



ROUSES HIS IRE

Scorn of World Makes Grand Duke Writhe.

HE 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 (1:30 A. M.)—Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of Emperor Nicholas and Commander of the Imperial Guard, granted an interview to the Associated 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 railway manager. The Grand Duke is a man of perhaps 65 years, a veteran in appearance as well as in fact, for he won his epaulet and the cross of St. George 25 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. His stern features softened as he talked, lending to his countenance a charm suggesting the singularity of 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 tip of my toes," accompanying the words with a sweeping gesture.

"What information can I give you?" The newspapers abroad," suggested the correspondent, "have made many statements regarding the events of January 22—"

"Had to Save Government." "I know, I have read accounts in the foreign press. I have stood aghast at the frightful stories of butchery of innocent people which they have printed. I know they say well-intentioned patriots with a priest at their head, coming peacefully to place their grievances before His Majesty, were ruthlessly shot down in the streets; but we know that beyond this peaceful procession was an anarchist and Socialist plot, of which the overwhelming majority of workmen were merely innocent tools. We know from examination of the dead and those arrested that some alleged priests were actually 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 100,000 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, bloodshed 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 friends—friends of a century, friends when America needed 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 hampered into ineffectuality, 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 Loyal.

"It is asserted that some of the troops refused to obey commands," was the next suggestion.

"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 the Emperor."

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

"With this unhappy war on our about,"

GREENLAND NOTES

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 Favor Sectarian Schools.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—President Roosevelt and party returned to Washington from Philadelphia this morning. At 7:30 o'clock the President left the train and was driven direct to the White House, where he breakfasted with his family.

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CANNOT AFFORD TARIFF WAR

Germany Will Give United States Most-Favored-Nation Treatment.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The Bundesrath accepted all the commercial treaties today. This is merely a formal act preparatory to submitting them to the Reichstag tomorrow. They have been considered for some days in the Bundesrath in relation not only to the treaty nations, but with reference also to Germany's trade with other countries. The prevailing view, as the Associated Press here reports, is that the "most-favored-nations" practice, in application with other countries should continue as heretofore.

Prussia's perpetual treaty with France is the subject of discussion, in which there is no limit to the sense that would have to be abandoned. Were Germany to exclude the United States and other states from the "most-favored-nations" provision in the 29 treaties which Prussia, of the German empire, 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 privileges Germany obtained by commercial treaty with other states through tariff reduction, yet Germany could ill afford to engage in a tariff war with the United States, because she must have American raw materials, such as cotton, while the United States does not require German raw materials.

The decisive fact, however, is that all the "most-favored-nations" discussion is being conducted on the existing treaty with France.

AIR THEIR IDEAS

Railroad Men Before Joint Committees.

POWER 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 Tells Washington Legislators That No Necessity Exists.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 31.—(Staff correspondence).—The railroad commission bill, which has kept the State of Washington in a political turmoil for the past 10 years, has supplanted the Senatorial fight as the principal 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. 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 Venter, 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 verbiage the committee has succeeded

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 arrest of the men indicted.

The principal indictment in importance brought yesterday was practically an amended indictment provided to take the place of the charges presented against United States senator Mitchell, Representative Binger Hermann and the Puter-Watson conspirators, returned some time ago. It is a voluminous document, exhaustive in detail and most definite and certain in allegation.

This indictment charges that John H. Mitchell, Binger Hermann, Stephen A. D. Puter, Horace E. Hoadley, Emma L. Watson, Dan W. Tarpley, Elmer K. Brown, Frank H. Walgamot, Clark E. Loomis and certain other persons, guilty of the crime of conspiracy to defraud the Government out of a portion of its public lands in township 11 south, of range 7 east.

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 are set out in detail in the amended indictment to do away with any trace of irregularity which might be held against the first, and to make more definite the charges against the defendants at first held out against each and several of the defendants. It was thought, owing to the fact that Mrs. Henry Watson, the daughter of Senator Mitchell and Binger Hermann, had returned there might be some ground raised for objection and error by the defense, and the evidence was resubmitted and a new indictment returned.

Elbert Brown and his wife, Mrs. Nellie Brown, were added to the original indictment to take the place of Alexander K. Brown and his wife, and several other persons 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 facts of the first indictment, 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 combination, the trip to Washington by 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's name, the influence of the latter in procuring for the Puter patent, and all of the ground noted in the first indictment.

Davis Indicted Perjury.

The second indictment returned was one in which William H. Davis, of Albany, is accused by the Government of the crime of perjury, committed on October 29, 1902.

The indictment charges that Davis committed perjury when he went before B. B. Kinnear, Martin G. Hoge and Charles Nickell, on August 31, 1904, to procure themselves in making applications for purchase of land near Medford under the timber and stone act; 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 to the Government; that the defendants charged a location fee for finding 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 repurchase.

THE WILLIAM H. DAVIS INDICTMENT SETS FORTH: That William H. Davis, of Albany, did, on October 29, 1902, come before Salmon B. Kinnear, a forest superintendent and special agent of the Interior Department, 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 fraudulent, and not in any part true.

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER

THE WEATHER. TODAY'S Generally fair, probably followed by occasional rain during the evening or night; breeze, light to moderate. FEBRUARY 1. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 42 deg.; minimum, 35. Precipitation, none.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST. Kurapatik abandons attack on Japanese lines. Page 5.

Refugees from Fort Arthur perish in storm. Page 5.

THE OUTBREAK IN RUSSIA. Grand Duke Vladimir defends actions of government and outlines reforms. Page 1.

Committee of Ministers publishes plan for reform of the Ministry of Finance. Page 1.

Disorder in Warsaw continues and dead are heaped in streets. Page 2.

Three would-be assassins of the Czar captured at Tsarkoie-Walio. Page 2.

Russian officers left North Sea Commission to his construction of the offer of Dr. Schaff and received the reply: "I thought it purely political, and at the time placed little credence in it." Page 2.

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

Says President Favored Scheme. The remarks of Senator Bard attracted attention to letters that had been put in the Record by Broelius. 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.

Position of the President. The views of Mr. Leupp were substantially that, as he understood it, the contract with the sectarian schools were made pursuant to an order of the President based on an opinion from the Attorney-General. He said that the President doubtless would welcome a judicial definition of the status of Indian rights in such matters. The irrevocable settlement of the question of the limitations of the Government's authority as trustee of the Indian funds in the United States Treasury, he said, was in the highest degree desirable. 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 Indian 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 he was attached great importance to the act of Congress of June 7, 1857, which declared that it was "the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever for education in any sectarian school."

The Senator stated that he had been informed 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 President.

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 together to defraud the Government of the United States out of a portion of its public lands, situated in township 11 south, of range 7 east. That, relying on the fact that Binger Hermann was at that time Commissioner of the General Land Office, and had in his power the expediting and patenting of Government lands, the several defendants had by false and fraudulent affidavits and applications filed upon public lands in the Cascade Forest Reserve with the intent and purpose of securing the lands for speculative purposes, contrary to the law. That through the influence of John H. Mitchell, Senator from Oregon, which influence was gained in part by a bribe of \$2000 given him by S. A. D. Puter, the claims were passed 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 on May 5, 1902.

THE MILLER-KINCART INDICTMENT SETS FORTH: That Henry W. Miller, Frank E. Kincart, Martin G. Hoge and Charles Nickell, of Medford, did, on August 31, 1904, conspire to suborn 100 persons, unknown to the jury, to procure themselves in making applications for purchase of land near Medford under the timber and stone act; that these persons made affidavit 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 to the Government; that the defendants charged a location fee for finding 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 repurchase.

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In securing the framework of a bill, which in due season will be presented to the Legislature.

It was to discuss the main features 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.

Oregon Growers Get Better Rates.

W. H. Paulhamus, a Puyallup Valley fruitgrower, opened the ball for the commission forces. He pointed out that Oregon fruitgrowers 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 commission.

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

OPERATION ON BRITISH PRINCESS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Princess Victoria, daughter of King Edward, underwent an operation for appendicitis at Buckingham Palace this morning. The operation was performed by Sir Frederick Treves, surgeon in ordinary to the King.

WEATHER: Chief Is Honored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Professor Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, has been elected president of the National Geographical Society.

Subornation of Perjury Charged.

The third indictment to be returned is one 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 act.

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

The four men conspired together, as the 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 man into the woods, show him a fine piece of timber, it making no difference whether or not the land had been filed upon previously, and to charge the pro-

(Continued on Second Page.)