

STATUS OF COREA FIRST QUESTION

Four-Hour Talk Brings No Result.

SITUATION IS MORE HOPEFUL

Witte Shows the Tactics of the Russians.

SPECTER OF YELLOW PERIL

Japanese Declared to Be Obtaining a Foothold on the Asiatic Continent Under Formula Concealing True Purpose.

TAKE A DAY OF REST.
There was no session of the peace conference at Portsmouth Sunday. The following official statement was issued:
"By mutual agreement of the plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia, it has been decided to postpone this afternoon's meeting until tomorrow morning at 9:30."

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 13.—No progress has been made with the peace negotiations over Sunday. They stand exactly where they did last night. The session of the plenipotentiaries, which was to be held this afternoon, was postponed by mutual consent out of reverence of the Holy Sabbath, which is universally observed in Russia as a day of rest.

The Russians had not been anxious for a session today, and this morning the Japanese took the initiative and through the intermediary of Mr. Pierce it was decided to postpone the sitting until tomorrow morning. The situation, therefore, remains the same.

It would, perhaps, not be too much to say that the general feeling is more hopeful, in spite of open predictions made by persons connected with both sides of the negotiations that before next Sunday the plenipotentiaries will reach a point where a rupture will become inevitable. This pessimistic view is based upon the fact that so far as known the two big barriers to an agreement remain as high and unsurmountable as ever.

Reasons for the Optimism.
The real struggle is only postponed. The main problems are no nearer solution than when the plenipotentiaries met. The principal reason for optimism lies in the fact that, confronted with the absolute refusal of the Russian reply to admit the discussion of either indemnity or the cession of the island of Sakhalin, the Japanese proposed to take up the consideration of the conditions seriatim. From this it is assumed that the Japanese are prepared to yield or have reason to believe a way will be found to overcome the objections of their adversaries when the crucial test comes.

An intimation comes from a high source that very strong outside influences are at work on both sides, and that for the moment the effort is to gain time. The plan of having Russia practically satisfy Japan's claim of reimbursement for the cost of the war by the purchase of the Japanese military evacuation of Sakhalin continues to be advanced. Such a solution would permit Russia to say she had paid neither indemnity nor ceded a foot of territory.

Russia's Hand Is Shown.

The debate in yesterday's conference over the first condition, the recognition of Japan's "preponderating influence" over Corea, involving her right to control the administration of the Hermit Kingdom, use the littoral for strategic purposes, etc., was of a remarkable character. Indeed, the position taken by Mr. Witte was sensational in the extreme. His attitude shows the Russian tactics. They propose to raise before the world the specter of the "yellow peril."

Plays on the Yellow Peril.

"Russia has no objection to Japan taking Corea, but you must avow it plainly. If it is to be taken, it should be taken officially, so that the world will understand your purpose to take possession of the persons of the entire administration of the kingdom from the Emperor down to the smallest of the people. Corea will have no representative abroad who can explain the situation from the standpoint of the Koreans. All of which means Corea is to belong to Japan."
"So be it. Russia will not object, but Japan should avow a purpose

which is against the interests of Europe and America, and practically against the interests of the United States and China, and even of your ally, England. If this is satisfactory to you and America, Russia raises no protest.

"You propose to destroy every vestige of the sovereignty of the Emperor of Corea, but you desire to employ a formula which will conceal your true purpose. The country which will suffer most is America, which will understand it in about ten years, when it is too late."

Komura's Vigorous Dissent.

To this argument Baron Komura dissented most vigorously, although in the most friendly manner, contending that Japan only sought to secure for herself in Corea the commercial and industrial positions to which she was entitled and to aid in its civilization and development as well as to protect the kingdom from administrative anarchy.

The fact that the Korean question should be the first to be discussed in the peace conference is strangely fitting, as it was over Corea that the long struggle between Russia and Japan which culminated in the present war began. After Japan was forced out of Port Arthur and the Liao Tung Peninsula in 1895, each became suspicious of the other's intentions in Corea, and first in the Lobanoff agreement in 1896 and later in the Nisiro-Rosen agreement in 1898, they entered upon mutual obligations.

Former Negotiations Over Corea.

In the former, Japan secured the right to protect the imperial family and to build the Seoul-Pusan telegraph, and Russia to establish the telegraph from Seoul to the Russian frontier. In the latter, while there were mutual obligations to protect the independence and the integrity of Corea, Japan's industrial and commercial position in Corea was recognized.

Ever since Corea has been the bone of contention, Japan has always been suspicious of Russian encroachment. At last the continuation of occupation of Manchuria and the Yalu lumber concessions induced Japan to try to come to a definite settlement with Russia in the negotiations preceding the war. These proved futile, and in the Japanese imperial rescript declaring war, the Emperor of Japan said:

"The safety of Corea is in danger. The interests of the empire are menaced."

Now by a sort of inexorable logic, the fate of Corea comes up at Portsmouth for final settlement.

AGREEMENT MADE ON SECRET

One of the Conditions Arranged in the Preliminaries.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 13.—The Japanese version of the origin and history of the decision of the plenipotentiaries to observe the strictest secrecy regarding the proceedings of the peace conference differ materially from the Russian. From an authoritative Japanese source, the Associated Press is informed that secrecy was one of the conditions preliminarily arranged between the representatives of the two countries at Washington before the plenipotentiaries arrived in this country.

One of the chief reasons advanced by Count Cassini for not desiring to have the conference held in Washington was that public sentiment in America was hostile to the Russians, and that the proceedings could not be kept out of the press. Therefore he insisted that the conference was to be held in the United States in a neutral place where the most rigid secrecy be observed.

The matter was the subject of an exchange of views between Count Cassini and Mr. Takahira, conducted through a medium which is not disclosed, as a result of which secrecy was agreed upon as a condition precedent to the conference.

It would be manifestly improper for great international news to be tried in the newspapers day by day and hour by hour. Publicity would necessarily hamper and harass the negotiations. In the peace conference which followed the American war, that rule obtained, and it was not until some time after the conference adjourned that the proceedings became public.

It is one of the world-wide interests and the enterprise of the American journalist, Mr. Takahira decided that it would be proper to make to the press at such times as were deemed advisable brief formal statements agreed to by both sides. All other statements published were to be considered unauthenticated. It was to secure the possibility of secrecy that the United States placed, at the disposal of the plenipotentiaries, the building on a Government reservation, where the entrance could be cleared.

It would be considered remarkable if Mr. Witte was not apprised before arrival at Portsmouth of this preliminary agreement as to secrecy entered into at the particular suggestion of Count Cassini. At any rate when the question was raised by the plenipotentiaries at the first session of the conference he assented and has not since protested.

Mr. Witte, however, still insists that he is not acquainted with the understanding which may have taken place before I was appointed plenipotentiary for the peace negotiations. What I said and what I repeat is that the initiative of keeping the deliberations of the conference secret was taken at the first meeting by the Japanese plenipotentiaries. It is true that the Russian plenipotentiaries made no opposition because the Russians did not come to America to defend the rights of the press.

"There are so many differences on serious questions between Russia and Japan that we would not undertake to add more or less important affairs. What I wish to make clear is that if the Japanese have nothing to the contrary, I am ready at any moment to publish the full text of all the documents concerning the peace conference as well as the record of the proceedings."

MAY NOT CALL AN EXTRA SESSION

President Receives Numerous Protests From Members of Congress.

PLANS FOR TRIP SOUTH

Atlantic Coast States May Be Visited in October and the Mississippi Valley Section at a Later Date.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 13.—Notwithstanding the more or less definite announcement which has emanated from various sources during the last few months, Congress may not be called into extraordinary session next November. Indeed, the indications are now that no extraordinary session will be held this year.

This statement is made on the authority of President Roosevelt himself. He has not decided definitely yet and will probably not reach a determination until he shall have returned to Washington the latter part of September. The chances of an extraordinary session appear, however, to be fading.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the President to induce him not to call an extra session. So much interest has been manifested in the subject throughout the country that the President has received a large number of letters regarding it. Many Senators and Representatives have urged against an extra session. They point out that practically nothing will be gained by an extra session that will begin not more than three weeks before the opening of the regular long session, hence it will cause some inconvenience to many members of Congress in both branches.

Taking these things into consideration, the President has reserved a definite decision of the matter, the chances being that the session will not be called.

Abandonment of First Plan.

Last Spring it was the President's idea to issue the proper time a call for an extraordinary session of Congress, to be held in October, for the purpose of enacting, if possible, railroad legislation. Incidentally, it was expected that some recommendations might be made by the President regarding proposed changes in the existing tariff law.

The idea of an October session finally was abandoned, and subsequently the President made arrangements for a two-weeks' trip through the Southwest, beginning October 17. It then was announced that the extraordinary session would be after the November elections.

If finally the President should decide to call Congress together, the session will begin on the first Monday after the November elections, which will be just three weeks before the beginning of the regular session in December.

Visit to the South.

In this connection, it can be said to be not unlikely, in view of the prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans, that the President may conclude to make his trip through the South in two sections, visiting the Atlantic Coast States in October and Louisiana, Arkansas and perhaps Tennessee on another trip to be made later. No definite arrangements to this end have been completed, but the matter is being considered.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who returned last yesterday afternoon from his European trip and was a guest of the President last night at Sagamore Hill, left today for New York, whence he expected to go directly to his home at Nahant, Mass.

"My visit to the President at this time," said Senator Lodge, "was of no significance whatever. It was purely a personal visit."

Continental Powers Cordial.

Being a member of the Senate committee on foreign relations, the Senator in his sojourn abroad manifested a natural interest in the attitude of European powers toward the United States. He found everywhere in Great Britain and France evidence of a particularly cordial feeling both in official circles and among the people for America, and that President Roosevelt is held by Europeans in general in high regard.

The hope, Senator Lodge said, was expressed everywhere that the negotiations for peace would be successful, but he noted that the feeling that peace would be the outcome of the present conference was not optimistic.

"While I hope most profoundly, not only in the interest of the two belligerent nations, but also in the interest of the entire civilized world," said Senator Lodge, "that a treaty of peace may be negotiated at Portsmouth, I really know nothing of the situation. For a week I have not read the newspapers, and in my conversation with the President we touched on the subject of the conference only incidentally and generally."

Pension for John Minto.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 13.—(Special.)—A pension of

is a month has just been granted to John Minto, of Salem, Or., father of John W. Minto, Postmaster at Portland. This claim was filed under the Indian War veteran act, not because Mr. Minto fell in need of assistance from the Government, but because he thought a Federal pension would be an official recognition of his services in the early Indian wars. Mr. Minto, as shown by the record, is now in his 84th year and is one of the oldest beneficiaries under the Indian War act. He has resided in Oregon for more than 60 years.

Mr. Minto saw service in the Cayuse War, as a member of Captain Levi Scott's company of the First Oregon Riflemen, and was one of the 16 men detailed by Governor Abernethy to escort Hon. Jesse Applegate to California. Applegate went South. It will be recalled, for the purpose of obtaining ammunition for the soldiers who were then in the field fighting the Indians.

The record shows that Mr. Minto served from January 25 to March 7, 1843, and was granted a bounty land warrant for 80 acres. His claim is now in the hands of the Pension Office, having been once rejected on technical and ill-taken grounds.

BIG STORM IN NEW YORK

WOMAN KILLED BY LIGHTNING IN A BOATHOUSE.

Crowded Trolley-Car Is Struck by Bolt and Fourteen Persons Are Hurt in the Panic.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Widespread damage was caused by a thunderstorm of unusual violence accompanied by a high wind and a deluge of rain that burst over New York and vicinity today. A boathouse at the foot of Forty-fifth street, where a large number of persons had taken shelter, was struck by lightning and Miss Jeanette Freer, aged 29 years, was killed. A dozen other persons were rendered unconscious but quickly recovered, sustaining no injuries.

A Webster-avenue trolley car, carrying nearly 100 passengers was struck by lightning running down the trolley pole. Although the car and its occupants were unscathed, a panic was precipitated among the passengers. Fourteen persons almost all women, were injured in a frantic struggle to escape. Nine of them were severely hurt.

Many small boats were capsized in the harbor. The immigrant steamer John E. Moore effected rescue. Five hundred immigrants were in danger for an hour when two barges on which they were broke away from the dock at Ellis Island and were blown down the river, pitching and rolling in the heavy seas. Three tugs grappled the barges and succeeded in holding them until the storm subsided.

One death and three cases of prostration resulted from the heat which was intense before the storm broke.

TRIED TO ENTER LIONS' DEN

Part of Boastful Workman's Remains Are Found.

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Aug. 13.—Two lions, the property of the city, were found today in the yard adjoining their cage, together with portions of the body of a workman. It appears that the man had made the boast that he would attempt to carry out his boat he opened the cage.

Rioting at Seoul.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to the Times from Tokio says that there has been considerable ferment at Seoul, the merchants claiming that they have been embarrassed by Japan's financial reforms. The Japanese gendarmes, says the dispatch, were compelled to use force to disperse a mob which was threatening the home office.

War in the Orient.

Russians are said to be retreating across the Tumen River in Northern Corea. Page 2. Two expeditions sent to capture Russian salt stockpiles. Page 2.

Foreign.

By an overwhelming vote, Norway decides to part company with Sweden. Page 1. French sailors give an enthusiastic farewell at Portsmouth. Page 1.

National.

Extra session of Congress will probably not be called by the President. Page 1. Exports of the United States in manufactures the greatest in the history of the country. Page 2. Armour preparing for investigation of refrigerator-car service by Congress. Page 5.

Domestic.

Death toll at New Orleans is expected to grow for a few days. Page 1. Heavy storm with lightning destroys life and property in New York. Page 1. Twelve killed and 25 injured in collision on the Nickel-Plate road in Ohio. Page 2.

Pacific Coast.

Idaho wheat crop will probably be 4,500,000 bushels, the largest in the history of the State. Page 2. Mountain Geology. Snake River. Page 2. Fishing in Idaho. Page 2. Patriotic. Idaho and Page 2. Victoria. Page 2. Los Angeles. Page 2. St. Paul. Page 2. St. Louis. Page 2. New Orleans. Page 2. New York. Page 2. New York. Page 2. New York. Page 2.

NORWAY VOTES TO FORSAKE SWEDEN

About One in a Thousand Voted Against the Dissolution.

SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM

Citizens of the Principal Cities Turn Out en Masse With National Colors and Pictures of Premier Michelsen.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 13.—The Norwegian people, in a referendum vote taken today, pronounced in favor of the dissolution of the union with Sweden with remarkable, though not unexpected, unanimity. Of 450,000 voters, 230,000 cast ballots. While the full result will not be known for some hours, up to midnight returns show that about one person in 1,000 voted against dissolution.

The difference between the total number of voters and the number of votes cast is attributable to absentees, such as sailors abroad and others who are out of the country at present.

There were scenes of the greatest enthusiasm everywhere. Thousands of women who did not have the right of franchise signed petitions in the streets indorsing the dissolution. In Christiania and other towns, the entire population turned out, every one wearing long streamers of the national colors and pictures of Premier Michelsen.

One of the members of the Cabinet said to the Associated Press tonight:

"The result surpasses the most sanguine expectations. The next official steps will be taken after the Storting meets, August 21, when the result of the vote will be communicated to the Swedish government. The Storting will repeat the request that the Riksdag declare the riksakt in operation and the union dissolved.

The Storting will also express a willingness to negotiate concerning the details of the dissolution.

"It is the earnest desire of Norway to conclude the dissolution amicably. Norway will never witness, but everything will be done to meet the wishes of Sweden in other directions.

"If peace depends upon abolishing the forts they will be abolished. Norway must remain a monarchy; the people do not desire a republic."

At midnight, returns from 173 places showed a vote of 62,335 for and 37 against dissolution.

TRIAL NOT ENTIRELY FAIR

MITCHELL'S CONVICTION COMMENTED ON BY THURSTON.

Says Jury Had Formed an Unfavorable Opinion in Advance From Reports.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—(Special.)—Senator John M. Thurston, who is in Chicago on the way to Washington, D. C., from the Pacific Coast, said he had completed a bill of exceptions to the trial of United States Senator Mitchell by the Federal jury at Portland, Or., and would appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Thurston expressed the opinion that his client did not have an entirely fair trial, because the jury had formed an unfavorable opinion of his case in advance, owing to the wave of graft reports which were sweeping over the country and arousing public sentiment. He further said that there are a number of errors in the court records.

When asked how Senator Mitchell took his conviction, Mr. Thurston intimated that he felt it deeply, but had never uttered one word of reproach to him over the result.

WOMAN TO GO ON STAND

Cotton Scandal Is to Be Investigated at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—(Special.)—The legal end of the cotton scandal will be reopened here this week and interesting developments are expected. The special session of the Federal Grand Jury will resume sittings Tuesday. Mrs. Sarah Packham, wife of an alleged beneficiary of the leak, will appear and be examined. A number of men and women employed in various bureaus of the Agricultural Department will also appear before the grand jury. District Attorney Beach has interviewed more than fifty of these employes to ascertain what evidence they could furnish. If the bureau employes refuse to assist the legal branch of the Government, a number of dismissals from the public service will doubtless follow.

FATALLY BEATEN BY NEGRO

Episcopal Minister and Wife Are Victims—Assailant Killed.

BALSTON, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Rev. Bernard Schulte and his wife, of New York City, were attacked at Mechanicville last night and probably fatally injured by W. Curtis, a negro, who was today shot and killed in Saratoga while resisting arrest.

negro felled the clergyman with a piece of lead pipe rendering him unconscious. Mrs. Schulte appeared at that moment and the negro struck her down. He beat her with the lead pipe, inflicting probably fatal injuries. The clergyman and his wife, lying unconscious and covered with blood, were discovered by neighbors. A policeman found Curtis in a negro colony at Saratoga today and arrested him. The negro, however, broke away when the officer shot and killed him.

BRINGS THE DEAD TO LIFE

Doctor Pinches Heart of Italian Who Was Frightfully Stabbed.

DES MOINES Ia., Aug. 13.—(Special.)—Left for dead and stripped for post-mortem examination, Louis Vieja, an Italian, frightfully stabbed by a negro, astounded the hospital corps today by coming to life. The heart had ceased beating and respiration had ended when Dr. Wilbur Conkling inserted his hand in the wound which had been made by a razor, pinched the heart and waited developments.

Suddenly a shudder passed over the frame of the patient. The pale face became suffused with a swift flush of blood and the veins and arteries began to pulsate. In five minutes the erstwhile dead was living and the physicians proceeded to sew the gaping wounds.

Local doctors declare that this case has no parallel in the annals of medical science.

SMOTHER WITH ATTENTION

English Give Enthusiastic Farewell to French Fleet.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Aug. 13.—The last day ashore of the French naval visitors was marked by scenes of enthusiasm unprecedented during a week in which the English simply smothered their guests with attention from seamen to Admirals. Enormous crowds of excursionists thronged the town.

The closing function was a reception given by Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, at Portsmouth, at the Admiralty House. The fleet will start for France tomorrow.

Vice-Admiral Caillaud has issued an anxious message to the people of England, thanking them for their magnificent reception.

MRS. DUBOIS IS RESTLESS

Idaho Senator's Wife Is Suffering From Effects of Accident.

MANILA, Aug. 13.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Dubois, the wife of Senator Dubois, of Idaho, who was injured in a runaway, was very nervous and restless, but her condition is not considered serious.

Taft Party Off for Ilo Ilo.

MANILA, Aug. 13.—Secretary of War T. M. Miles Roosevelt and party sailed at 1 o'clock today on the United States Army, bound for Ilo Ilo, Governor-General Wright, Major-General Corbin and all the insular companions except Commissioner Ide accompanied them.

TWO TRAINS ARE DERAILED

Traffic Delayed Over Fifteen Hours on the Northern Pacific.

MISSOULA, Mont., Aug. 13.—Rumors were current here today of a serious wreck on the Northern Pacific road near Sandpoint, Idaho. The story was to the effect that there had been a head-on collision of a freight and passenger train, but passengers who arrived here tonight at 10:05 on No. 4, which was due at 8:45 this morning, say they were delayed less than an hour by the collision of two trains, one at Sprague, Wash., and the other near Sandpoint. No one was injured, but all traffic was delayed over 15 hours.

SHOOTING DOWN HIS WIFE

Ohio Engineer Flees After Trying to Kill Children.

BEREA, O., Aug. 13.—After many threats to take the lives of his wife and nine children, Adam Boyer, an engineer, shot and killed his wife and shot at but missed his three eldest children on the street here tonight.

Although pursued by his 8-year-old son, Frank, and seized by a neighbor whom he frightened away, Boyer escaped to a stone quarry in which he is employed. All the male citizens of the town were called out by Mayor Marling to hunt him down. A posse was sent out in all directions.

THE DAY'S DEATH RECORD

James J. Cone.
STEVENS POINT, Wis., Aug. 13.—James J. Cone died today of inflammation of the brain, aged 70 years. He was for a time the principal owner of the Deator mine at Cripple Creek, which he held. He was sole owner of the Ophir mine at Anaconda, Colo.

MRS. VAN DRAN DIED OF POISON

Prussic Acid Found in Gingerale.

FOUL CRIME WAS DONE

Chemical Tests Prove Presence of the Drug.

KITTEN GIVEN DOSE DIES

Reasons Which Cause Husband of Dead Woman and Investigators to Declare That a Murder Was Committed.

HOW PRUSSIC ACID ACTS.
The diagnostic signs of death from prussic acid are the odor of the body, the wide-staring eyes, the clenched teeth, covered with froth, and the livid, agonized face. Death comes at once, so that the person drops dead to the floor with a gasp. A good dose causes paralysis of heart and respiration, and sometimes produces convulsions. One grain of prussic acid causes instant death; 40 minims of a diluted solution has been known to produce death. Symptoms in Mrs. Van Dran's death coincide with the foregoing statement.

It is believed by those who have investigated that Mrs. Minnie B. Van Dran, wife of Kasper Van Dran, who was recently shot by Joe Young, was murdered. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Mary E. Parker and Dr. Marie D. Equi made chemical tests of the contents of the gingerale which Mrs. Van Dran drank, and the tests proved beyond any doubt that prussic acid had been placed in the bottle from which Mrs. Van Dran drank. Dr. Parker and Equi made three different tests of the contents of the glass from which the dead woman drank, and each test proved the presence of this deadly poison.

Not Due to Bottling Works.

At first it was thought that perhaps the presence of prussic acid might have been due to carelessness in the bottling works, but a subsequent visit to the home of Mr. Van Dran tends to prove that this was not so although it is said that prussic acid, or, as it is sometimes called, cherry laurel water, is used in flavoring soft drinks. There is, however, every reason to believe that Mrs. Van Dran was deliberately murdered, and that the fatal bottle containing one of the deadliest poisons known to chemistry was substituted for the one which Mrs. Van Dran had at home. Who would be guilty of such a dastardly deed, if it was done by some one, remains for the police to ferret out.

Theory of Murder.

What makes the theory of murder almost indisputable is the fact that both Mr. Van Dran and his wife were very fond of gingerale, and that they always kept several bottles at their home. It was the habit of Mr. Van Dran to take home a couple of bottles of this drink. He did so twice last week, and whether the bottle contained the deadly poison before he took it home, or whether the real bottle containing the gingerale was taken and the one containing the poison was left in its place, is a mystery that promises to be one of the greatest in the history of Portland. It has been proved by the skillful chemical analysis made by Dr. Parker and Dr. Equi that what the dead woman drank was poison, and to prove further that they could not be mistaken as to the character of the poison, they gave a very small dose to a kitten, and its death, like that of Mrs. Van Dran, was almost instantaneous.

The shocking and sudden death of Mrs. Van Dran has almost prostrated her husband. They had been out walking together and he had just left her 15 minutes before, and when a telephone message summoned them home stating that his wife was dead, he was almost crazed with grief. It was only the presence of mind shown by the stricken woman that saved the life of her sister, Miss Montveth, for she, too, was about to swallow the deadly draught when warned not to do so. After leaving Mr. Van Dran down town, both women went to the Van Dran home, 23 North Seventeenth street. Mrs. Van Dran complained of being thirsty and invited her sister into the house to have a drink of gingerale. At first Miss Montveth declined, but afterward consented.

While Mr. Van Dran will not admit that he or his wife had an enemy that would have taken such awful means of getting rid of them, he is firmly convinced that the poison was placed there for him. When Mrs. Van Dran and her sister left the house they believed that they left the home securely locked and the windows fastened. It was discovered by Mrs. Gora, who was called to the Van Dran home later, that a window in the pantry where the bottle, together with a bottle of milk, some butter and a piece of ice was in a bucket, was open. This is what lends strength to the murder theory.

Since Mr. Van Dran was shot down by Joe Young, he has had every reason to believe that the man who shot him would make further attempts upon his life, and for that reason he has been

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