# Scorn of World Makes Grand Duke Writhe.

### CHAMPIONS RUSSIA

Says She Has Not Deserved Fierce Execration.

### ALWAYS AMERICA'S FRIEND

Vladimir Says Constitution Means Anarchy to Russia, but the People Will Be Given Hearing by the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1 (1:20 A. M.) -Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of Emperor Nicholas and Commander of the Imperial Guard, granted an interview to the Assoclated Press at the Duke's Palace, in the Quay de la Cour, adjoining the Winter Palace. The correspondent was received In the Grand Duke's private study. Everything about the apartment, with reports heaped upon the table before him, bespoke the man of work. The study might well be mistaken for the office of some busy American rallway manager. The Grand Duke is a man of perhaps 65 years, a veteran in appearance as well as in fact, for he won his spurs and the cross of St. George I years ago in the plains before Plevna. He is big-framed and dark-visaged, and has iron-gray hair. Although his face and frame show marks of recent illness, the nervous energy he displays gives the impression of a man of force and action. Hils stern features softened as he talked, lending to his cour tenance a charm suggesting the singularly genial side to his nature, which makes him beloved in his home and among his family and friends.

"You must remember," said the Grand Duke, in French, "I am a Grand Duke, and a subject of the Emperor. As such, I am extremely loyal to him, and I am Russian from the crown of my head to the 'lp of my toes," accompanying the words with a sweeping gesture.

"What information can I give you?"
"The newspapers abroad," suggested "have made many statements regarding the events of Januard 23

### Had to Save Government.

foreign press. I have stood aghast at cent people which they have printed. I they say well-intentioned patriots with a pricet at their head, coming peace- and incapacity rule supreme." fully to place their grievances before His Majesty, were ruthlessly shot down in the streets; but we know that, beyond this peaceful procession was an anarchisti and Socialistic plot, of which the overwhelming majority of workmen were merely innocent tools. We know from examination of the dead and those arrestel that some alleged priests were actual ly revolutionary agitators and students in disguise. We had to save the city from a mob. Unfortunately, to do so innocent and guilty suffered alike. But suppose 149,600 men had reached the gates of the Winter Palace; they would have sacked it, as the mob sacked Versailles. From the palace they would have gone elsewhere, and the whole city would have been delivered over to anarchy, riot, bloodehed and flames. Our duty was the

duty of every government. "The same situation has confronted cities in other countries. Why, because this occurred in Russia, should the whole world point the finger of scorn at us? In the midst of our difficulties, why should we be turned upon? Why should America, especially, misinterpret and think ill of us? We have always been friendsfriends of a century, friends when America ne-ded friends. I remember when

### America was our great friend.

Why Is Russia Denounced? "Why has all this changed? What has Russia done to deserve it? What has Russia done to America? Why should the foreign press, especially that of Great Britain, not hesitate before any calumny? No invention seems too horrible for them to print. They do not explain that on Saturday every dead wall in St. Petersburg was placarded with warnings to the people not to assemble. No: but they tell that thousands of innocent people were killed and other thousands wounded, and paint the streets as running red with blood. They even say the dead were pushed under the Ice on the Neva at night. It is infamous.

"They say nothing of isolated officers set upon by mobs in the streets and ham- should be taken. mered into insensibility, or of policemen killed or wounded. As a matter of fact, complete returns show that exactly 126 are dead. Several hundred were wounded; I cannot give the precise figure of the wounded, but you shall have an opportunity to see the full reports.

"They say that Gorky will be hanged," suggested the correspondent.

### "Nonsense," replied the Grand Duke.

Says Troops Are Loval. "It is asserted that some of the troops refused to obey commands." was the next

There is no question of the loyalty of the troops," asserted the Grand Duke. They did their duty. They are ready, as I am ready, to die in the streets for

"May I ask your Imperial Highness views of the present situation?" said the

ders," said the Grand Duke, "we are passing through a crisis. I will not atcealed, but, with the help of God, we will emerge from .it as we have emerged from other troubles in the past. In the intebut the situation is not so had as it is painted. The disorders at Warsaw, Kieff and elsewhere are largely industrial, produced by trade depression and consequent lack of employment on account of the war. They are not revolutionary at base.

Constitution Means Anarchy. Then, without being asked, the Grand Duke went on:

"People speak of a constitution. A constitution would mean the end of Russia, as the state would be gone, anarchy would supervene, and when it ended the empire would be disintegrated. Finland, Poland, and perhaps other frontier provinces, would have broken away. Russia is not ripe for a constitution. Go out among the peasants, who comprise the vast bulk of the empire's population, and try to explain them government by suffrage. The peasant knows nothing of government; he does not even know what the word means. He knows his Emperor. him the Emperor is everything. Give the peasant a vote, and all would be anarchy. Still, there is necessity for re-

forms, and they will be granted by the autocracy." "Maintaining the principle of the autocracy, then the people will have an opportunity to be heard in the government?" questioned the correspondent.

"Yes," was the reply, "they can, and I am sure they will be given a voice. Of that I am certain," and he repeated the words emphatically, "I am certain," and continued even more deliberately, "they will be given the means of presenting their needs and grievances direct to the sovereign."

With these significant words, foreshadowing, perhaps, the immediate granting of something in the nature of the Zemokyzabor (land parliament), the Grand Duke, who is three times removed from the throne of the Romanoffs, ended the interview.

### NO CHANGE UNDER THIS CZAR. Witte Says Russia is Misunderstood and Tells Her Difficulties.

SPECIAL CABLE.
BERLIN, Jan. 31.-M. Witte, ex-Minster of Finance and leader of the modcrate reformers, said to a prominent Petersburg:

"The world grievously misunderstands Russia. Remember, we have 20,000,000 people fit for self government and 123,000,000 totally unfit, Should we accede today to the demand for a constitution, a parliament and other popular institutions, Russia would plunge headlong to disaster, which would not only wreck its own existence, but endanger the peace and security of all Harope It would be faxor of Loman Catholics was by dilike giving the bit to a runaway horse. "I fear no radical changes of any kind are possible with us under the preent regime. What must be done before all else is to organize our gov- Brosius, agent of the Indian Rights Asernment departments along some systematic lines. At present only the missioner of Indian Affairs. The Senator organization of the Ministry of Fi. said that he had been visited by Dr. E. nance answers that description. The L Scharff, an agent for a Roman Cathothe frightful stories of butchery of inno- others are in chaos. We must weed out incompetency and corruption and install system" where now confusion

> It is suposed that Witte referred to the Czar when he depicted the hopelessness of improvement under the present regime.

### HLANS FOR REFORM.

Committee of Ministers Tells of First Attempt at Representation. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.-The fol-

owing statement was issued this eve-

"The conference of the committee Ministers on the reforms proposed in the imperial decree of December 25 was concluded on January 9 and the order in which the proposed reforms shall be carried out was announced on January 19. The committee deemed it necessary to consider each measure separately, and it was subsequently proposed that individual Ministers should draw up plans for the execution of reforms affecting their respective departments, or that special conferences, to be attended by delegates of institutions interested and by local representatives, should be held under the presidency of the Emperor.

"The committee further deemed it nec essary to request the Emperor to submit certain questions to the consideration of local committees. As to questions which may be decided through legislative channels, the committee resolved to hold a provisional discussion which would serve to bring harmony out of the different views prevailing with regard to the conflicting points of the various questions.

"The Council of State, however, will retain power to veto the final decisions. "Having agreed upon these methods of discussion, the committee concluded that it would be advisable to ascertain the views of the chiefs of the different government departments and other non-min isterialists. It was also resolved that an imperial ukase should be drawn up in the briefest terms possible and steps assuring realization of the reform schemes

"The committee is of the opinion that success will be rendered surer by the publication of its decisions, which will be confirmed by the Emperor.

"The decisions already were sanction by His Majesty on January 22."

### STRIKE WILL BE GENERAL.

### All Russian Poland Will Join-Looks Like Besieged Fortress.

BRESLAU, Jan. 31.-Information received here from Russian merchants show that a general strike is expected in the industrial towns of Russian Poland. A press dispatch from Lods, the greatest manufacturing center of Western Russia, says the town looks like a besieged fortress. Soldiers in detachments of 50 are patroling the streets to preserve order. All the stores are closed and their windows boarded up.
Hundreds of people are waiting before "With this unhappy war on our about, the bakeries for bread.

Morning &

Bard Says They Mix in Indian Affairs.

# WHERE SCHOOL FUNDS GO

He Says Catholic Missions Get Nearly All.

WAS OFFERED POLITICAL AID

Startling Charge of Church Interference in Politics Made Before Senate Committee-President Said to I Ivor Sectarian Schools.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-Charges that Indian trust funds are diverted to the support of Catholic schools, and that offers had been made to him to carry certain districts in California for the Republicans in return for his influence in securing a continuance of these favors were laid before the Senate committee on Indian affairs by Senator Bard today. He charges that Roman Catholic schools have received 98 per cent of the money expended under contract by the Indian Commissionr for school purposes, and that his aid in obtaining a continuance of such contracts was sought by a Catholic society in exchange for political support in California.

The statement of Senator Bard created a stir in the committee, and he was asked to give a detailed account of the transactions, as well as any other matters relating to the use of trust American who was recently in St. funds for sectarian school purposes on which he was informed. He filed with the committee a statement covering the conversation, and also a list of the districts the Catholic association proposed to carry for him.

> He then discussed the statement of Rights Association, and also quoted from a circular issued by M. K. Shif-S. M. Brosius, agent of the Indian secretary of the association, fen, charging that the discrimination in

Votes in Exchange for Funds. Senator Bard addressed the committee after statements had been made by S. M. sociation, and Francis E. Leupp, Comlic mission society, and asked to use his influence with the Republican members of Congress looking to forwarding the interest of Catholics in getting a diversion of Indian trust funds for the support of Catholic schools on the reservations. He quoted Dr. Scharff as saying that, if the Republicans would agree to help the desired legislation, the Catholics would see that the Twentieth Congressional Dis trict, in which the Republicans were

weak, was carried for the party. Senator Teller questioned Senator Bard as to his construction of the offer of Dr. Scharff and received the reply: "I thought it purely political, and at the time placed

Senator Teller said that, if it wa proved that the statement of Dr. Scharff was made in earnest, there was more cause to complain of the intereference of the Catholic Church than of the Mormon Church in the political affairs of the

Says President Favored Scheme The remarks of Senator Bard attracted attention to letters that had been put in the Record by Brosius. Among these were a number from priests in relation to the use of Indian trust funds. Two of them alleged that the President was favorable to the diversion of the funds for the promotion of the Catholic schools on the reservations.

Mr. Broslus was questioned as to the date of those letters, and said that the corespondence he had been able to get hold of indicated that the interest of the Catholic church developed during the re-

### Position of the President.

The views of Mr. Leupp were substantially that as he understood it, the contracts with the sectarian schools were made pursuant to an order of the Pres dent based on an opinion from the Attorney-General. He said that the President doubtiess would welcome a judicial defi nition of the status of Indian rights in such matters. The irrevocable settlement of the question of the limitations of the Government's authority as truetee of the Indian funds in the United States Treas ury, he said, was in the highest degree de sirable. He advocated legislation for the individualizing of the funds of the several tribes, still keeping their control in the hands of the Government, but opening a separate account with each India who now is entitled to an individual interest in any tribal fund. A particular object to be gained by the individualizing of the trust funds, is to enable each Indian to say for himself how the income from his share shall be expended in the education of his children.

Senator Bard said that he attached great importance to the act of Congress of June 7, 1887, which declared that it was "the settled policy of the Govern ment to hereafter make no appropriation whatever for education in any sectarian

school." The Senator stated that he had been nformed that there was no record at the Interior Department of authority for the diversion of these trust funds to the support of Catholic missions, but he had the statement that it was done on an oral order, which agents of the Indian Rights

# Association allege to have been issued by

The committee took the statement seriously, and it was the sentiment that at the next meeting an amendment would be offered to the Indian appropriation bill prohibiting in future the use of the Indian trust funds in the manner charged. Senator Bard said he had been in-formed that a very small percentage of the Indians interested gave their consent to the application of their funds to the support of sectarian schools, and that a large majority of the Indians were leants in the various Protestant communicants in the various res-churches located within the various res-

President Returns to Washington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-Presider Roosevelt and party returned to Washington from Philadelphia this morning. At 7:50 o'clock the President left the train and was driven direct to the White House, where he breakfasted with his family.

### CANNOT AFFORD TARIFF WAR Germany Will Give United States Most-Favored-Nation Treatment.

BERLIN, Jan. \$1.-The Bundesrath acepted all the commercial treatles today. This is merely a formal act preparatory to submitting them to the Reichstag tomorrow. They have been considered for some days in the Bundes-rath in relation not only to the treaty nations, but with reference also to Germany's trade with other coun-tries. The prevailing view, as the As-sociated Press learns, is that the "most-favored-pations" practice in ap-plication with other countries should

continue as heretofore. Prussla's perpetual treaty with France is perpetual in the sense that there is no time limit in which it would have to be abrogated. Were Germany to exclude the United States and other states from the "most-favored-nation" provision in the 39 treat-les which Prussia, of the German em-pire, has with other states, including the United States, Prussia would be in the highest degree unwilling to abrogate the treaty with France.

In discussing trade relations with the United States, the controlling opinion in the Bundesrath was that, although there was a measure of injustice in the United States claiming as she certainly would, all the privi-leges Germany obtained by commercial treaty with other states through tariff concessions; yet Germany could ill afford to engage in a tariff war with the United States, because she must have American raw materials, such as cotion, while the United States would strike hard by practically excluding \$80,000,000 of manufactures. The effect of a tariff war, it was added, would be to greatly injure the German steamship lines and destroy the pleasant political relations between the two

The decisive fact, however, is that

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# Railroad Men Before Joint Committees.

# OF COMMISSION

Fixing of Shipping Rates Declared to Be a Menace.

## STATE SHARES IN THE DANGER

Lawyer Cotton Relates Experience of Oregon With the Idea and Tella Washington Legislators That No Necessity Exists.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 31 .- (Staff prrespondence.)-The railroad commission bill, which has kept the State of Washington in a political turnoil for ceivers for railroad property that was the past 10 years, has supplanted the Senatorial fight as the main object of Interest at the State Capitol. It had its first inning tonight before a large and select delegation of railroad men. The commission bill, divorced from the Senatorial fight, is not so much of a drawing card as it was when it was coupled up with the fight, which ended last

week The joint committees from the House and Senate met in the Senate chamber this evening for the purpose of discussing the matter. A large number of prominent railroad men had been invited to attend and state their views on the matter. The O. R. & N. was represented by W. W. Cotton, general counsel, from Portland; the Northern Pacific by the new traffic manager, J. W. Woodworth, C. M. Levy and J. M. Hannaford; the Great Northern by Benjamin Campbell, the new traffic chief, and J. D. Farrell, and the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia by J. J. Donovan, general manager.

### Committee Builds Framework.

The committee was called to order by Chairman Van de Vanter, of the Senate committee, and considerable time was lost in getting under way. As has been previously stated, all kinds of commission bills have been introduced this session, and both the House and Senate committees have been busy eliminating duplications and impossible features of the various bills. Out of this mass of This committee consists of Senators Van

a very strong talk in favor of the com mission idea. Mr. Paulhamus was fol-lowed by Harry Fairchild, who argued that power should be given the comion to fix freight rates, but the railroads should in all cases be given hearing.

C. M. Levey, of the Northern Pacific read an extended paper, setting forth

### the evils attendant on too radical a measure for regulating the railroads, He stated that a commission with power to fix rates would hold too much power, and, no matter how good the intentions of the Governor might be, there was a perpetual danger that this power would work otherwise than to the advantage of the state, as well as the rail-

roads. He stated that the railroad bus-

iness was at present in a formative and

constructive period, and that it was

still too early to hamper it by any unnecessary legislation. Puts Receivers to Solvent Roads. L. C. Gilman, counsel for the Great

Northern, said that the bills provided for taking the railroad property out of the hands of the owners and turning them over to the commission. In the belief of Mr. Gilman, the passage of some of the bills presented obviated all necessity for traffic departments, and even for an operating department. He contended that there were no differences betweene the railroad and the shippers that could not be settled in the courts already established.

Mr. Gilman believed that the rall roads and the shippers could in the future as in the past work out their own salvation. He would make no objection to regulative commission on milder lines although he did not think it a necessity. He said the bills as presented practically appointed re-

W. W. Cotton put up the strongest talk against the bill of any of the speakers. He called attention to the admission of Paulhamus that the rates in Oregon, where there was no commission, were more satisfactory than in Washington, and related the experience of Oregon with the commission idea. He told his audience that the O. R. & N. Co. got along very well with its Oregon shippers without the necessity of a law that was more than 15 years out of Jate. Like Mr. Gilman, 15 years out of Jate. Like Mr. Gilman, he believed that the demand for a commission was more of a political than a business demand. His talk was well received and more clear and convincing than that of any of the other

J. J. Donovan, of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad, who on his own admission was connected with a short road with a long name, but with great expectations, made a strong speech against the bill. He stated that he expected to extend the line he represented several hundred miles, but it was impossible to do it without bringing in out-side capital, and that it would be impossible to get the capital if they penal-ized railroad enterprise, as the bill under discussion proposed to do. He prophe sied the passage of the bill would be the death knell of railroad building, so long as the law remained on the statute books.

The joint committee proving too uncommittee was appointed to complete the committee bill, which will be a sub-stitute for the various bills presented. verbiage the committee has succeeded de Vanter, Davis and Russell, Represen-

SUMMARY OF INDICTMENTS RETURNED BY THE

FEDERAL GRAND JURY

THE MITCHELL-HERMANN INDICTMENT ALLEGES: That John

H. Mitchell, Binger Hermann et al. did, on February 1, 1902, conspire to

gether to defraud the Government of the United States out of a portion of

its public lands, situated in towship 11 south, of range 7 east. That, re-

lying on the fact that Binger Hermann was at that time Commissioner of

the General Land Office, and had in his power the expediting and patent-

ing of Government lands, the several defendants had by false and fraudu-

lent affidavits and applications filed upon public lands in the Cascade For-

est Reserve with the intent and purpose of securing the lands for specu-

lative purposes, contrary to the law. That through the influence of

John H. Mitchell, Senator from Oregon which influence was gained in

palt by a bribe of \$2000 given him by S. A. D. Puter, the claims were pass-

ed to patent and title given by the Government. That the titles so gained

were transferred to Emma L. Watson and by her to Frederick A. Kribs

ler, Frank E. Kincart, Martin G. Hoge and Charles Nickell, of Medford,

did, on August 31, 1904, conspire to suborn 160 persons, unknown to the

jury, to perjure themselves in making applications for purchase of land

near Medford under the timber and stone act; that these persons made affi-

davit that they were securing the land for their own use and enjoyment,

and not for speculation; that the defendants procured the said affidavits

at the same time, giving as an inducement to take the land a contract

with a fictitious Wisconsin corporation offering to buy the land as soon as

it was secured from the Government, but at an advance in the price paid

suitable claims for the prospective purchasers from the Government, which

they collected, at the same time, in many instances locating them on

land already filed upon, and in no case living up to the contract of re-

iam H. Davis, of Albany, did, on October 29, 1902, come before Salmon H.

Ormsby, a forest superintendent and special agent of the Interior Depart-

ment, detailed to make an investigation of timber lands in Linn County,

and at that time did make affidavit to his settlement, cultivation and

residence on a claim taken by him, the said Davis, in which he stated that

he had raised crops, built houses and fences, and resided with his family

upon the claim, when, in fact, he had never been on the land, except once

or twice on hunting and fishing trips; that in result of this Dr. Davis is

guilty of perjury in that he knew at the time the affidavits were false and

THE WILLIAM H. DAVIS INDICTMENT SETS FORTH: That Will-

to the Government; that the defendants charged a location fee for find

THE MILLER-KINCART INDICTMENT SAYS: That Henry W. Mil-

# **GUARDS ITS CASE**

# Government Brings New Indictments.

# FIRST CHARGES AFFIRMED

Mitchell and Hermann Accused of Conspiracy.

### OTHER TRUE BILLS RETURNED

Federal Grand Jury Seeks to Avoid Irregularity-W. H. Davis Is Charged With Perjury\_Timber Locators Indicted.

The Federal grand jury, late yesterday afternoon, broke the long silence which has shrouded it for the past month, by returning four indictments, three of which were made public. The other was held from the press by the court while bench warrants were issued for the ar-

rest of the men indicted.

The principal indictment in importance brought yesterday was practically an amendatory indictment provided to take the place of the charges presented against United States Senator Mitchell, Rer tative Binger Hermann and the Puter-Watson conspirators, returned some time ago. It is a voluminous document, ex-haustive in detail and most definite and

certain in allegation. Loomis and Salmon B. Ormeby are guilty of the crime of conspiracy to defraud the Government out of a portion of its public lands in township II south, of range ?

The allegations set out in practically the same form as in the first indictment the nature of the conspiracy and the means adopted to bring it to completion and success. The purpose of the new and amended indictment is to do away with any trace of irregularity which might be held against the first, and to make more definite and certain the charges and allegations at first held out against each and several of the defendants, thought, owing to the fact that Max Hency was at the time of the first indictment, an Assistant District Attorney, there might be some ground raised for objection and error by the defense, and the evidence was resub

adictment returned. Elbert Brown and his wife, Mrs. Nellie Brown, were added to the original indictment to take the place of Alexander Brown and Nellie Backus, both of whom were thought to be ficultious per-sons during the time of the first trial, in which Puter and his fellow-conspirators

were convicted.

This indictment will, in effect, quash the one returned some weeks ago against the same persons, and their cases will be tried upon the latter instrument, and not the former. The ground covered is the same, but each incident is set out with more particular care by the Government, so that no attack can be made upon the indictment when the case comes to trial, It covers the work of the Puter-Watson mbination, the trip to Washington by ther and Watson, the acts of Senator Puter and Watson, the acts of Senator Mitchell and Binger Hermann in expediting the 12 claims, the payment of the \$2000 alleged to have been made by Puter in Mitchell as a reward for the influence of the latter in passing the claims to ent, and all of the ground noted in the first indictment.

# Davis Indicted -1- Perjury.

The second indictment returned was one in which William H. Davis, of Albany, is accused by the Government of the crime perjury, committed on October

The indictment charges that Davis ommitted perjury when he went before S. B. Ormsby, at that time forest superintendent, who had been appointed to make an investigation of the Davis land, and swore that he had cultivated the land taken up by him; that he had built a house on his claim and had planted crops and endeavored to the best of his ability to make the place a home for himself and family. The Davis affidavit set forth that Davis had been making his claim his home for a number of years; that he had raised large crops there; that he had not been absent except for a short time during each Winter, when he went out to make a living and collect enough money to improve his farm. This, and all of it, so the indictment sets forth, false, and was known to be so at the time the affidavit was made and sworn to by Davis. It was known that there were no improvements made on the property and that Davis never visited the laim except for a short time during several years when he went hunting and g in that district and during fleeting visits he had spent a part of a

day on his claim. This land is also situated in township Il south of range 7 east. It is the land rning which Dr. Davis wrote a personal letter to Binger Hermann asking that it be taken from the suspended list and expedited, which letter the doctor signed as chairman of the Linn County

# Subornation of Perjury Charged.

The third indictment to be returned is ne in which Henry W. Miller, Frank E. Kincart, Martin G. Hoge and Charles Nickell are charged with subornation of perjury, in that they secured more than 100 persons to swear falsely in regard to affidavits and statements made by them in taking land under the timber and stone

Miller and Kincurt were timber locat. ors at Medford, while Nickell was a United States Commissioner and Hoge was lawyer in a small way, all living at

The four men conspired together, so he indictment reads, to secure timber location fees from those whom they could induce to employ them to find claims for purchase under the timber and stone act. Their plan of campaign was to take a nun into the forest, show him a plece of timber, it making no difference whether or not the land had been filed

upon previously, and to charge the pros-(Concluded on Second Page.)

### in securing the framework of a bill, tatives Dixon, McGregor, Hare and Reiwhich in due season will be presented to the Legislature. It was to discuss the main features

fraudulent, and not in any part true.

of this committee bill that the open session was held, and the partisans of some of the bills were so afraid that their particular measure would lose its power in the transformation that in order to get the matter started in a satisfactory manner the longest bill of the lot, one introduced by Senator Kennedy of Lincoln was read in its entirety.

W. H. Paulhamus, a Puyallup Valley fruitgrower, opened the ball for the commasion forces. He pointed out that Oregon frultgrowers were given much better rates to the East than could be secured from the Northern Pacific by the Washington growers. Mr. Paulhamus stated that it was impossible for a shipper to secure any fair adjustment of rates except through a com-

Mr. Paulhamus was one of ex-Governor McBride's lieutenants, and made ciety.

ter. Very little was accomplished toward settling the vexed question, and it will probably be a week or ten days before it reaches a vote. The railroad men will over until tomorrow noon.

### Operation on British Princess. LONDON, Jan. 31 .- The Princess Vicoris, daughter of King Edward, underwent an operation for appendicitis at

Buckingham Palace this morning. The operation was performed by Sir Frederick Trevas, surgeon in ordinary to the King. A bulletin subsequently issued says: "The circumstances of the operation well and is progressing satisfactorily."

The Princess, who has been ill for some time, came to London January II to prepare for the operation. She was born in

### Weather Chief Is Honored. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-Professor Wil-

lis L. Moore, Chief of the United States eather Bureau, has been elected presi-ent of the National Geographical So-Weather Bu