

ROBERTSON TELLS A VIVID STORY

Testimony a Heavy Blow to Mitchell.

SENATOR'S SECRETS BARED

Attempts to Get Witness to Commit Perjury Revealed.

REFUSALS LED TO CLASH

Former Private Secretary Testifies That Defendant Said "All I Ever Got Was a Few Small Checks."

Harry C. Robertson, former private secretary to Senator Mitchell, has told his story in the United States courtroom yesterday morning when Robertson took the stand was dramatic. Not a word told by the witness missed the ears of the defendant and the auditors present. Judge Tanner's testimony was a blow to Senator Mitchell. The testimony of Robertson was even heavier, for in many details it corroborated what Judge Tanner has already told the jury. The witness declared without reservation that he had been asked to commit perjury so that Senator Mitchell and Judge Tanner might evade the necessity of appearing in court. He told of the stormy interview with the defendant when the latter found that he would not be a tool and of his own fear of meeting Judge Tanner on his return to Portland from Washington because he thought that he would be too weak to resist Judge Tanner's attempts to get him to commit perjury. The witness stated that he delayed his visit to the senator's law partner for this reason. It was this delay that resulted in placing in the hands of the government that particularly damaging "burn this letter" document of Senator Mitchell, a letter which was given to Robertson by Max Pracht to deliver to Tanner. Mitchell Under Heavy Strain. It was a trying task for witness Robertson, but the ordeal that Senator Mitchell passed through was greater. The heavy strain to which he has been subjected since his name was first connected with the land frauds has become more apparent as the days of the trial lengthen. He was less a master of himself while Robertson was on the stand than at any time since the trial began. He grew intensely angry at once it looked as if he would lose entirely his self-control. His face was flushed with the red blood of pent-up anger and several times he muttered denials to himself. During the cross-examination he made frequent suggestions of interrogation to ex-Senator Thurston. With the conclusion of a brief direct examination of Robertson, the Government closed its case. This came as a surprise, for it was believed that there were still a number of witnesses for the prosecution to be heard. The defense then began introducing its testimony, but was not quite ready to go on when ex-Senator Thurston informed the court that he wished to consult with Judge Bennett and Senator Mitchell before entering upon the defense in earnest. Several witnesses were called, but the testimony of all of them only tended to show that the senator had performed important services for a number of constituents and had refused fees. Judge Tanner was recalled, but he added nothing of material importance to the testimony already given by him.

Robertson a Strong Witness.

Robertson made a strong witness for the Government. He was unshaken in the severe cross-examination conducted by ex-Senator Thurston, and, unlike that of Judge Tanner, there was no moral of comfort given the defense. The witness answered all questions in a direct and positive manner, and he passed through the cross-examination without a skip or a break. He stated in positive terms that he had refused to become a tool of his former employer, and in a quiet, but reserved manner, he repeated conversations he had with Senator Mitchell, of the rage into which the senator was during these conversations, and of the oath which the defendant used during this stormy interview. The witness said the senator wept upon this occasion and declared that the charges were brought by his political enemies and for the purpose of ruining him. Robertson told of Senator Mitchell's anxiety and concern regarding his connection with getting the Kribbe claims expedited, and of the attempt of the defendant and Judge Tanner to frame up a plot whereby they would evade prosecution. Robertson stated that he had informed Senator Mitchell that such a scheme would fall because too many knew of the senator's connection with the Kribbe claims. He told of Senator Mitchell's stubborn determination to fight his accusers. The senator saying that he was innocent. One of the damaging bits of testimony given by Robertson was part of a conversation he had with the defendant. Robertson stated that the senator during this talk said:

"Only a few small checks."
"Harry, you know they ought not to prosecute me for that. All I ever got was a few small checks."
When the witness repeated this statement Senator Mitchell's face became

RED FLAGS FLAUNT FROM BARRICADES

Open Revolt Against the Czar Has Broken Out at Warsaw.

FIGHTING IN THE STREETS

Social Democratic Party and the Jewish Bund Announce Fight Against Government Will Continue.

WARSAW, June 26.—Disorderly crowds had thronged the streets since early this morning. They erected barricades at Ogrodowa, Krocchmalna and Wronia streets, a top of which they placed red flags. The police and soldiers stormed these barricades and ten persons were wounded by bullets or bayonets.

Another affray took place at Zelazna street, where Cossacks charged the crowd and wounded three persons. In the central market a crowd attacked a patrol with revolvers, killing a boy and wounding three other persons.

Five workmen who had refused to strike were stabbed to death by their comrades.

Revolutionary proclamations have been posted on the walls and 80 persons have been arrested. A heavy rain fell today and this is believed to have prevented more serious collisions.

ARMED BANDS COVER COUNTRY

Armenians and Mohammedans Commit Terrible Atrocities.

ERIVAN, Trans-Caucasia, June 26.—This city is outwardly tranquil, but the situation is exceedingly tense on account of encounters between Mohammedan and Armenian bands in the country districts. The Mohammedans of Persia are planning to cross the border and come to the aid of their co-religionists, and would already have done so but for the fact that the Arax River is flooded. The authorities have arrested all the boats.

SOLDIERS STAY IN BARRACKS

Mobs Rule the Streets in the Cities of Poland.

WARSAW, June 27.—Rioting has given place to revolution, not alone in Warsaw, but throughout all Poland. Hundreds of men and women have been shot and the enormous numbers of soldiers hurried into Poland by the authorities at St. Petersburg are harried in their arsenals while mob rule prevails.

Palace Windows Smashed.

KOVNO, Russia, June 26.—A mob of 500 persons surrounded and attacked the Police Station and the Governor-General's Palace today. All the windows were broken before the rioters were overpowered.

Such of the working classes as tried to go to work today were shot down in the entrances to factories by their fellows, who are determined that all industry must cease until such time as the manufacturers secure concessions from the government which will benefit the condition of the people.

Encounters at Every Street Corner.

Every street corner has been the scene of encounters today and the police and military have been openly defied. The Jewish quarter is in a state of siege and the residents are openly defying the authorities. Barricades are in evidence on every hand and behind them are men well-armed with guns who have sworn to sell their lives dearly. The barricades are for the most part constructed of overturned street-cars and telegraph poles, wound round and round with wire which had been accumulated for just such usage. Thirty-four battalions of infantry and 12 of mounted Cossacks are patrolling the streets, but up to the present time have made no effort to force the barricades at the entrance to the Jewish quarters. When they do so blood will be shed and the entire strength of the military will be necessary if those guarding the obstructions are to be conquered.

Bread Famine Threatens.

This city faces a bread famine as the result of general observance of the strike order. The bakers have joined the workmen in the streets. This is bound to result in much suffering and incidentally will add to the fury of the mob demonstrations.

A long proclamation, bearing the signature of Father Gopon, made his appearance in a number of public places this afternoon. It urged the people to rise in their might and sweep the tyrants out of existence. While it is certain that this proclamation is a forgery it has had a remarkable effect on that part of the people who were not disposed to remain under the espionage of the police.

Now they are inclined to believe that the present uprising is a terrorist movement and that it is likely to succeed. This fact resulted in many persons being added to the mobs.

Bombs May Fly at Night.

More trouble is looked for tonight when the strikers can operate under cover of the darkness. They are well trained and it is reported have concealed large quantities of small hand bombs which have been supplied by

RUSSIA NAMES TWO PEACE MEN

M. Nelidoff and Baron Rosen Are Tentative Selections as Plenipotentiaries.

JAPAN FOLLOWS THE MOVE

Minister Takahira Is Believed to Have Told the President the Mikado's Choice Includes Himself and Baron Komura.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Russia has given reassurance of its intentions in the peace negotiations by placing the President in possession of the tentative selection of her plenipotentiaries, as follows: M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador at Paris, and Baron Rosen, the newly appointed Russian Ambassador at Washington.

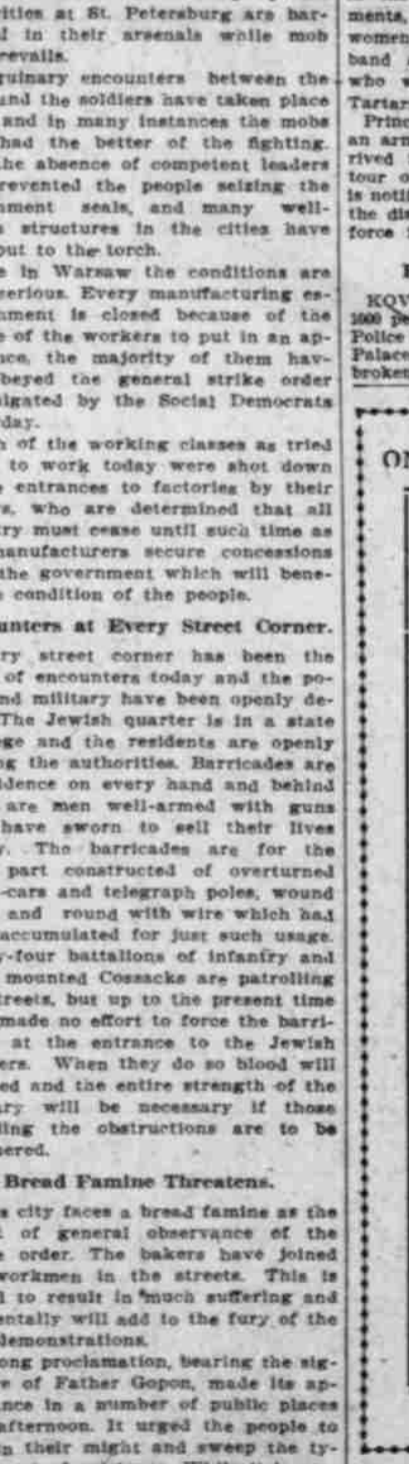
Russia thus having taken the initiative, it is believed Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, during his call at the White House today, informally told the President the Japanese selections, also tentative, were Baron Komura, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington.

Official announcement of the names of the plenipotentiaries is withheld for several reasons. M. Nelidoff's health may not permit him to make the trip and pressure of official work may necessitate the presence in Tokio of Baron Komura. Mr. Takahira and Baron Rosen are regarded as the favorites, and the belief is that unless something unforeseen should occur both Russia and Japan will consent to the official announcement of the personnel of the Washington conference within a few days.

Many Advisers on Both Sides.

In any event both missions will consist of many advisers, including army and possibly naval officers, and officials from the foreign offices in Tokio and St. Petersburg. It is expected that altogether each mission may number ten or 12. Should six plenipotentiaries be chosen, both Russia and Japan have names under consideration which will enable them to announce their third plenipotentiaries without delay.

ONE OF JAPAN'S PROBABLE PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES



KOGORO TAKAHIRA, JAPANESE MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

cred by the police. Five policemen were wounded by a detachment of Dragons. Finally arrived and dispersed the rioters.

Gopon's Name Signs Proclamations.

STARISTA, Russia, June 26.—Revolutionists from Tver, Central Russia, are scattering proclamations broadcast among the peasantry calling on them to rise. The proclamations are signed with the name of Father Gopon, but his name is believed to have been forged.

Reserves to Be Mobilized.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—The army reserves of the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, will, according to a late report, be mobilized the former June 28 and the latter June 29.

PANAMA ENGINEER LOSES HIS PLACE

John F. Wallace Is Forced to Resign by Pressure From the President.

DISAGREES WITH BOARD

Chairman Shouts Says Lack of Harmony Was Due Solely to Question of Policy—General Shake-Up Is Expected.

NEW YORK, June 26.—(Special.)—John F. Wallace, chief engineer for the Panama Canal Commission, has resigned his position under pressure from President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Taft. This statement was made here today by Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the commission.

Mr. Shonts declared that he was not at liberty to talk, and that the announcement would have to come from President Roosevelt directly. He declared that the forced resignation of the chief engineer would in no way affect his (Mr. Shonts') position with the canal board. The resignation of Mr. Wallace came after several stormy sessions of the canal board, and after several conferences between the President, the chief engineer and Mr. Shonts. Disagreement was entirely over the policy to be pursued in the construction of the canal. It was found after Mr. Wallace left for Panama that there was a serious difference between his ideas and those of President Roosevelt and Chairman Shonts of the commission. The chief engineer was hastily summoned to Washington.

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ILLINOIS CENTRAL WRECK

Three Persons Are Killed as Result of Rear-End Collision.

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PETER WILTSON, aged 15, Jeffersonville, Ind.

CHESTER BEAMAN, aged 11, Lincolndale, Ky.

R. A. KIRKPATRICK, Hodgenville, Ky.

UNCLE JOE IN A FOOTRACE

Young Woman's Challenge Is Accepted in Iowa.

Lively Sprint on Burlington Station Platform Made by the Speaker of the House.

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