

JURY CHOSEN TO TRY WILLIAMSON

Attorneys Open Case Without Delay.

OPENING ADDRESSES MADE

Heny Outlines Case Against the Three Defendants.

FIRST WITNESS IS HEARD

Campbell A. Duncan Unwillingly Testifies That Money Had Been Promised Him for Proof on Timber Claim.

THE JURY.
August Binn, grocer, Heppner, Morrow County.
August Carlson, manufacturer, Portland, Multnomah County.
Webb Mast, farmer, Coos County.
Barney May, merchant, Harrisburg, Lane County.
M. Y. Thomas, farmer, Bull Run, Clackamas County.
G. O. Walker, farmer, Walker, Lane County.
J. E. Henkle, merchant, Philomath, Benton County.
W. F. George, restaurant keeper, Salem, Marion County.
J. W. Williams, farmer, Junction City, Lane County.
S. L. Burnage, farmer, Elgin, Union County.
O. H. Flood, farmer, Galla, Douglas County.
W. O. Cook, bricklayer, Eugene, Lane County.

Shorn of the interest and clamor which surrounded the trial of Senator Mitchell, the trial of Representative N. Williamson, his partner in the sheep-raising business, Dr. Van Gesner, and Marion R. Biggs, ex-United States Court Commissioner, began yesterday morning before Judge De Haven. There was no jamming, pushing, jostling crowd surrounding the doors leading into the courtroom, no heater-skeeter rush for seats when the doors were thrown open. And only two women were present during both sessions, only lawyers and idly curious folk were there to listen to United States District Attorney Heny tell the jury that the Government hoped to prove against Oregon's member of the lower house of Congress and those who were named with him in the indictments.

With almost remarkable speed the 12 men who are to pass in judgment upon the guilt or innocence of the three men on trial were selected, a rapidly which bespeaks that little is known of the defense with which the 36 veniremen are charged. Most of the 36 veniremen summoned last week were on hand and responded to their names when called by the Clerk of the Court. Judge De Haven then called for those who had excuses, or were physically unfit to serve upon the jury to come forward and explain to His Honor their excuses. Between 20 and 30 eagerly sought the ear of the court and with the exception of two, they were excused from serving. As soon as the 12 men were chosen, Judge De Haven discharged those that had not been called and the trial of the second most important land-fraud case of Oregon was under way.

A. E. Binn, of Heppner, was the first juror called. H. S. Wilson, senior counsel for Representative Williamson, Dr. Gesner and Biggs, did the interrogating and in eight minutes after the first question was put to Binn, he was selected and at 12:30 the entire jury of 12 men was selected. Neither side exhausted their peremptory challenges, although four were excused, two by the defense, and two by the prosecution, while two were excused by Judge De Haven for cause. John Poulson and E. Habighorst, two Portland business men were among those challenged for cause. Both Poulson and Habighorst had fixed and firm opinions and they did not hesitate in saying so. During the examination of the jurors, Attorney Wilson had a set question that he asked each, whether the juror and any prejudice against Congressmen. The question had no pleasing sound to Judge De Haven, who at one time served in the House of Representatives from the First District of California, and when counsel had put the same question to Barney Mays, Judge De Haven interjected:

"That question seems to me needless. I can't believe that any man would be a prejudice against another because he occupies the high and honorable office of a member of Congress."

"I have met such men, Your Honor," said Judge Bennett.

"I know nothing about that," replied the court. "But I know that I was in Congress and I never considered that I was engaged in a questionable calling."

Judge Bennett remarked that he was sure there were certain men who sat on the Mitchell jury who were prejudiced against the defendant simply because he was a United States Senator. District

WHEN WHO PLACE DUTY ABOVE GOLD

President Delivers Fervent Eulogy on John Hay and Elihu Root.

THEY WORKED FOR NATION

Roosevelt Holds Up Root and Hay as Examples of Men Who Place High Ideals Above Mere Money-Making.

Charles F. Lord Appears.

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John Hay's Service to Nation.
In closing, I want to speak to you of how certain things, some of which have happened and some which have been suggested to me by what has happened here, emphasize what I have said to you as to the experience of the country of having within its limits men who put the realization of high ideals above any form of money-making.

Within weeks the country has lost a great statesman who was also a great man of letters, a man who occupied a picturesque and unique position in our country, a man of whose existence could be said as I said, for the United States, as a whole, was better because John Hay had lived.

He served the public service when a young man just come of age, as the Secretary to President Lincoln. He served as Secretary of State in two successive administrations, and by what he did and by what he said, he contributed in no small measure to the greatness of the Republic in the respect of the nations.

Root's Patriotic Sacrifice.
Now I wish to secure as Mr. Hay's successor the man who I regard as the best fitted to be such a successor. In asking him to accept the position, I am asking him to accept the position of the Secretary of State, a position of great responsibility, and one which he has followed with distinction since his appointment in 1901. I have no doubt that he will accept it, and that his acceptance will be a benefit to the country. I have no doubt that he will accept it, and that his acceptance will be a benefit to the country.

Attorney Wilson for Defense.
Attorney Wilson followed Mr. Heny. He began by briefly reviewing the careers of the three defendants. There was a subtle suggestion of appeal in his voice, as he told in turn how each of the three men came to Oregon, how they had always conducted themselves with uprightness and honor, and how, as they were growing old with the state, they were on trial charged with a crime that he denied. In behalf of his clients, in toto, Counsel gave a hurried review of the troubles between the sheep and cattle men, and declared that the charges against Representative Williamson were the result of his political enemies. He said that none of the defendants intended to commit perjury, and he declared that they had not. He said that Dr. Van Gesner, before he made arrangements to secure the claims, had consulted able lawyers, and was told that he was not violating any laws. Mr. Wilson denied that any of the lands in question had been sold to Williamson and Gesner.

Campbell A. Duncan, the first witness to be heard, was not willing to testify, either on direct examination or on cross-examination, was so patent that Judge De Haven remarked that he did not want

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TAKE OR DESTROY REBEL WARSHIP

Orders Given Black Sea Fleet, Which Still Seeks the Potemkin.

ANOTHER SHIP MUTINIES

Sailors of Transport Prout Imprisoned—News of Mutiny Aggravates Plot to Depose Czar.

ODESSA, July 8.—Vice-Admiral Choukatin

has telegraphed the Governor-General of Odessa that the Black Sea fleet has been ordered to capture or destroy the Kniaz Potemkin.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—(2:30 A. M.)—According to the latest reports, the Kniaz Potemkin has escaped her pursuers and is still at large in the Black Sea with the torpedo-boat Smelitelny and the Black Sea fleet on her trail. There is little doubt that she is heading for Ploft or Batoum, but no dispatches from either place have been received up to 2 o'clock this morning.

Advice received by the Associated Press indicates that the tension is increasing in the Caucasus, where the turbulent elements are excited over reports regarding the condition of the fleet, increasing the fear that the arrival of the Kniaz Potemkin at a Caucasian port will have the effect of pouring oil on the smoldering flames.

A bomb was thrown at Tiflis today.

STOCKHOLM, July 7.—The Associated Press has high military authority for stating that Sweden is taking precautionary measures on the frontier to offset the reported threatening attitude of Norway.

The Swedish treasury today borrowed \$5,000,000 to pay extraordinary expenditures.

It is rumored that two high Norwegian officers have been arrested at Christiania because they refused to forswear allegiance to King Oscar. The rumor, however, has not been confirmed.

Prominent merchants confirm a report that capitalists are withdrawing their funds from Norwegian banks.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—(Special.)—The Black Sea squadron arrived here late last night. No mention is made of the fleet's having found the rebel ship Potemkin. The citizens are in constant dread lest the Potemkin arrive at this port and bombard the forts and city. The authorities last night posted up notices warning the inhabitants to keep off the streets on the appearance of the rebel vessel.

The report is general, however, that the Potemkin will not attempt to enter here, but has doubled on the Black Sea fleet and is now on her way back to Odessa. Other information is that she has reached Odessa.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—The government is seriously trying to calm the country by distributing every possible copy of Prince Troubetzkoy's Zemstvo address, with the Emperor's response. A million copies have been printed and systematically spread by the Provisional Government in the cities and country. Besides this, the Emperor has personally commanded Count Ignatieff, who is the head of the religious toleration committee, to visit the country, address the people and pacify them in his name.

The Count made a speech in Elizabeth today to large assemblies, consisting of provincial functionaries, Zemstvos, land-owners and merchants. He urged the people to have confidence in the coming reforms, to co-operate with the authorities and not make the task of His Majesty more difficult.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—Emperor Nicholas is going to Moscow. In this connection the Litsko press announced that his majesty had decided to transfer the capital back to Moscow. Such a transfer has been seriously agitated time after time on the ground that the true heart of Russia beats under the shadow of the Holy Kremlin, and not at the showy capital on the banks of the Neva.

The last general agitation for the transfer was after the assassination of Alexander II.

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HARPER SPREADS TAINTED MONEY

Induces Rockefeller to Give Millions to Other Colleges Than Chicago.

MILLIONS FOR EDUCATION

President of Chicago University Seeks to Kill Prejudice by Diverting Stream of Money to Yale and Others.

CHICAGO, July 7.—(Special.)—Behind

John D. Rockefeller's donations of millions of dollars to Yale and the Educational Association, the influence of President William B. Harper, of the University of Chicago, is seen by many Chicagoans. Professors and close friends of the Midway school are chucking over what they call Dr. Harper's latest coup. They maintain that the acceptance of these millions has helped the University of Chicago over the most threatening barrier which it has met.

The "tainted money" has hurt the University of Chicago. Its influence has been felt for the last four years. Dr. Harper soon analyzed the case. For two years the University of Chicago has not received a big gift from Mr. Rockefeller. With the expenditure of \$3,000,000 for lands purchased south of the Midway three years ago the donations from Mr. Rockefeller suddenly stopped and the new school of Engineering and other promised improvements have been held up.

Following gifts to other institutions came the greatest step. A gift of \$100,000 was made by the great financier "for the cause of higher education," but largely for the public schools. During all these maneuvers Dr. Harper has been with Mr. Rockefeller in New York.

It is admitted with considerable satisfaction at the University of Chicago that the whole plan was made by the Midway president. Now the professors say that, with Yale and Chicago standing together and with Harvard "numbed" by the acceptance of the generous gifts from J. P. Morgan, the cry against tainted money must soon cease, or at least lose its bad effect.

PARIS, July 7.—The Ministry of Marine issued a communication this evening saying that the combined efforts of French and German salvage tugs succeeded this afternoon in bringing to the surface the submarine boat Farfadet, which sank Thursday morning at the entrance to the port of Sidi Abdallah, Tunis.

Water, provisions and fresh air were supplied to the members of the encased crew, who are still alive.

The submarine was being slowly towed into shallow water when some of the cables snapped, the boat remaining suspended in a perpendicular position, held by a cable from a French tug. Efforts are being made to fix grappling irons. An Italian tug has arrived to aid in the rescue.

M. Thomson, the Minister of Marine, left Paris today for Bizerta, Tunis, to investigate the cause of the sinking of the submarine.

NEW YORK, July 7.—In relation to a report that Groves Cleveland was securing retiring from the trusteeship of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Mr. Cleveland authorized the following statement:

"Nothing has occurred thus far to disquiet me in the least, and the idea of retiring from the trusteeship has never entered my mind."

The local agents of the Equitable Assurance Society have formulated a petition to Superintendent Hendricks asking him to issue a statement expressing his conviction of the absolute solvency of the society. The petition, which was drawn by a committee of three, has been forwarded to the Superintendent with the request that he give the matter his early consideration.

BERLIN, July 7.—The Imperial supervisory office of private insurance companies has demanded of the Equitable Assurance Society and the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, that they declare by August 1 in what manner they propose separating their premium reserves on German policies from the general reserves, and how they intend to invest them. The amounts affected are \$2,500,000 in the case of the Equitable and \$2,250,000 in the case of the Mutual. The steps taken have no connection seemingly with the present Equitable developments, but are taken with the view to carrying out the provisions of the German insurance law of 1901.

SEVASTOPOL, July 7.—The chief of police has forbidden meetings in the district, and has notified the police not to congregate, as the troops will fire without warning, should it be necessary.

THEODOSSIA, Crimea, July 7.—The reports from Odessa to the London newspapers regarding the bombardment of Theodosia are untrue. Order is fully maintained in the town by the troops. Before leaving Theodosia the Kniaz Potemkin sighted a British soldier, which she followed seaward, and from which she took a quantity of coal.

LONDON, July 7.—A dispatch to a local news agency from Kustenz, dated Saturday, says that the insurgent Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkin reappears there today with torpedo-boats and the dispatch-boat Tzerzoupe. The Kniaz Potemkin, with her consorts entered the outer harbor and anchored near the Roumanian cruiser Elisabeta.

The authorities of the town are anxiously watching to guard against any surprise movement, and much excitement prevails throughout the town.

CONDITION BAD ON POTEMKIN

Governor Repeats Lurid Story of Deserting Sailor.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—Official reports received at the Ministry of the Interior from the Governor of Simferopol, who is in command at Theodosia, Crimea, furnish some interesting particulars of recent events there. According to these reports, the Kniaz Potemkin did not succeed in procuring coal at Theodosia, and she left that port short of coal and water, but she had on board salt meat and flour sufficient for three weeks. The Governor says he supplied the mutineers with provisions because the populace pleaded that only in this way could they save the city from destruction. The Governor says that, when the torpedo-boat in the hands of the mutineers and a cutter tried to come in yesterday morning for a party, the troops fired on them, 30 sailors being killed or wounded.

On the return of the boats to the battleship the latter, instead of exacting vengeance by shelling the city, weighed anchor and steamed away.

The Governor expressed the opinion that the career of the Kniaz Potemkin will be short. He said that a sailor who jumped overboard and swam ashore reports that a condition bordering on anarchy exists on board the battleship. They let me drunk yesterday morning for a party, the troops fired on them, 30 sailors being killed or wounded. On the return of the boats to the battleship the latter, instead of exacting vengeance by shelling the city, weighed anchor and steamed away.