that his name was omitted, and they thought it was their duty to make some effort to repair the omission. There were loud cries of "Manning, Manning," from various parts of the house. Several behind the District Attorney were seated who were particularly noisy, and he appeared to be very angry at their demonstrations. Mr. Manning arose and endeavored to speak, and was vociferously told to go forward and take the platform. He declined, but said what you had to say standing in the aisle. Meanwhile, John R. James had offered an amendment to the original resolution including Mr. Manning's name, and the chairman in confusion declared that not only had the original motion carried but the amendment as well. There was much objection to this procedure, and the matter was finally straightened out after an explanation of the purpose of the resolution by H. W. Stone, who made a polite statement that Mr. Manning would be indorsed whenever he was doing anything worthy of indorsement, by the decision of the chair that the original resolution only had been adopted. So the meeting indorsed Sheriff Word, and other officials, and other officials, and other officials.

## Chairman Blagen Opens Meeting.

In opening the meeting, Chairman Blagen said in part as follows: "We have come here this afternoon for the purpose of considering vital questions affecting municipal affairs and government. We want to strengthen the hands of those who are enforcing the laws, without fear or favor. This meeting did not originate with Jacob A. Ellis, but is the outcome of public opinion. But if you want the burden to rest upon Mr. Ellis, you can place it upon no better shoulders than his, because he is friend of one we respect, Theodore Roosevelt. The meeting also stands for the growth of the Municipal Association. We stand for the enforcement of laws as it is placed upon our statute books."

## Rev. Dr. Morrison Speaks.

"The safety of city, state and Nation depends upon the public conscience and the high standards of its citizenship," began Dr. A. Morrison. "At intervals or other of political parties bury themselves with political reforms, but these do not relieve individual citizens of their duty to awaken in the public mind a sense of responsibility. There are times when the public conscience slumbers and sometimes awakes. There is constantly a plea being made by public officials that business men in the community are not in favor of this or that. We don't argue the question with officials as to their right to judge what laws they shall or shall not enforce. I am satisfied that there are many decent people in the City of Portland, yet at intervals during the past five years public gambling has opened, and it has slumbered again only to arise more venomous than ever."

## Montague Praises Council.

R. W. Montague was the next speaker. "I think it is the duty of every man who can spare time from the earning of his bread, or teaching his children, to become a politician," started off Mr. Montague.

# RIOT IN MOSCOW

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## SABERS USED BY POLICE

## Many Rioters Wounded and More Are Arrested.

## SHOPS BECOME HOSPITALS

## Factory Workmen Are Kept From Joining the Revolutionary Demonstration by Threats of Discharge From Employers.

MOSCOW, Dec. 18.—This city was the scene of a revolutionary demonstration today from noon until nearly evening. Probably 600 persons actually participated. Fortunately, the agitators did not succeed in drawing the workmen from the factories into the disturbances, and after many collisions, the police firing blank volleys and charging with their sabers, the crowds finally were dispersed.

Many were wounded, and more were arrested. As far as known, none of the rioters was killed. One policeman is reported fatally injured. Many on both sides were roughly handled.

The authorities knew in advance that trouble was impending, and many houses along the Tverskaja street were specially guarded. Several squadrons of mounted gendarmes were concealed in the courtyard of houses, ready for an emergency.

## Crowds Called at Middy.

The crowds began to collect at midday in Tverskaja street, students, young men and women, mingling with the general public. The thoroughfare was soon congested with a mass of humanity, which converged on Strastnaja Square. There 300 persons assembled, many armed with clubs and carrying flags. The crowd, singing, moved toward the palace of Grand Duke Sergius, the Governor-General of Moscow.

The police attempted to block the street, whereupon the trouble began in earnest. The crowd broke through the cordons, and one policeman was knocked down and it is thought, fatally hurt. Battalions of police were brought up to double-quick to reinforce their comrades. Sticks and stones were freely used by the mob, and the police, under orders of their chief, fired several blank volleys, while mounted men charged, using the flats of their swords.

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The police were not prepared at this point, and the crowd, gathering in volume, moved from the square to Neglinna street and Koonimstid bridge, the chief street of Moscow, where the police met. Another stubborn fight ensued, ending with three blank volleys and saber charges. The disturbance continued at isolated spots throughout the afternoon.

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**No Demonstration is Attempted at St. Petersburg.**  
ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—The reported disturbances today were confined to Moscow. The Socialist revolutionary party in St. Petersburg has decided to abstain from further demonstrations, many of their leaders having been arrested or wounded on December 11 and no further trouble is likely unless mobilization of reserves is proclaimed for this city or the event of the fall of Port Arthur. Meanwhile a group of lawyers is collecting evidence upon which they propose to institute proceedings against the police for the alleged ill-treatment of prisoners in the affair of December 11.

A meeting of 404 undergraduate girls of the Medical Institute today passed resolutions of sympathy with Sazonoff, African explorer and author, who has just returned from a tour of the Congo Free State, says that her assertion that she had witnessed more atrocities in London streets than she had seen in the Congo should be a warning to the rubber country as well as to the rest of the state. She traveled, she says, in every part of the country, King Leopold having secured her complete freedom, and she was convinced that the allegations of misadministration were groundless and that it was quite false to say that King Leopold had sanctioned cruelty.

## Whereas he went she says, she found the natives treated with kindness and consideration whilst the improvements in the condition of the land and its inhabitants were almost incredible.

## BISHOP PHELAN DYING.

**Roman Catholic Prelate at Pittsburgh Can Live but Few Hours.**  
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 18.—Late tonight the condition of Right Rev. Richard Phelan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Pittsburgh, is extremely critical. He may not live longer than a few hours.

## Serafini to Become a Cardinal.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 18.—Monsignor Serafini, apostolic delegate to this country, will, it is said, in clerical quarters, be made a cardinal at the next consistory.

# PEASANT TO BE A CITIZEN.

## M. Witte's Conclusion Said to Be Indorsed by the Czar.

## ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—M. Witte, to whom, as chairman of the special committee appointed in 1902 to investigate the question of the betterment of the conditions of rural enterprise and general revision of the peasant laws, was considered the task of sifting the enormous mass of evidence collected, including the opinions of 11,000 of the best-qualified peasants, landlords, merchants and manufacturers, which filled several thousand volumes, has completed the draft of such conclusions which have just been published, and are in line with the most enlightened opinion for ameliorating the peasants' condition.

These conclusions, which are understood to have the indorsement of Emperor Nicholas and Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirski, are expected to be adopted by the commission as the basis of new laws. The press hails the memorandum, not only as a signal victory in the direction of real national progress, but as marking a definite shelving of the plan developed by the late Minister of the Interior Von Plehve for extending the powers of local officers over the peasant, and increasing, rather than decreasing, the taxations upon the peasantry. Von Plehve's purpose was to rush through a law before the commission could complete its labors.

In all points M. Witte's recommendations aim for completion of the emancipation act of 1861, by ending the treatment of peasants as a class apart, giving them a method of enabling them to free themselves from the soil and placing themselves on an equality with other classes of the population and removing the restrictions upon initiative enterprise which have heretofore crushed the peasant. M. Witte, therefore, recommends the preservation of certain safeguards designed solely for the peasants' protection, such as the inalienability of communal lands and institutions.

But the maintenance of the one and the freedom of the other from debt special laws will be recommended, supplemented by methods whereby peasants may leave their communities under certain safeguarded conditions or delimit lands for individual ownership. There also is in contemplation the organization of a system of land credit, and a scheme for the settlement of state lands upon peasants who want larger opportunities. The press hails the memorandum with the greatest satisfaction, the Russ remarking: "Like a golden thread through it all runs consideration for the peasant as a citizen of the empire and no longer as a serf."

The memorandum is in sharp contrast with the draft prepared by Von Plehve's assistant, Stiskinsky, which disregarded entirely the opinions so laboriously collected by the commission.

## SERGUIS IRRITATES CZAR.

**Complaint is Met With Removal of Governor of Moscow.**  
LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Moscow correspondent of the Daily Leader wires that the resignation of Grand Duke Sergius as Governor of Moscow, following upon the concessions made to Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirski, has caused a violent row between the Grand Duke and the Czar. According to the report Duke did not resign outright, but only submitted to the Czar a resignation which had best efforts to stamp out revolutionary agitation were neutralized by the favor shown Prince Mirski. Thereupon the Czar is said to have replied: "If you are not strong enough to fight down dangerous reforms and symptoms of a revolutionary movement, the time has come to her complete freedom, and she was convinced that the allegations of misadministration were groundless and that it was quite false to say that King Leopold had sanctioned cruelty."

## Imperial Family is Divided.

**SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.**  
LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the London Daily Leader is authority for the report that the Czar is holding frequent family councils relative to the question whether he should support the policy of liberalism advocated by Minister of the Interior Mirski. The Czar and the Czarina are said to favor Mirski's plan, on the ground that the granting of the reforms may put a stop to the attacks upon royalty by the dissatisfied element, while other members of the Imperial family hold to the opinion that the inauguration of reform would open the way for a constitution.

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On a level the snow is more than two feet in depth, while a strong wind has piled up drifts that block the streets. The first train from Boston was five hours late.

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