they are fully protected, even by the enforce-ment of their merely contractual rights, it means the abandompent to the subject of oth-er governments of the interests of American

their investments, by excessive taxes imposed in violation of contract and by other devices, and the sacrifice of the output of their mines and other industries, and even of their railway

and shipping interests which they have estab-lished in connection with the exploitation of

Difficulty of Adjusting Claims.

the action of the Executive in the direction of

sound and consistent policy. The United tales Government is embarramed in its efforts a foster American enterprise and the growth

of our commerce through the cultivation of friendly relations with Santo Demingo, by the cyritating effects on those relations and the consequent injurious effect on that commerce

f frequent interventions. As a method of so-

lution of the compileated problem arbitration has become nugatory, inasmuch as, in the condition of its finances, an award sgainst the

republic is worthless unless its payment is republic is worthess unless its payment a secured by the piedge of at least some portion of the customs revenues. This piedge is in-effectual without actual delivery over of the

customs houses to secure the appropriation of the pledged revenues to the payment of the award. This situation again reacts injuriously

upon the relations of the United States with

other nations. For when an award and such security are thus obtained in the case of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, some

foreign government complains that the award

onflicts with its rights as a creditor to some

portion of these revenues under an alleged prior pledge; and still other governments complain that an award in any considerable sum, se-

cured by pledges of the customs revenue, is prejudicial to the payment of their equally meritorious claims out of the ordinary reve-

n the United States and other creditor na

nues, and thus controversies are begotten b

tions because of the apparent sacrifice of some of their claims, which may be just or may be grossly exaggerated, but which the United

States Government cannot inquire into without giving grounds of offense to other friendly creditor nations. Still further illustrations might easily be furnished of the hopelessness

Right of Intervention,

(Concluded on Page 5.)

The Weather.

TODAY'S-Fair, followed by increasing cloud

deg.; minimum, 34. Procipitation, none

The War in the Far East.

Two great armies will fight decisive battle be

Siege guns from Port Arthur bombard Pouti-

Consul Miller outlines probable course of war

Affairs in Russia.

Brutal treatment of strikers by police and

Annensky and Gorky accused of stirring up

Czar proposes to reform his Council of Minis

Foreign.

Explosions in British submarine kill or horribly

Balfour government sustained in vote on fisca

National.

ate proposes to retain it. Page 5.

House accuses Senate of violating its preroga

President confers with Hitchcock and Moody

Political

Six of Addicks' supporters desert him, destroy-ing his hope of Senatorship. Page 1.

Gates forces wheat higher and increases panie

Jay Cooke, the great financier, dead. Page 1. Equitable Life Association decides to give

increase in exports of cotton to Orient. Page

Bulge in May wheat continues at Chicago

Irregular movement of New York stock market

Sovernment places another big order for lun

R. D. Hume sued by Representative Burns for defamation of character. Page 7.

Nevada National Bank to be merged with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank. Page 7.

Oregon Legislature.

tion bill, including money for state normal

up of machine elects Ainsworth Port of

Mining and Irrigation measures passed. Page 8

House sustains Governor's veto of Astoria char

Washington Legislature.

Hallway amendments to commission bill ac-cepted by the joint commissee. Page 5.

temarkable plea for "dope flends" made in the House. Page 7.

Portland and Vicinity.

Gobie, Nehalem & Parific Ratiroud sold for

Change to be made in merit bystem to give

Mat Poeller blocked plan to pare all-night sa-loon ordinance. Page 16.

Contract awarded for construction of Pine Arts

Building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition

Fast Side preacher gives up his pulpit to take

job with railroad company. Page 11. Trouble feared in Chinatown because of a

ing scrape Wednesday night. Page 11,

steamer Elleric offering at Portland

Chamberlain will veto hig appropria

lquitable Life Association decides to policy-holders notes. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine

with Santo Domingo treaty. Page 1.

All factories at Lodg shut down. Page 3.

mutilate whole crew. Page 3.

President Roosevelt sends message

House passes bill to abolish Canal Cor

on land-fraud cases. Page I.

boodle charges. Page 11

among bears. Page 3.

ber at Portland. Page 15.

Portland route, Page 14.

regon goes into servi-

Page 15.

Page 6.

easterly winds.

YESTERDAY'S-Maximum

fore thaw comes. Page

loff Hill. Page 4.

soldiers. Page 3.

question. Page 3.

Page 14.

serce and trade through the sacrifice of

Jayne Bill Barely Escapes Destruction.

MALARKEY SAVES ITS LIFE

Referred to a More Favorable Senate Committee.

BROWNELL CHANGES HIS VOTE

One More Man Is Needed by the Liquor People to Pass Measure Making Radical Amendments to Local-Option Law.

the brink of the grave, the Jayne local option bill was saved by Malarkey in the Senate this afternoon, and on his motion sent to the committee on judiciary for repairs, after the commitcompletely and injected amendments confuse them. so numerous that it hardly bore resemblance to the measure passed by the House last week

As matters stand, practically two blils are before the Senate, one proposed by the education committee and favored by the anti-saloon element; the other to be proposed by the committee on judiciary and favored by the to change them. liquor interests. Each of these committees has amended the Jayne measure in its own way, the education committee adhering closely to the original local option law; the judiciary committee to the lines on which the Jayne bill was first framed.

The fight today between these two elements was tense and lasted more then two hours. The area given to spectators was packed with onlookers. Pierce and Haines, of the committee on aducation, led one side of the debate, and Malarkey, Con and Rand the other.

Enamies Changed to Friends.

The amendments submitted by the education committee changed the bill so radically as to turn its advocates into enemies and its foes into supporters of the measure. By a vote of 15 to 14 the report of the education committee was adopted and the bill as reported by that committee was ordered made a special order for temorrow morning.

To the supporters of the original Jayne bill the outlook was very dark at this juncture, for the measure was in imminent danger of indefinite postponement, A motion was made by Senator Pierce to out it on final passage at once, a procedure which would have surely sent it to the graveyard, because 16 votes could not have been obtained in its support, and this would have been the finish of the fight for revision of the local option law. And Saloon League workers hoped that would be its fate and sent longing glances to their champions in the Senate from behind the rail.

Brownell Flops Over.

But at this juncture Majarkey moved diciary, four of whose five members, un- an attorney to do it." like the three members of the committee on education, are advocates of revision upon his motion and it was carried, 15 to 14, on the same alignment as the preceding vote, except that Brownell went over to the side of those who were struggling for the Jayne bill. The vote was: Ayes-Holmun, Coe, Coke, Hodson, Malarkey, Fichel, Tuttle, Rand, Croisan, Brownell, Bowseman, Hobson, Farrar, Avery, Kuykendali-15. Noce-Booth, Carter, Coshow, Paines, Howe, Layoock, Loughary, McDonald, Miller, Nottingham, Pierce, Smith, Whealdon, Wright-Ia.

The above vote indicates how the Sensie will vote on the bill, which will be brought in tomorrow by the judiciary com-

Proposed by Educational Committee.

The amendments to the law proposed by the education committee are chiefly to cut down the necessary number of petitioners to 16 per cent; to allow option by precincts, groups of precincts and counties separately; to provide that no petition shall be filed for Multnomah County as a whole until precincts containing a for prohibition. Four of the five members of the judiciary committee will report the Jayne bill, with amendments offered by Senator Cole, as follows:

To reduce the percentage of voters necessary to petition for a prohibition election from 30 to Z per cent; to allow towns 2000 to vote as a whole, and to permit all precincts, wherever situated, to vote on

prohibition. Another amendment will provide for

Both Sides Are Anxious.

The education committee is composed of two of whom are unalterably opposed to the report of the committee on judiciary, Pierce is a member also of the last-named committee, and will submit a minority report. The four who will join in the majority report are Rand, Brownell, Coke

The outlook is very anxious for both Colvignone, in the province of Como, have sides tonight. The development of today showed that Is are safely allied on the side of the judiciary committee. This is to all Alpinists.

ne short of enough to pass the bill, and one vote is expected to come from Loughary or Laycock, or perhaps Smith, out the anti-saloon people say 16 votes

Fight Renewed in Morning.

Opponents of the judiciary committee's report aver that inasmuch as the report of the education committee has een adopted and the bill as amended by the latter committee has been made a special order, the fudiciary commit tee report is out of place, and they declare their intention to make a fight on this issue in the morning.

Adoption of the education commit tee's report was a victory for the antisaloon element and their joy was dispelled when Malarkey rescued the bill by having it sent to a more friendly They confess that poo generalsing lost them the day. The debate was opposed by Pierce after the report of the education committee had been read.

Danger of Extreme Measure.

Malarkey opposed the amendment saving that the bill as submitted by the committee did not provide for the submission of the bill to the people, and since the local option law was adopted by the people no bill should be passed on the subject without a provision for a vote upon it by the people. The Jayne bill carries a referendum clause, he said, and would not go into effect unless adopted by the peo-

He asserted that the purpose of the amendment suggested by the committee is intended to defeat local option SALEM, Or., Feb. 16 .- (Special.) -- On legislation at this session, and if the matter is left for initiation by the people at the next election there will be two extreme measures submitted, one by the saloon interests and one by the temperance people, and the result will be that whichever is adopted it will toe on education had slashed it up so be an extreme measure and we shall tions of that government, was today

Time Will Show Defects.

Senator Haines declared the Jayne bill as it went to the educational committee was as unfair to the liquor side as the local option law on the prohibition side. The law, he said, should be left to stand until a year from next June, when the people would learn the good and bad features and know how

The committee, he asserted, had worked as fast as it could and ought not to be criticised for taking three days for a work on which the House had consumed 30. The committee, he said, had prepared a bill to cut out the most objectionable parts of the law and make it an act fair to all interests, "I'm glad," said Malarkey, "to hear that Senator Haines believes the law should be amended in some form. So we al say. But I object to this substitute bilk because if we adopt it we can't give the people the change they desire. It can't pass; it hasn't time.

No Time for a Substitute. "At this late hour we can't vote intelligently on this bill in the time

given us." Malarkey declared that the only way to secure the amendments needed is to the committee.

he. "I shall oppose this bill."

Coe Expresses Disappointment.

Coe, whose amendments had been rejected by the committee, asserted that the report was "unfair." "At no time of the session," said he, "have I been more disappointed than at the reading of this substitute bill. It is unfair for the committee to bring in a new bill at this late hour,

"Our amendments, we think, were worth consideration from the committee. They received no consideration. They were drafted by the author of the present law, not because he favored to refer the bill to the committee on ju- them, but because we employed him as

Nottingham responded that E. C. Bronaugh, the "author," had telephoned of the present law. Pierce moved to put from Portland a little while before that the bill on final passage and Coshow to the amendments could not be incorpostpone indefinitely. Malarkey insisted porated into the law so as to make a consistent, workable act.

"Then he took my money under false pretenses," shouted Coe, amid laughter.

Pierce Points Out Flaws.

In closing the debate on the question of adopting the amendments to the Jayne bill submitted by the commitee Senator Pierce said that Jayne bill requires that petitions shall be signed by 30 per cent of the voters registered at the preceding election, which means 37 per cent of the actual voters, and in places where it is difficult to get men to sign petitions of this kind, it would practically prevent the filing of petitions.

The Jayne bil is also objectionable sald Pierce, in that any person having a physician's license can prescribe intoxicating liquors, even though he be not engaged in the general practice of medicine. The Jayne bill fequires private parties to make complaint bemajority of the voters have been carried fore the Prosecuting Attorney need take action, and that the complaint must state the facts in great paricularity, so that it will be practically impossible to secure enforcement of the

The Jayne bill eliminates the provisessary to petition for a prohibition elec-tion from 30 to 25 per cent; to allow towns on that the possession of a Federal ment of their territory under any disgulse, of more than 500 persons and less than liquor license shall be prima facie evidence of liquor selling, a provision which Pierce thought a reasonable one,

tee was then adopted by a vote of 15 elections at the same time as general to 14. Pierce moved that the bill be elections, instead of in intermediate put on final passage, but on objection Malarkey withdrew the motion. Malarkey then moved to refer to the judiciary committee, and the vote stood Loughary, Haines and Pierce, the last 14 to 14, whereupon President Kuykendall broke the tie and sent the bill

to the judiciary committee. Alpine Woods on Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.-For two days, cables the Herald's Muan correspondent. the woods covering the sides of Monte been on fire. Colvignone is the spur of the southern Grigna, which is well known

Our Position Towards Santo Domingo.

MANAGE HER FINANCES

President Sends Message and Treaty to the Senate.

MONROE DOCTRINE INVOLVED

It Makes Intervention Necessary as Duty to Other Nations and American Citizens-Senate Favors the President's View-

WASHINGTON. Feb. 16.-President Roosevelt's message transmitting to the Senate the new Dominican protocol agreement providing for the collection and dis bursement by the United States of the customs revenues of Santo Domingo and for the adjustment of all the obligamade public by order of the Senate in executive session. The document include the new agreement as well as the original protocol and award of the commission of arbitration for the settlement of the claims of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, under which the agents of the United States are already collecting the revenues at certain of the ports of the Dominican government.

Few documents that have come to the Senate in relation to any of the South or Central American or West Indian republics have attracted so much attention. Because of the controversy that has arisen as to the rights of the executive to enter into treaty arrangements with any foreign government without the advice and consent of the Senate, extraordinary interest has been aroused The document came to the Senate yester day at one hour past the usual time for most Senators to leave the chamber, and therefore it was brought up soon after the Senate convened today. The message of the President outlines

the policy of the government, holding that it demanded that this Governmen take charge of the customs of American states when it is manifested that they are unable to maintain their integrity In addition to the President's discussion of the Monroe doctrine in the case of San Domingo, the protocol itself makes use the framework of the Jayne bill, specific declaration of its application and and not to cast it aside as proposed by in that respect is unusual in treaty-making. The decigration occurs in the acc-

Rand took the position that the ond paragraph, which recites that the ats should not be withheld Government of the United States views from operation 18 months. "Since the "any attempt of governments outside of committee has decided the people are this hemisphere to depress the destiny to have no relief for 18 months," said of the Dominican republic as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Text of the Message. The message follows:

To the Senate: I herewith submit a protocol between the Dominican Republic and the United States. The conditions in the Republic of Santo Domingo have been growing steadily worse for many years. There have been many disturbances and revolutions, and debts have been contracted beyond the power of the re public to repay. Some of these debts we properly contracted and are held by those who have a legitimate right to their money. Others are without question improper or exor bitant, constituting claims which should neve be paid in full and perhaps only to the er tent of a very small proportion of their nom inal value.

Certain countries have long felt themselv aggrieved because of the non-payment of debts due to their citizens. The only way by which foreign creditors could ever obtain from the republic tiself any guaranty of payment would be either by the acquisition of territory out-right or temporarily, or else by taking possasion of the custom-houses, which would course in itself, in effect, he taking possession

of a certain amount of territory.

It has for some time been obvious that thos who profit by the Monroe doctrine must accep certain responsibilities along with the rights which it confers, and that the same statement applies to those who uphold the doctrine. It cannot be too often and too emphatically as serted that the United States has not alighte desire for territorial aggrandiamment at the expense of any of its southern neighbors and will not treat the Monroe doctrine as an excuse for such aggrandizement on its part. We do n propose to take any part of Santo Domingo exercise any other control over the island save what is necessary to its financial rehabilitation section with the collection of revenu unning it and part of which will be dis buted pro rata among the creditors of the public upon a basis of absolute equity. The stification for the United States taking this rden and incurring the responsibility is t found in the fact that it is incom with international equity for the United States to refuse to allow other powers to take the only means at their disposal of satisfying the claims of their conditors and yet to refi

Where Monroeism Comes In. An aggrieved nation can, without interfer ing with the Monroe decirine, take what ac-tion it sees fit in the adjustment of its dis-putes with American states, provided that such action does not take the shape of interfering of a money claim, the only way which remain finally to collect it is a blockade or bombard ment or the seizure of the cu The report of the education commit- this means, as has been said above, what is in effect a possession, even though only a tem-porary possession, of territory. The United States then becomes a party in interest, be-cause under the Mouroe doctrine it cannot se-any European power seize and permanently occupy the territory of one of these republicand yet such seizure of territory, disguised or undisguised, may eventually offer the only way in which the power in question can collect any debts unless there is interference on the part of the United States.

American Citizens Protest. One of the difficult and increasingly of cated problems which often arise in Sant Domingo grows out of the violations of con-tracts and concessions, sometimes improvident-ly granted, with valuable privileges and exptions elipulated upon for grossly made quate considerations, which were burdens to the state, and which are not infrequent disregarded and violated by the govern orities. Chirens of the United States and

and contracts appeal to their respective gov-ernments for active protection and intervention. Except for arbitrary wrong done or sanctioned by superior authority to persons or to vested property rights, the United States Government, following the sanctive of the contractions of the contraction of

property rights, the United States Government, following its traditional usage in such cases, aims to go no further than the mere use of its good offices, a measure which frequently proves ineffective. On the other hand, there are governments which do sometimes take energetic action for the profection of their subjects in the enforcement of contractual claims, and thereupon American concessionaires, supported by powerful influences, make load appeal to the United States Government in similar cases for similar action. They complain that in the actual posture of affairs their valuable properties are practically confiscated, that American enterprise is paralyzed, and that unless they are fully protected, even by the enforce-Great Financier Ends Useful Life.

END COMES SUDDENLY

He Was Entertaining Many Friends on Monday.

Thus the attempted solution of the complex roblem by the ordinary methods of diplomacy wacts injuriously upon the United States Gov-rument itself and in a measure paralyses HIS WORK FOR THE NATION

His Genius at Banking Raised Money to-Carry on Civil War and Build the Northern Pacific Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.-Jay Cooke, whose fame as a financier is world-wide, and who was closely associated with the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the development of the Northwest, died tonight at the home of his son-in-law, Charles D. Barney, at Ogontz, a suburb of this city, aged 82 уеага.

He had been suffering from general debility, the result of old age, for several years. His condition was not considered serious, however, and his death tonight came rather suddenly. Last Monday he entertained as his guests 125 young ladies attending the Ogontz school and their friends. On that occasion he appeared to be in good spirits and was the last to leave the reception room. Mr. Cooke's family, relatives and friends

were notified of his illness early today, and many of them were present when he died. None except his closest neighbors knew he was ill.

of the present situation growing out of the social disorders and the bankrupt finances of the Dominican republic, where for considerable Jay Cooke was born at Sandusky, O., August 10, 1821. He was a lineal descendant of Francis Cooke, who came to America in the Mayflower in 1820, and built the third house periods during recent years the bonds of civil society have been practically dissolved. in Plymouth, Mass. Eleutheros Cooke, his father, born Christmas day, 1787, at Middle Granville, Washington County, N. Y., was ed-ucated at Union College, Schenectady, and Under the accepted law of nations, foreign governments are within their right, if they choose to exercise it, when they actively in-tervene in support of the contractual claims of their subjects. They sometimes exercise this nudied law under Chancellor Kent. Soon after his admission to the bar, he removed with his wife and daughter and a number of neighbors and their families, to Madison, Ind. right, and on account of commercial rivalry there is a growing tendency on the part of where he engaged in the practice of law. Two years later, upon returning East to settle up some business affairs, he sailed across Lake Eris, from the present site of Sandusky, then CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER an Indian silings, After going back to in diana from his Enstern trip he decided to settle at Sandusky. He built the first storehunse there, became one of its earliest and most noted lawyers, was frequently elected to the State Legislature, served in Congress as a While, and is scoredited with baving procure the first railroad charter in the United States. His reputation as a public speaker caused him to be chosen to deliver the address at the anniversary of the battle of Fort Melgs, in the caused excitement presence of its hero, General Harrison, and only at Caracas.

40,000 people.

His son, Jay Cooke, attended school in Sandusky, and had superior educational advantages at home. At 14 he entered a store in his native town, and during his leisure studied bookkeeping. In 1836 he became a cierk in a large mercantile establishment in St. Louis, and in 1838 removed to Philadelphia to accept a position with William G. Moorehead, who was engaged in railroad and canal enterprises. A few months later he entered the employ of E. W. Clark & Co., in that city, then the largest private banking house in the United States, with branches in New York, Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis and Burlington. In. His rare talent and excellent business ability and good judgment were shown very early in life. In adultion to possessing these qualities, he was thoroughly trustworthy. By the time he was 21 years old he became a partner in the firm, and was its active business manager, a relation in which he continued until 1858. when he retired and engaged in negotiating allroad bonds and other securities. He built two short railroads, and with

Charles Henry Fisher organized and negotiated bonds of various canals, bought from the state, in Eastern and Central Pennsylvania. In 1861 President orders investigation of Standard Off Company: Hitchcock condemns Coage off he resumed the banking business as Jay Cooke lease: Kansas may change constitution to & Co., on Third atreet, Philadelphia, and at the opening of the Civil War obtained and sent to Washington, without compensation, a large list of subscriptions to United States loans, About the same time he sold n \$3,000,000 loan of Pennsylvania at par. During the war he became sole financial agent of the Government in negotiating the original five-twenty loan of Colorado Legislature orders investigation of all \$513,000,000, the ten-forty loan of \$200,000,000, the whole of the seven-thirty loan of \$820,000,- | made the assault.

These were the most remarkable feats of finat-clering known to history. Mr. Cooke did as important a work as any of the departments of the Government. Sometimes, in fact, his position was more difficult and embarrassing. involving, as it did, enormous personal respon-sibilities. After the fall of Blohmond and the surrender of the Confederate Army, the Sec-retary of the Treasury wanted \$550,000,000 to pay the Union soldlers and send them home. Mr. Cooke, within the space of five months, secured this loan in seven and three-tenths notes. In his annual report, the Secretary

"Mr. Cooke's work was in the highest degre entisfactory. By his admirable skill and energy and the hearty co-operation of the Na tional banks, the notes were rapfuly distribute

in every part of the Northern and in some of the Southern States."
When the National banking system came up for adoption during the war, Mr. Cooke gave t most encouraging support, and through hi efforts a large portion of the banking of the country was changed to the National system. The First National Bank of Washington, D. C., and the First National Bank of Philade phia, the earliest banks under this system, were founded by himself and partners. As Robert Morris was the financier of this country in its struggle for liberty during the Reve lution, so Jay Cooke was the great financial support of the Gevernment during the dark days of the war for the preservation of the Union.

In 1873 Mr. Cooke sustained severe financial reverses in consequence of having advanced too heavily on Northern Pacific railroad bonds. He was then the financial agent of the road, and had great confidence in its future. All who held their claims until the estate was settled received principal and interest. The success which this road has since had shows the wislom of his confidence in the enterpri-

Mr. Cooke had four children—Jay Cooke, Jr., a leading and influential financier of Philadel-phia; Laura E., wife of Charles D. Barney, a prominent banker of Philadelphia; Sarah E. wife of John M. Butler, United States Govern-ment Commissioner in Europe; and Rev. Henry E., rector of a prominent Protestant Episcopal church in Manchester, N. H. He was the owner and patron of Ogontz, near Philadel-phia, one of the most celebrated schools for young ladies in the country. He also owned Gibraltar Island, its beautiful mansion on Lake Erie, and other resorts for himself and family in different parts of the United States.

ADDICKS' LAST HOPE GONE. Members Desert Him, and His Barrel Is Empty.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 16.-(Special.)-Six nembers of the Legislature who have been voting for J. Edward Addicks for United States Senator, announced tonight that they would desert him tomorrow This forever destroys the Senatorial am bitions of Addicks and probably insures the ultimate election of Colonel Henry A. Dupont, of Wilmington

Addicks, who is in Wilmington, called up the deserters over the telephone tonight and begged them to stick to him a little while longer, but all refused, declaring that it was their duty to support s man who could be elected.

It is declared here tonight that Addicks' barrel is empty and that he can never make another campaign.

CASTRO DEFIES UNCLE SAM. By His Orders Venezuelan Court Orders Seizure of Aspiralt Land.

PARIS, Feb. 16 .- A semi-official dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, says that under the pressure of President Castro, the court has ordered the sequestration of the Company. The decision in the case has

stating that the Supreme Court had conproperty in Venezuela of the American Asphalt Company. The action of the court brings the asphalt dispute to the critical point, for it is now incumbent upon the government to make the next

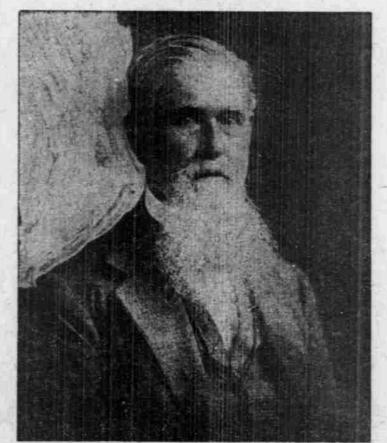
Mexicans Palmed Off as Indians. EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 18.-H. B. Pears.

sgent for the United States India reau, is here investigating the report that Mexican children have been sent to the parts of the country on false affidavits that they were of one-fourth Indian blood. It is claimed that hundreds of children have been rejected recently from the Oklahoma School for this reason, while others, it is said, are to be found in all the Indian Schools.

Sheriff in Pursuit of Murderers. RENO, Nev., Feb. 16.-Barney Malloy

a cook employed on the Governmen canal at Derby, near here, was waylaid at an early hour this morning and fatally stabbed. Sheriff Ferrel and a poss have taken to the hills in pursuit of Pablo Herida, leader of the men who

GREAT FINANCIER WHO DIED LAST NIGHT



JAY COOKE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Government Position on Land Frauds.

CANNOT AFFORD TO FAIL

President Confers With Hitchcock and Moody.

THEY FEEL SURE OF WINNING

Credit of Administration at Stake in Oregon Prosecutions - Mitcheil Will Hold His Seat Through His Term.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wanhngton, D. C., Feb. 16.-There was a inference at the White House yesterday in which the President, Secretary Hitchcock and Attorney-General Moody participated. The President was anxious to have a full statement of the Government's cases against Senator Mitchell and Representatives Hermann and Williamson and of the grounds upon which these indictments were secured. He was given as full an explanation as Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Moody could make The President was deeply interested When all explanations were made, he responded:

"These are very grave charges that rou have brought against prominent Govrnment officials. You declare the facts fustify them. I want to say to you now that if, in view of what has transpired, you fail to make your charges stick and allow the Government's case to full, you will place the Government in a very bad light. In running down these frauds you have represented the United States Government, and it would be a grave thing to make such serious charges and be unable to substantiate them.

Have Abundance of Proof.

Secretary Hitchcock promptly replied: "Mr. President, so far as I am conerned. I have no fear. We have plenty of evidence to sustain the indictments. When the time comes we will bring forword an abundance of proof and will be entirely vindicated."

President Roosevelt has ar all times given his Cabinet officers the widest laitude in their efforts to locate and bring to justice every person implicated in land landed property of the American Asphalt frauds, regardless of his position or provious record. He has so far sustained caused excitement in the American col- Mr. Hitchcock in every move he has made, and he now holds Mr. Hitchcock WASHINGTON, Feb. 16,-The State De. and Mr. Moody responsible for securing a successful termination to the sensapartment today received a cablegram a successful termination to the sensa-from silnister Bowen, dated at Caracas, tional indictments which have been brought through the joint efforts of their two departments. As indicated by the President, things have reached such a stage that there is no backing out; the cases cannot be quashed, but must all be brought to trial. He fully realizes the seriousness of indicting any man, and particularly a Senator or Representative

In Congress. Will Insist on Fair Trial.

Since three members of the Oregon delegation, along with other prominent officials and citizens, have been brought nder a cloud of indictments, the President is determined that they shall have a fair trial, and he will insist that the Government fully show the grounds upon which it asked for and secured these indictments. Other members of the Cabinet agree with the President that it is now up to Messrs. Hitchcock and Moody to "make good," for if they fail they lay the administration open to censure.

Mitchell Will Serve Out Term. In this connection the belief is express. ed in Washington that Senator Mitchell will be able to hold on to his seat in the Senate for the remaining two years of his term. If he should be found guilty in Judge Bellinger's court, he will no doubt appeal., and it will be all of two years before he exhausts the resources at his command. Meantime, like Senator Burton, he has a right to retain his seat.

MUST PASS RAILROAD RATE BILL

Townsend Predicts Extra Session in Case Senate Does Not Act.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, D. C., Feb. 16.-Representative Charles El Townsend, author of the railway rate bill, which passed the House and is now in the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, this morning expressed the opinion that if his bill does not pass the Senate at this session an extra session will be called in the Autumn to consider rallway rate questions. This statement was made at the White House after he had had a talk with the President in regard to the future of his bill.

The Michigan Representative also said that he thought a majority of the Senate is in favor of his bill, and that if it received a favorable report from the Committee on Interstate Commerce it would stand a good chance of passage. About half the members of the Interstate Commerce Committee, said Mr. Townsend, were opposed to doing anything at the present session, but, notwithstanding this, he thought the prospects were grow ing brighter for a report. If those mem bers of the committee who are in favor of reporting the bill see their way clear, a resolution will be introduced within the next few days, calling for a vote of the committee. This will bring matters to a head and will be in the nature of a test of the sentiments of the whole commit-

Rural Carrier at Grant's Pass.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, D. C., Feb. 16.-William L. Jewell has been appointed regular, John T. Jewell substitute, rural free delivery carriers on route 1 at Grant's Pass, Or,