

DEFEST THE GIANT

Kansas in Combat With the Standard Oil.

PEOPLE ROUSED TO FURY

Stalwart Men Swarm to the State Capital.

FORCE LEGISLATORS TO ACT

Powerful Unseen Influences Are Back of the Movement, and the Government Shows Inclination to Take a Hand.

1895.....\$11,000,000	1901.....\$48,000,000
1896.....23,000,000	1902.....42,000,000
1897.....20,000,000	1903.....44,000,000
1898.....22,000,000	1904.....46,000,000
1899.....24,000,000	1905.....48,000,000

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 19.—(Special.)—The State of Kansas, with \$400,000, and a stiff-backed population, has set about the task of fighting Standard Oil, with \$400,000,000, and tentacles spreading all over the United States and foreign countries. The battle between the Sunflower State and the great oil monopolies and its ultimate outcome will well be worth watching.

Back of the State of Kansas are powerful influences which have not yet appeared upon the canvas. The people of that state have appealed to Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, who has already paid his sarcastic compliments to Standard Oil, to take the generalship of the fight, but it is doubtful if he will accept. However, it is figured he may be relied upon for any friendly counsel.

In Pennsylvania there is a powerful independent company, and it has been asked to join hands in the battle. An English syndicate with dazzling capital is said to stand ready to build a pipe line to the Gulf of Mexico and this gives Kansas a market for her oil.

Genesis of the Struggle. Before considering the lining up of the forces and speculating upon the probable result of the titanic contest, it will be well to get at the genesis of the struggle and see what it is all about. This is necessary to form an opinion about the merits of the contending forces and to align one's sympathy with one side or the other.

When oil was discovered in paying quantities in Kansas, the Standard people following their general policy, bought up or leased all the wells. The state was gridironed with pipe lines and the oil, in many instances, was purchased of the producers. Kansas now produces 27,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

At the outset, the Standard Company paid the producers \$1.25 a barrel for their oil, but not long ago this was reduced to 75 cents. Meanwhile, however, the price of refined oil, which burns in lamps in every Kansas store and hamlet, even to the sod houses in the remote districts, still sticks at the fancy price of 10 cents a gallon. Here is the rub. The hard-headed Kansans cannot understand why the price of crude oil should be cut almost in half and the price of the refined article continue to hang in the same notch.

Roused to Fight "Dragon." This fact set men—and women—to thinking. The more they thought, the stronger grew the desire to strike at the "monster," which had set its tentacles upon the great industry of the state and was rearing enormous profits. To remedy this condition, Senator Porter, of Caney County, finally offered the bill which has passed both branches of the Legislature. It is one of the simplest measures ever adopted by the Kansas Legislature, but lawyers who have gone over it carefully say it contains elements for vast complexities.

According to its caption, it is simply an act to provide a branch penitentiary and to furnish the labor and machinery for the refining of oil.

Convicts to Work Refinery. Inasmuch as the refinery is to be located at Peru, in the heart of the oil district, and inasmuch as it will cost \$200,000 to equip and \$200,000 additional to maintain for one year, although it will furnish work for only 15 convicts, the intent of the bill is plainly discernible. The sections relating to the branch penitentiary are simply put in to override a constitutional objection, for the State of Kansas is prohibited from engaging in any line of private business.

The claim has been made that Kansans cannot provide convicts enough to refine the oil produced within her borders. There are other lines of work which must be done by convict labor, according to the laws of the state, and there will be a shortage, even making allowance for the convicts from Oklahoma.

It is somewhat difficult to gauge the exact public sentiment in the state. While the bill providing for a state refinery passed with a whoop, there were surface indications that some of the

legislators voted in opposition to their better judgment and in response to popular clamor. In defense of these men, it must be admitted there was nothing else for them to do. The state was aflame—and when Kansas is aflame, or bleeding—it is not wise to stem the tide.

Legislators Forced to Vote. Delegations of hundreds of stalwart and determined men swarmed up to the state capital from the oil fields and positively demanded that the bill pass. It is also true that not all these men were oil producers. In their ranks one could see many speculators—men who have invested in "wild-cat" oil schemes. These men are anxious that the stock they purchased at 10 cents on the dollar should become worth a trifle more than the paper upon which the certificates are written.

The measure has been denounced as a return to populism, but any man who would have stood out against it, would have signed his political death warrant. The air was thick with rumors of "boodles" being handed out by the Standard people. Whatever the basis, if any, for this talk, it remains that if any legislator were bought by the Standard, he could not be delivered.

Standard Makes a Break. The Standard maintained a powerful lobby at the capital and exerted all the influence it could bring to bear, but the passage of the measure could not be prevented. This is the first step and indicates the attitude of the people as reflected by their legislators. But it must not be imagined that the Standard people have deserted the field. They will be heard from later on. The first show of displeasure was the order to suspend all work in the state, throwing out of employment nearly 1000 men and paralyzing the industry. Afterward, it was admitted this was a serious mistake and the order was rescinded.

One of the officials made the frank admission that this was a serious "break." The policy of affecting to believe that there was nothing to be feared from the state refinery should have been followed, instead of making a petulant outburst and refusing "to play."

According to Governor Hoch, the "Kansas experiment" will stir up much trouble for the Standard Oil people. It is proposed to obtain figures showing the actual cost of refining oil and the enormous profits and scatter this data broadcast over the United States. With

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FELL INTO TRAP

Robertson Was an Involuntary Informer.

HENEY TELLS THE STORY

Senator Mitchell's Secretary Did Not Betray Him.

MET BY DETECTIVE BURNS

Taken Direct to the Federal Grand Jury-Room With Letter Addressed to Judge Tanner, Which He Was Forced to Give Up.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 19.—"There is nothing to add to what has already been published," said United States District Attorney Heney tonight, when asked what he cared to say about the land-fraud prosecutions in Oregon. "The whole story, as far as developed, has been told in the papers. There will be more later on, but for the time being there will be no new developments."

"I came to Washington," continued Mr. Heney, "to argue the Benson-Hyde land-fraud case before the Supreme Court. Tomorrow and Tuesday have been set aside for that case. When that is over, I will go back to San Francisco, and will not return to Portland until the fore part of April. We then expect to resume investigation of the land frauds, and there is promise of further startling developments."

Mr. Heney says the Government has a strong case against Senator Mitchell and the two Oregon Congressmen.

"There was a great deal of criticism of our course," said he, "and we were accused of unjustly persecuting public men. We know we were not; we knew what the facts were and what we would be able to prove. But this criticism became so intense that we had to bring out Judge Tanner and allow him to make his statement, just to show the people what we really had. That confession was a sample of the evidence we had collected."

"When Judge Tanner made his statement in open court, and we produced and published Senator Mitchell's letter, criticism of the prosecuting officers and the grand jury ceased."

"It is hardly fitting that I should say much about the cases at this time, I can say, however, that our case against Representative Williamson is equally as strong as our case against Senator Mitchell. Williamson is in it deep; he is badly entangled, but his operations have been confined entirely to Eastern Oregon."

"Mr. Hermann is very shrewd and cunning. He very cleverly covered his tracks, and it has been difficult to obtain evidence against him."

Hermann Drops into Background. Mr. Heney says the Government started in expecting to find thatlinger Hermann was the principal offender. As the facts were brought to light, however, the interest centered around Senator Mitchell, and Hermann dropped into the background. Mitchell's case is more conspicuous because of his long public service, and his high position. In this connection Mr. Heney said:

"The newspapers have placed Harry C. Robertson, Senator Mitchell's secretary, in a false light. They have made it appear that he betrayed his employer, and voluntarily give up damaging evidence against him. That is not the case."

"We sent a secret service agent to see him in Washington before he was subpoenaed, but he refused to tell him anything. Then we sent for him and he came to Portland, not knowing why he was summoned. We sent Mr. Burns to meet him on the train at the Dalles, and he was escorted direct from the train to the grand juryroom."

Secretary in Bad Box. "Mr. Robertson was in a most trying position. He either had to perjure himself, or he had to make confessions which would be damaging to Senator Mitchell. He did the only thing an honest man could do—he told the truth. He would have accomplished no good for the Senator had he perjured himself; he would have done himself harm."

"But Mr. Robertson volunteered no information whatever. He answered all questions as they were put to him, but stopped there. We supposed Mr. Robertson would bring papers of some sort from Senator Mitchell to Judge Tanner, so we took precautions to get them."

"When Mr. Robertson's examination before the grand jury was concluded, he was asked if he had any such papers, and he said he had. We demanded them, and he surrendered them. He could not have done otherwise; to have refused would have been to defy the court; and we could have secured them by other means, anyway."

"Mr. Robertson has been placed before the public as having voluntarily surrendered the Mitchell letter. On the contrary, he did not produce it until ordered to do so. I say this only to place Mr. Robertson right before the public. I want to commend his course throughout."

Mr. Heney dined with Secretary Hitchcock tonight, and went over with him the details of his work at Portland. All day Mr. Heney has been at the Department of Justice, preparing for his argument in the Hyde-Benson case tomorrow. He says his visit to Washington has nothing whatever to do with the Oregon cases. As yet he has not been requested to call

DUKES IN TERROR

Will Not Attend the Funeral of Sergius.

FEAR THE FATAL BOMB

Remains Will be Placed in Vault in Moscow.

LOCKOUT AT RUSSIAN CAPITAL

Ranks of Unemployed Swelled by Thousands, and Government Sends Orders for War Material to France and Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20 (12:30 A. M.)—It has been definitely decided that the remains of Grand Duke Sergius will not be brought to St. Petersburg for the present, but will be placed in a temporary receiving vault of the cloister of the Coudoff monastery to await the completion of alterations now in progress in the Romanoff mausoleum, in the fortress of Saints Peter and Paul. On account of lack of space in the mausoleum it was decided last year henceforth to bury only rulers of the dynasty in the old mausoleum and a new sepulcher in the new wing of the cathedral is now being built for other members of the imperial family.

This, however, is not the only reason for the decision not to bring the remains to the capital. Even Governor-General Treppoff has recognized the fact that no precautions can furnish an absolute guarantee of immunity against an act of terrorism, and at a great state funeral, where ancient custom requires that the Emperor and all of the Romanoff family assemble and follow the coffin on foot, a single bomb might wipe out the dynasty.

Emperor Will Not Go to Moscow. Regard for the personal safety of the sovereign also has led to the decision that the Emperor shall not go to Moscow to attend the funeral. It is possible that no members of the imperial family will be present, except those who are now within the walls of the Kremlin.

Grand Dukes Constantine and Paul probably will represent the Emperor at the service. Constantine is personally popular, never having participated in the politics of the court, preferring to devote himself to the sciences and arts and to his work as the head of the military academy.

So grave is the danger of a repetition of the Moscow tragedy that several of the Grand Dukes have not stirred out of their palaces since the murder, and instead of going to Tsarskoe-Selo to attend the requiem there, they have participated in special services held in the chapels of their own palaces. This was the case as regards Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis.

Trepoff Marked for Slaughter. A special requiem also was held in the Winter Palace, and the Governor-General Treppoff might attend. General Treppoff is said to be under sentence by the fighting organization of the social revolutionists, and so far as can be ascertained has not left his quarters since the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius. Dispatches from the Interior say that requiems for the Grand Duke have been held throughout Russia.

The public is greatly concerned over the developments of the immediate future. According to reports, many cities and towns are in a condition of political ferment, and several officials have been assassinated in Southern Russia. According to a telephone message from Moscow, the students there are afraid to appear on the streets in their uniforms. In addition the strike situation has again grown menacing, especially in the matter of railroads, three of which entering Moscow were entirely tied up.

Government Work Sent Abroad. In St. Petersburg the strike has assumed the form of a lockout, the Poutiloff Iron Works, the Franco-Russian Works, the Russo-American Rubber Works, and a few smaller concerns having discharged all their employees, with the notice that the works will be shut down indefinitely. Consequently there are many alarming reports afloat as to what the men will do.

With 20,000 or 40,000 men out of work for an indefinite period, even if no more join the ranks of the idle, rioting and collisions with the police are feared. From the attitude of the men many masters are convinced that they have received financial assistance from some source.

The closing of the Franco-Russian and the Poutiloff Works is a serious embarrassment to the government, as the former is engaged exclusively on navy work and the latter in manufacturing arms and munitions of war for the army. Over 25,000,000 projectiles and shrapnel are being prepared at the Poutiloff works, and the government has been compelled within the last ten days to place orders in France and Germany for \$125,000,000 worth of munitions.

Men Conceded All Demands. At the government-owned Newsky works the Minister of Finance has been able to hold the men only by conceding everything they have demanded, including the eight-hour day.

The employers, in a letter to the Financial Minister squarely disclaim all responsibility for causing the labor trouble, declaring that the strike is not of economic origin and that the nature of the men's grievances can only be adjusted by political reforms. They allege that the

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CONDITION OF INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA

YIELDING TO THE DEMANDS OF THE MEN UTTERLY IMPOSSIBLE

THE SUSPENSION FOR THREE MONTHS OF THE NEWSPAPERS OUR LIFE AND OUR DAYS

PERHAPS THE BEST EXPLANATION IS THE FACT THAT BOTH PAPERS, WHICH CIRCULATE LARGELY AMONG THE WORKMEN, HAVE PRINTED ARTICLES BITTERLY OPPOSED TO THE GOVERNMENT

SNOW COVERS BLOOD-STAINS

BODY OF GRAND DUKE SERGIUS IS AT THE CAUDOFF MONASTERY

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.—A thin layer of snow today has dimmed the blood-stains in the Senate Square. The windows of the Palace of Justice have been replaced, and other hasty repairs have been made to obliterate traces of Friday's tragedy. Evidence, however, is being found in most unexpected places. Soldiers this afternoon discovered many pieces of the carriage in which Grand Duke Sergius was riding when he met his death, and fragments of flesh were found on the top of the 12-foot parapet of the arsenal among the Napoleonic guns.

Until the funeral, which has been postponed for Thursday, February 23, the remains of Grand Duke Sergius will rest in the ancient dining-room of the Coudoff monastery, to which throughout the day the people of Moscow have been admitted to pay their last respects in parties of 100. This precaution was taken because it was thought necessary to avoid the possibility of demonstration.

The body of Grand Duke Sergius, dressed in the uniform of the Fifth (Kief) Grenadiers, of which he was honorary Colonel, rests in an oak coffin. Only the breast of the unfortunate man, upon which is an inscription of the Savior and the orders of the Grand Duke, is visible. The Bible beside the head of the coffin bears the orthodox cross in silver and the imperial eagle.

The assassin remains silent. His identity has not yet been established, and although the police have been trying diligently, they have been unable to find any clues to any possible accomplices. The assassin wears an overcoat and a hat, and has no means of identification, but his pass evidently was forged, and appears never to have been issued. His photographs have been taken, but he is dispatched to all the universities, but if the assassin is actually a workman, and not a student, the police may find themselves at sea.

Grand Duke Sergius' coachman is still alive, and may recover. The city presents an aspect of deep gloom. There was no music in the restaurants, and there were no performances at the theaters. The imperial manifesto voicing the grief of the Emperor is posted at street corners throughout the city, and the crime still forms the only topic of discussion.

EXPRESSES HIS ABHORRENCE

President Roosevelt Sends the Czar a Message of Condolence.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20 (2:06 A. M.)—Emperor Nicholas has received through Ambassador McCormick a message of condolence from President Roosevelt, which contains a strong expression of the abhorrence with which both the American Government and people view the crime perpetrated at Moscow on Friday.

Services in New York Cathedral. NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—At the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas a requiem mass for the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia was celebrated today. The scene was most impressive, as the great congregation, holding lighted candles, responded to the chants of the black-robed priests officiating at the catafalque which had been placed in the center of the edifice.

Rev. Alexander Hotovsky, the pastor, in his sermon said that the assassination of the Grand Duke was a sad blow against the real freedom of Russia; that the act of the assassin would not bring about a betterment of conditions, but that violence would retard the liberal tendencies of that country; that the act, furthermore, was not perpetrated by Russians or by men who had the welfare of Russia at heart, for no real patriot would throw a bomb into the Kremlin, which is a sacred place.

Russia, said the preacher, was calumnyed throughout the world, and many of the infamous charges against the Russian government were wholly untrue and other happenings were exaggerated for political purposes.

KING AND PRINCESS EXPRESS GRIEF

LONDON, Feb. 19.—King Edward and the Princess and Princess of Wales paid a visit of condolence today to the Russian Ambassador here.

PROFESSOR WAS AN ENGLISHMAN

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Dispatches published here regarding the murder of Professor McClelland, a lecturer in the Commercial Academy at Moscow, February 15, by a student, says the professor was an Englishman. There is no intimation that the crime was of a political character.

DR. HARPER IN THE HOSPITAL

President of Chicago University Believes He Has Cancer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—President William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital today, where he will be prepared for the operation to be performed on Wednesday. Dr. Harper's condition remains unchanged.

MINISTER SORBY GOES TO PANAMA

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 19.—W. B. Sorby, American Minister to Bolivia, has gone to Panama.

YOUNG MIDSHIPMAN DROPS DEAD

S. W. Battle Had Just Taken Place by Promotion.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 19.—Midshipman Samuel W. Battle, of the second class at the Naval Academy, and a son of Surgeon Samuel W. Battle, U. S. N., retired, of Asheville, N. C., dropped dead this morning of a general uprising in the Caucasus. A dispatch dated Tiflis denies rumors of riots in that section.

PET THE MARKET

Gates Crowd Would Not Force Wheat Up Now.

SEEK TO STEADY THINGS

DANGER THAT HEAVY FOREIGN SUPPLIES MAY COME IN.

"PIKERS" ARE SHAKEN OUT

PLAN OF THE BULLS IS TO DEFER THE FIREWORKS UNTIL THE SECOND WEEK IN MAY, TOO LATE TO BRING SHIPMENTS FROM ABROAD.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 19.—(Special.)—The great wheat corner now being run by John W. Gates and his crowd has been given a sedative. Bromides in the shape of buying or selling will be administered from day to day, as occasion demands. Just now the vital point is to quiet the market and prevent the foreign shorts taking alarm.

The heavy slump in the market Friday and Saturday had a two-fold purpose. The first was to quiet the market, the second to shake out the swarm of "pikers," the little fellows who obstructed the field of battle. They have been thoroughly shaken out, and the issue may now be clearly witnessed.

It is proposed to steady and pet the market along until about the second week in May, when fireworks of the most lurid character may be expected. It will then be too late to import wheat.

To the studious onlooker it seems to be a battle of Gates and his party with J. Ogden Armour and his party. The best informed persons say Armour is not in deeply enough to get hurt. The trap has been laid for him, but he can snatch at all the bait and not lose more than one finger—two at the utmost.

Strange as it may seem, the men manipulating the market must use extreme caution not to run the price too high—before the second week in May. If wheat goes to \$1.20 or above, it will bring in foreign surplus supplies to swamp the entire structure. Russia and Argentina, which is now on the basis of 20 cents in Liverpool, with the price at \$1.10 in Chicago, the supplies could be shipped from Liverpool or the Mediterranean, paying the export duty of 25 cents and allowing 5 cents for transportation and handling.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that Gates and his party have twice attempted to manipulate the Western grain market and both times they have been badly beaten. Last Fall Gate framed up a most elaborate corner corn, taking on, it is said, between 20,000,000 and 40,000,000 bushels. But the extraordinary weather broke the corner. Two years before, he ran the price of wheat to 90 cents. But Armour kept piling lions of bushels upon them at the figures, and the corner was dropped.

BODIES FOUND IN THE ASYLUM

Turks Defeat Bulgarians in Village of Kulitch.

SALONICA, Feb. 19.—In a fight between Bulgarians and Turks at the village of Kulitch, near Strumitza, February 18, the Bulgarians lost 20 killed or wounded. The Turks subsequently burned the village.

A commission of inquiry sent to spot discovered in the ruins the remains of 14 women and several children.

Put in