

NATION AT BACK

President Has Won Hearty Support.

FOR RATE CONTROL

Democratic Governors Vie With Republicans.

AGCORD IS PRONOUNCED

Enlarged Powers for Interstate Commission a Necessity.

PROPER CHECK ON RAILROADS

Commercial Bodies of Many States Urge Representatives in Congress to Support Law Giving Government More Authority.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—(Special.)—Judging by the result of a canvass made by the Record-Herald of state Governors, Legislators and other outspoken leaders of political thought, President Roosevelt has the almost unanimous support of the Nation in his fight for enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and for further Governmental control and regulation of railway freight rates.

East and West, North and South, every Governor who was willing to be quoted on the subject declared himself in hearty accord with the suggestions of the President. Democratic executives of the states were as cordial in their endorsements as Republican Governors. In several of the states, notably Kansas, Minnesota, Montana and Washington, the Legislatures, taking their cues from President Roosevelt, are preparing to invest their state railway commissions with additional powers or to create new commissions.

Hostile Governors Will Not Speak Out. Legislative leaders and Governors interviewed agreed that the better control of rates in order to avert unjust discriminations is one of the greatest needs, if not the greatest, in the country today. Although several Governors are known to be hostile to President Roosevelt's policy, none had the courage to speak his mind, and pleaded lack of time and opportunity to study the question.

The Governors of Michigan, Colorado, Nebraska, Minnesota, Georgia, Indiana, Washington, Kansas, Montana, South Dakota, Louisiana, Idaho, Wyoming and Rhode Island were frank to say the President is on the right track, and in nearly every case they gave assurance that the public opinion of their respective states sustained the Administration heartily in its policy.

Texas Are for State Rights. Several members of the Texas Legislature, speaking for their fellows, approved the course of the President as it relates to control of interstate rates, but bitterly opposed any intention to encroach upon the authority of the states in establishing tariffs.

In the Legislature of Nebraska, Michigan, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, California, Wyoming, Minnesota, South Dakota, Washington, Illinois, Montana and Idaho resolutions memorializing Congressional delegations to work for an enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission along the lines suggested by the President have been adopted by one or both houses.

Many organizations of shippers, manufacturing associations, commercial bodies and other organizations have forwarded strong resolutions to Senators and Representatives urging support of the proposed law. Briefly, here are opinions of a few Governors, chosen at random, as representative of the United States:

On the Right Track. Governor F. M. Warner, Michigan—I believe the President is on the right track and that the country generally approves his course. Several important interests in Michigan have suffered by reason of discriminations which he is seeking to prevent. It certainly does not seem that any one should question the wisdom or the justice of such Governmental regulations.

Governor Alva Adams, Colorado—If President Roosevelt continues as he has begun and actually brings the big corporations to a knowledge of the truth that the law is for them as well as for poor people, he will be one of the greatest Presidents this country has had.

Bold and Courageous Stand. Governor John H. Mickey, Nebraska—The President has taken a bold and courageous stand, and I believe he will succeed as he deserves to.

Governor J. A. Johnson, Minnesota—I am strongly in favor of Governmental control of railway freight rates.

Governor S. W. Pennypacker, Pennsylvania, would not be quoted, but said it

POLAND TO BLAZE

Ominous Quiet Broods Over City of Warsaw.

REVOLUTION FILLS THE AIR

Strikers Armed With Guns and Smuggled Dynamite.

CRASH IS SOON EXPECTED

Tales of Horror and Crime Brought In by Courier From Outlying Districts—Peasants Make Common Cause With Them.

SPECIAL CABLE.

WARSAW, Feb. 5.—Revolution is rampant throughout Russian Poland. This statement is made with positiveness, despite the ominous quiet which hangs like a pall over this ancient city this morning; despite the official statements made by Russian bureaucrats that the situation is vastly improved and can no longer be called serious—even in the face of the reassurance cabled to the United States from this and other Russian cities by newspaper correspondents who allege that the trouble is over. One hundred thousand strikers, armed with firearms and dynamite smuggled across the Austrian frontier, are ready to assemble at a moment's notice at any given point and offer their lives as a sacrifice to better the condition of their fellow workers. A general strike has been declared throughout the governments of Kalisz, Radom and Kielce. Churches are being burned by orthodox believers, who have lost faith owing to the manner in which their priests have betrayed them by siding with the government. The governments of Radom, Kalisz and Kielce were declared in a state of siege Sunday. The proclamations setting forth that fact came after 12 hours of turmoil, during which neither life nor property were safe. It is difficult to obtain accurate facts and figures from these outlying districts, owing to the strict maintenance of internal censorship and the general state of chaos which has made communication other than by post next to impossible. Most of the news is brought here by couriers, who, having only observed their happenings in their particular districts, are not able to give connected accounts of the general situation, but their combined stories tell a tale of horror and crime and of conditions which indicate that the bloody days of 1883 and 1884 will be repeated and that unless every demand is granted to the strikers, or unless those controlling them decide that the day has not come to deal Russian rule in Poland a death blow, the world will witness another of Poland's sinister tragedies. The statement can be made without fear of contradiction that the strike of the discontented workmen throughout Poland is practically general today, and that the figure of 300,000 idle men represents a very conservative estimate. Whether the peasants have already made common cause with the workers in the cities is still a much-mooted question, and the authorities express confidence that the agitation has not reached the agricultural districts. The strikers here, while reticent as to their plans, insist that the revolutionary movement in Poland advance and that all classes will make common cause against Russian oppression.

CONGRESS OF FREE POLANDERS

Radical Members Will Call for a Restoration of the Old Monarchy.

FOREIGN MINERS SHUT OUT.

Japanese House of Representatives Passes a Retroactive Law.

SPECIAL CABLE.

TOKIO, Feb. 6.—After the most heated debate which has yet taken place in the Japanese House of Representatives, the amendment to the mining law prohibiting foreigners to work Japanese mines, was passed during Monday's session. The heaviest individual losses were Robert Garry & Co., wholesale notions, loss \$20,000, and the Earle Building, \$20,000.

GORGED WITH ICE

Navigation on Delaware at Standstill.

JAM RUNS FAR OUT TO SEA

Icebreaker Wrecked on a Sunken Barge.

CREW SAVED AT GREAT PERIL

Exhausted and Stiff From Cold and Exposure, the Men Make Their Way Ashore Over Frozen Hummocks of Ice Field.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 5.—Thirty men narrowly escaped drowning in the icy waters of the harbor of refuge at the Delaware breaker, and after being rescued with the greatest difficulty by the crews of two tugs, they were forced to make their way to shore afoot over the heavy ice floes which the Delaware River and bay is blocked. The men whose lives were imperiled were Captain Jacobs and his crew of 29 men, of the Philadelphia Iceboat, No. 3, which made its way from Philadelphia in an effort to make a channel for vessels leeward at the breaker. The iceboat collided with the sunken barge Santiago, the masts and buoys of which had been carried away by the ice jam. The iceboat had become wedged in the mass of ice between the breaker and the "old break," and was unable to proceed. While drifting in this manner the iceboat struck the barge and a large hole was stove in her hull. Captain Jacobs' signals of distress were answered by the tugs Teaser and Boxer. The tugs experienced much danger in reaching the rapidly sinking boat. The jam prevented the tugs from docking and the crew of the iceboat, after being taken off, stiff from exposure, and nearly exhausted, managed to complete a perilous journey afoot across the icefield to shore. Navigation is almost at a standstill on the Delaware because of the ice which is jamming from the stream from Trenton, N. J., to Breakwater and extends nearly ten miles out to sea. There is a large fleet of vessels of all kinds at the breaker, unable to make any headway against the jam. Several ships are fast in the ice at the Horseshoe, a bend in the river at Gloucester, N. J., and it will be several days before the city iceboats can clear a passage for them.

CRISIS REACHED AT LODZ.

Employers Will Attempt to Open the Factories, Despite the Strikers.

LODZ, Feb. 5.—The situation here has reached a critical stage, and will be decided tomorrow whether the conflict shall end or the strike be continued. The employers met on Saturday and decided to reopen all their factories on Monday when men reporting for work will be re-engaged and the remainder discharged. A large number of workmen are disposed to re-open all their factories on Monday when men reporting for work will be re-engaged and the remainder discharged. The newly-appointed Governor-General, Archimovitch, is giving the closest attention to the situation, and is expected to interview with the Associated Press this afternoon the Governor-General said that tomorrow will be the critical test. If the strikers once resume, as said, the strike will be broken. Being asked whether he considered the strike a political movement, the Governor-General answered: "Yes and no. It is a labor movement, but the strikers' specific demands are suggested by political agitators, many of whom are foreigners." He stressed himself as being confident that order will be maintained, though the authorities are handicapped by the insufficiency of police force. The Governor-General said he was aware of using soldiers, who made bad policemen. The manufacturers highly commend the promptitude and tact which the Government has shown in its maintenance of order, which is in marked contrast with the fatal hesitancy of the Warsaw authorities. The striking men are demanding an eight-hour day, but are willing to accept a compromise. The masters declare that it is impossible in the face of existing conditions to grant such a demand, and decrease the hours of work until it is made general throughout. The state of siege is still maintained here, and the strikers are being carefully scrutinized. Thirty strike leaders, mostly foreigners, have been arrested.

DISOWNED BY WORKMEN.

Delegates Who Visited Czar Declared to Have Been Chosen by Employers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—(Special.)—The workmen, to the number of 4000, in the carshops have drawn up a manifesto disclaiming the delegates who were put forward as representing them in the deputations which visited Nicholas at Tsarsko-Selo February 1. They insist that these men were selected by the employers and were not representatives of the workmen. The employees of one or two other factories may follow suit; but the workmen in general are inclined to stand by the deputations. There were a few slight collisions between Leasner's workmen and the police guarding the factory yesterday. Poland, however, continues to be the scene of the disturbances. Though the strike has ceased in some establishments, it has assumed a more important phase by its extension to the great coal and sugar factories, and three more governments have been placed under martial law. Police and Cossacks have had to break up a number of demonstrations and quell disorders; but as yet there has been no repetition of fighting on the scale of the first collisions. The strikes in Tiflis and other parts of the Caucasus are frequent, and the present one does not attract much attention, except as bearing on the general situation in Russia.

Martial Law in Polish Town.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The strike movement in Poland has spread to the governments of Warsaw, Kalisz, Lublin and Suwalki. Martial law has been declared in Kalisz, Radom and Siedlce.

DAY ALLOWED USE OF MAILS

Shows Contents of Letters for a Month to Postmaster Minto.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 5.—The Postoffice Department has revoked its order denying Harry O. Day, of Portland, use of the United States mails. October 22 last Day was debarred from use of the mails on a show-up made against him by Postal inspectors that his name and address was being used by the Preferred Mercantile Company of Boston, which had previously been denied the use of the mails for operating a fraudulent scheme. Day immediately applied for revocation of the order, saying he had severed his connection with the company. He consented to have his mail opened daily for a month in the presence of Postmaster Minto and no objectionable matter appeared. On this showing the restraint was lifted.

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BUCKING THE ICE PACKS.

Long Island Sound Steamers Combine to Force a Passage.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Ice floes completely filled New York harbor today, rendering the passage of vessels into and out of the port slow and difficult. In the narrows the ice-pack was so dense that even the powerful trans-Atlantic liners had trouble in forcing a passage. One of the serious results of the presence of vast floes in the lower bay during the past four days, has been the breaking and carrying away of great numbers of spar and can buoys in the various ship channels. Captains of coastwise steamers and Sandy Hook pilots have reported a number of narrow escapes from grounding vessels by the displacement of buoys. Captain Shepard, of the lighthouse board, said that the displacement of buoys by ice during the week was unprecedented in the history of the department and that the conditions of navigation into and out of the port are the most dangerous that have ever existed. All steamers of the Sound fleet arrived safely today, although several hours late. Their captains reported that heavy ice was encountered throughout the Sound and that navigation was barely possible. On several occasions the fleet of New York-bound steamers were compelled to unite and attack the ice in wedge formation. Owing to a change in the wind the north and east channels were comparatively clear of ice during the day and the ferries were operated with little interruption.

FIFTY VESSELS FAST IN ICE

Extreme Cold Prevents Shipping of Coal to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—An almost complete suspension of the coastwise trade of this port has followed the general freeze-up of the harbor. There are a number of vessels here, but none will charter until there is some probability of their being able to get out of the Delaware River. Very little coal is being received at this port in consequence of the extreme cold in the mining regions and a great delay is being experienced by steamships under charter for the West Indies in getting their cargoes. More than 50 vessels were held fast in the ice in the lower bay today, and a number of ocean steamships which attempted to force their way through the obstruction at the Delaware capes were compelled to return to sea and anchor for the night. Off Billings Point, N. F., 15 coal barges are held fast in the ice. They belong to the Reading Railway Company, and are inward bound from Boston.

HEAVY SLEET IN THE SOUTH

Telegraph and Telephone Poles and Wires Break Under Weight.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5.—Telephone and telegraphic service over a wide range of the South was almost completely crippled by heavy sleet today. Railroad service also suffered and in some towns the

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Ready for Final Week of Land-Frauds Session.

INDICTMENTS ARE PENDING

Two Said to Be in Order for J. N. Williamson.

CONCERN SCATTERED DEALS

Strong Indications That Many Persons and Officials Will Be Implicated Before Close of Present Week.

The last week of the present Federal grand jury is at hand. The long series of investigations which have been taking the time of the jury for the past two months is drawing to a close and will end on Saturday, if the plans of the Government attorneys carry. The coming week will be a busy one, for it will bring to light some of the entanglements of those high in the confidence of the Government, and will show still further the extent and scope of the land frauds which have been carried on in many cases to completion and in others practically to that stage during the past few years. During the week it was rumored that Representative J. N. Williamson will come under the notice of the Federal grand jury, not only for the first time, but also for the second. It is said that the next six days will see the junior Representative of the state indicted for his alleged connection with various land deals in the vicinity of his home at Princeton, and also for fraudulent transactions in the Blue Mountain reserve. Just what the complaints are is a mystery which the Government officials alone would be able, at this time, to tell. They have nothing to say. But in spite of this reticence, it is made known from various sources that the end of the week will see more persons implicated in the land frauds than have as yet been hinted at or thought of. Today may see other indictments returned. In addition to the names of Mr. Williamson are mentioned those of various of the former special agents of the Government, and several of the ex-special agents who have been sent to this territory to look into the alleged irregularities of the land department. Beyond a rumor that several of the special agents are under the eye of the grand jury, nothing definite can be learned. However, it can be stated with a reasonable degree of certainty that the former employees of the Interior Department in Oregon will be brought to book for irregular work done by them during their terms of office. It is further safe to predict that Saturday will see the adjournment of the jury until the March term calls the men once more to the task of probing into the irregularities of the land transactions of Oregon. At the close of the present session of the grand jury Mr. Henry will leave for Washington, D. C., for a week. It was his intention to go to the States, but he tends to private business, but the lapse of time has been such that he will be unable to make the trip. At the end of the week spent in Washington, Mr. Henry will return to Portland and will remain in this city until after the last of the land-fraud cases have been concluded and decided upon by the Federal Court. The concluding investigations of the grand jury will have to do with the now well-known case of the Puter-Watson frauds, and the Blue Mountain reserve in Eastern Oregon. These sections, the one old and the other new, will yield the last of the forthcoming indictments. After these have been returned and the end of the week has come, the land-fraud question will be taken up by Mr. Henry's return, when the jury will reconvene, and on April 19 the first of the trials will be brought before the court and the public.

NEW ENGLAND PORTS CLOSED

Floating Ice South of Cape Cod Prevents Moving of Vessels.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The New England coast south of Cape Cod was tonight in the grasp of a thick cover of ice, which prevented the movement of vessels. The ice embargoes of recent winters, while in Boston harbor the only inconvenience was caused by floating ice, south of the cape conditions were far different, Nantucket Sound being almost completely closed over, while Vineyard Sound was filled with ice. Narragansett Bay is full of ice and shipping there is practically at a standstill. Throughout the day the weather was cold, but the temperature rose gradually tonight, when it remained too low to warrant predictions of an immediate thaw.

PRESIDENT BECKWITH DEAD.

Mrs. Chadwick's Case Has Been Materially Aided by Occurrence.

OBERLIN, Feb. 5.—C. K. Beckwith, president of the defunct Citizens' National Bank of this city, died at 10:45 o'clock tonight, after two days of unconsciousness during which death was expected at any moment. Only the family surrounded the deathbed of the banker. Beckwith was about 62 years of age. December 14 last the Federal Grand Jury in Cleveland returned five indictments against Beckwith upon the charge of violating the National banking laws in connection with the loans made to Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick by the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, which was failed as the president. From the day of his arrest Mr. Beckwith's health rapidly failed as a result of worry over his troubles. He frequently despaired during his illness that he would die. For several days prior to his death he refused to take food in any form. Death resulted directly from heart trouble. The death of President Beckwith may materially weaken the case of forgery and conspiracy to misapply bank funds now charged against Mrs. Chadwick.

Filipinos Behind the Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 5.—(Special.)—Pauline Bigelow, the famous correspondent, just returned from the Philippines, says the Filipinos are a thousand years behind the age, and it is a mistake to treat them like white men.

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"Raffles" New York imitator confesses to New York police. Page 4.

Bishop Hoban, of Scranton, Pa., declares that working boys should be allowed Sunday for play day. Page 9.

President Beckwith died of worry over indictment in connection with Mrs. Chadwick's case. Page 4.

Pan-American.

Active skirmishes are reported along the Rio and Shalike Rivers. Page 4.

Confirmation of the report of General Kurapatkin's resignation is lacking. Page 4.

Pacific Coast.

Rev. C. E. Bentley, once Prohibition candidate for President, dies in Los Angeles lodging-house under suspicious circumstances. Page 12.

Grainhouse & Geary's store at Maryland, Or., was destroyed by fire. Page 12.

Local-option rallies held in Salem churches. Page 12.

Summary of work accomplished by the Washington Legislature. Page 12.

Portland and Vicinity.

Federal grand jury convenes today for final work of present session, and many indictments are looked for. Page 1.

Declaration made before People's Forum that local option is contrary to personal liberty. Page 8.

Mountain lion has taken up an abode at head of Marquam Gulch, and small army is on its trail. Page 8.

Washington Exposition Commission is granted request for new building site at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Page 8.

Legislature has large amount of heavy work on the slate for consideration this week. Page 9.

J. M. Charb, well-known La Grande banker, succumbs to injuries received in accident at Salem. Page 9.

Joint committee appointed to investigate Bore and Gipe Aid Society funds affairs of institution in good condition. Page 10.

Anti-machinery of the Oregon Legislature ready to take up hatchet against the "conservationists." Page 14.

Rev. E. Nelson Allen asserts public conscience is awakened in Portland, and that evils will no longer be tolerated. Page 8.

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