

HARRIMAN GIVES ANOTHER STORY

Says Hyde Came to Him About Odell.

ADVISED HIM TO SETTLE

Why He Wanted Secrecy on Union Pacific Deal.

HYDE FOR AMBASSADOR

Inner Workings of Equitable Further Exposed—Hyde Reiterates His Story and Odell Asks to Be Called.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—E. H. Harriman, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, ex-member of the board of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and connected with many railroad and financial institutions, the former friend of James H. Hyde, who charged him with unfriendly acts in his testimony yesterday, was one of the chief witnesses before the Armstrong committee on insurance investigation today.

Mr. Harriman was called immediately after recess, and his testimony was a series of denials of the charges made by Mr. Hyde. He said that Mr. Hyde came to him about a month before the Odell settlement was made and asked him to use his influence to induce Governor Odell to settle his suit against the Mercantile Trust Company. Mr. Hyde told him that the Odell suit was dangerous to the Mercantile Trust Company, in that it might induce other suits to be brought by other people who had subscribed to the bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company. Mr. Harriman said he arranged an interview between Governor Odell and Mr. Hyde, which was held in Mr. Harriman's office. Governor Odell seemed to be irritated after the interview.

Advised to Settle With Odell.

Some days later Mr. Hyde and Mr. Colby visited Mr. Harriman, and Mr. Harriman promised to see Governor Odell and "try to get him to do something about settling the suit." Another interview between Governor Odell and Mr. Hyde took place, it may have been at Mr. Harriman's house. Afterwards Mr. Hyde told Mr. Harriman that he was willing to pay \$75,000 and asked him to try to get the Governor to accept that amount. Governor Odell told Mr. Harriman that if he (Harriman) advised it, he (Odell) would settle for that amount.

"I told Mr. Hyde after that interview," said Mr. Harriman, "and said to him that, if I were in his place and were negotiating to settle it, while I had no advice to give as to whether it should be settled or not, I would not stand on \$75,000 on a settlement of that kind. I would make it satisfactory. I understood that Mr. Hyde saw him and payment was made, of which I had no further knowledge."

In reply to inquiries by Mr. Hughes, Mr. Harriman said Governor Odell did not tell him that a bill had been introduced in the Legislature to repeal the charter of the Mercantile Trust Company and that his first intimation of this came from his counsel today.

Nothing Said About Legislation.

"Did you say anything to Mr. Hyde in any of these interviews as to the desirability of settling the suit because of the power that might be exercised against the company at Albany?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"No, sir."

"Did you make any mention to Mr. Hyde of any attempts that had been or might be made to repeal the charter of the Mercantile Trust Company?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Harriman said that he made no reference to the advantage of a settlement in order to avoid an attack upon the company and that Governor Odell did not request him, to use his influence to obtain a settlement of the claim. Governor Odell, Mr. Harriman said, had no interview with him to bring about a settlement, but the request came exclusively from Mr. Hyde.

A portion of Mr. Hyde's testimony, in which he said Mr. Harriman had suggested to him that an effort might be made to repeal the charter of the Mercantile Trust Company was then read to Mr. Harriman, who said that he did not make such a suggestion to Mr. Hyde. Mr. Harriman also declared that he did not know of any rumor that a bill was introduced to repeal that charter.

Hyde's Diplomatic Ambition.

About a year ago, Mr. Harriman said, Mr. Hyde came to him and asked him to use his influence to have him appointed Ambassador to France, and that he (Harriman) promised when he saw the President to speak to him about it. He said that he did so, but did not recommend Mr. Hyde's appointment. Mr. Harriman said he did not know whether Governor Odell did anything about the appointment.

There was no connection, Mr. Harriman said, between Governor Odell's claim and his own action on the Ambassadorship. He mentioned the subject of the Odell suit to President Roosevelt, but did not remember whether the President was consulted about it.

Advised Hyde to Confess.

Mr. Harriman said that early in the Equitable troubles he had defended Mr. Hyde from the attacks on him, but had

advised him to favor the adoption of the Frick report, and told him that, if he would do that, he (Mr. Harriman) would stand by Mr. Hyde through thick and thin. He also advised Mr. Hyde, he said, to state that the methods he had pursued were in use when he went into the society, and that he was young and inexperienced, and that he was sorry and hoped to retrieve himself if he were given the opportunity. Mr. Hyde, the witness said, objected to doing that. Mr. Harriman said he might have told Mr. Hyde that it would be a good thing to have such a committee appointed as the one headed by Mr. Frick.

He declared that he had never said that the report of the Frick committee would be favorable to Mr. Hyde and that he was not concerned in any offer to buy the Hyde stock, and had told Mr. Hyde and Mr. Frick that Mr. Hyde ought not to sell it. On the day before the report of the Frick committee was presented, Mr. Harriman said, he told Mr. Hyde that he did not think anybody but the Equitable Society or Mr. Hyde should own the Hyde shares of Equitable stock, and that, if Mr. Hyde had any fears on that subject, he (Mr. Harriman) would subscribe \$500,000 to a fund to help him hold it, that, if he thought it desirable to turn it over to the Equitable without any pay for it, Mr. Harriman thought others could be induced to do the same thing. Mr. Harriman did not recall that Mr. Hyde made any answer to that suggestion.

Mr. Harriman did not repeat this talk to the Frick committee, and he said he did not think that committee had any specific information about the relations of the Equitable to the Union Pacific preferred stock syndicate, other than the charges made to the committee by James W. Alexander. The committee did not ask him about the facts. In the findings of the Frick committee, Mr. Harriman said he understood that Mr. Hyde's membership in the syndicate was criticized on the score that he had committed the Equitable Society to transactions without the knowledge of the executive committee.

His Deal With Odell.

"Do you know whether or not Governor Odell wrote a letter either to the President or Secretary of State, advocating the appointment of Mr. Hyde as French Ambassador, shortly or immediately after the settlement of the suit against the Mercantile Trust Company?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"I am not sure about that, Mr. Hughes; when you speak of it, I believe there was some conversation," replied Mr. Harriman. Mr. Harriman said he never heard of any arrangement by which such a letter should be written by Governor Odell if the suit was settled. Mr. Harriman said he had told Mr. Hyde, when he asked him to become a director of the Equitable, that he (Mr. Harriman) did not think the method of the management of the society was the right one and that Mr. Hyde had said that he intended to change it. Mr. Harriman suggested that James J. Hill be made a director of the society.

Just Pass Around Bouquets.

Describing his duties as a director, Mr. Harriman said he attended the quarterly meetings and heard the statements of the officers in which they extolled the conduct of the officers and congratulated them on the prosperity of the society. He had nothing directly to do with the management of the Equitable. He never looked into the expenses of the society until he became a member of the Frick committee.

Mr. Harriman said he did not have any interview with either Mr. Hyde or Governor Odell about the settlement of the Odell claim prior to the adjournment of the Legislature in 1904.

Asked what he said to President Roosevelt about the French Ambassadorship, Mr. Harriman said:

"I simply told him that I had been requested to suggest to him the appointment of Mr. Hyde, and that Mr. Hyde was located in Paris, and as I understood, had a good position there, and I had done what I had been requested to do."

Hyde Hits at Odell.

Mr. Hyde was again recalled after Mr. Harriman and denied that he suggested the settlement of the Odell suit, as testified by Mr. Harriman. He reaffirmed his testimony of yesterday at that point, and said he had nothing to add.

Assemblyman Rogers asked Mr. Hyde if Odell ever said anything to him in his hearing about proceedings against the Mercantile Trust Company other than legal proceedings, and Mr. Hyde replied: "No."

Again answering Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hyde said the statement about the attack on the charter came from Mr. Harriman subsequent to June, 1904. Mr. Hyde admitted that the Legislature was not in session. Mr. Rogers then asked:

"Then I want to ask you how the danger of possible legislation could in the slightest degree have influenced you, when there was no Legislature in session?"

Mr. Hyde replied: "There was going to be one in session."

"But," said Mr. Rogers, "Governor Odell was going out of office December 31."

"People out of office are sometimes more influential than people in office," responded Mr. Hyde.

This reply created much laughter, and it was some minutes before order could be restored.

With today's session the examination of both Mr. Hyde and Mr. Harriman was completed, and the next witness, who is awaited with much interest, is Mr. Odell, who has requested that he be examined.

Offers to Buy Out Hyde.

Mr. Hyde was the first witness today. He asked to correct the testimony of yesterday relative to offers for his stock. He said he did receive four offers besides that of Mr. Ryan. Two of these came from Mr. Harriman and Mr. Frick. He was offered \$1,500,000 for his entire holdings and \$2,500,000 for half of them. George Gould also made such an offer, but these were all declined, because witness did not think one man should control the society.

Gage E. Tarbell made an offer, and said he had syndicate ready to buy the stock. George W. Young also offered to buy Mr. Hyde's stock. These were all verbal offers. The largest price offered was \$7,000,000 by George W. Young, former president of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company. Mr. Gould's offer was made first. "That was in the beginning of the row,"

(Concluded on Page 4.)

RUSSIAN REDS STRIKING AGAIN

Fierce Blizzard Alone Prevents More Riots and Bloodshed in Capital.

FOREIGNERS IN TERROR

Fear Escape May Be Cut Off—Strike Is Protest Against Martial Law in Poland and Hangings at Cronstadt.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—(12:30 A. M.)—A fierce northeast blizzard and snow, which blew down on St. Petersburg tonight, prevented bloodshed in the Russian capital. The bitter cold, by forcing the strikers to remain indoors, did more to preserve order than all the Cossack cavalry patrolling the streets. Heavy military reserves are stationed in all the industrial districts, but up to midnight there was no rioting. There were rumors of collisions in different parts of the city, but on investigation they turned out to be false.

The Social Democrats had an impressive response on the part of all organizations of workmen to their summons for a general political strike to demonstrate their solidarity with the struggle of their Polish comrades for autonomy, and to protest against the execution of the mutinous sailors at Cronstadt. The men walked out of all the big mills and factories, and the employees of the Baltic and Warsaw railroads, the printers and other classes of laborers struck, but the shops in the center of the city were not closed. Troops took charge of the electric light stations, which were operated by sailors, so the city was not placed in darkness tonight.

Division Among Leaders.

No dispatches have arrived from the interior, however, to show that the workmen in other cities have responded to the demand for co-operation, and dissension has broken out among the leaders, some of whom believe the strike to be hasty and ill-advised, and say that, if it does not succeed, the result will be loss of prestige. At meetings tonight this faction urged the leaders to announce tomorrow that the strike was only intended as a demonstration, but the radicals, whose aim is to keep up the revolutionary agitation at all hazards, refused to listen to such counsel. They insisted that it was evidently necessary for the success of their propaganda among the army and navy that they should get credit for saving the lives of the mutineers, and that, if they could force the government to recede from its position regarding Poland, they would have it by the throat. At strike headquarters tonight, reports were being received, and the leaders refused to admit that the question of abandoning the strike had yet been raised.

Panic Among Foreigners.

The situation has caused a renewal of the panicky feeling among the inhabitants, whose nerves were already shattered by the events of the last fortnight, and hundreds of persons who had just returned are again leaving for Finland. The foreign residents are becoming more and more alarmed, and many of them are hastily preparing to go abroad for the winter. In case the Finnish Socialists should join their Russian comrades and tie up the Finnish railroad, the only egress would be by water, and the freezing of the Gulf of Finland a fortnight hence would close the last exit. The foreign embassies share the public alarm and the British embassy is advising the immediate removal of women and children.

All sorts of wild rumors about interference by the foreign powers are in circulation, and the Bourse Gazette prints a report that all the great powers have joined in a notification to Russia that they intend to interfere and prevent anarchy. This is as false as the story circulated that Mr. Eddy, the American Charge d'Affaires, has telegraphed for warship, and that the cruiser Minneapolis was now proceeding hither. The American embassy has not asked for a warship and has not been advised by the State Department that one is coming.

Witte Consults Liberals.

Count Witte and his Cabinet were in session throughout the afternoon and evening, discussing the situation, and a number of prominent Liberals were called in for consultation. Grand Duke Nicholas was present part of the time. The possibility that the government might be compelled, if the situation grew worse, to declare martial law in St. Petersburg was considered, but as far as has been learned by definite decision in this matter was reached.

While the League of Leagues is disposed to back up the strike, the workmen are undoubtedly alienating much public sympathy by their recklessness. Many Liberals openly declare that the strike is a tactical blunder which may prove disastrous, but their temperate counsel is rejected.

New Government for Poland.

In government circles it is recognized that the situation in Poland requires a very skillful hand at the helm. Governor-General Sleson probably will be replaced by a man of Count Witte's character. The name of General Menzky is mentioned in this connection, but it is doubtful if he will accept the office under present conditions.

In response to inquiries, Count Witte is said to have reiterated his assurances that the Jewish question will be referred to the Duma, for settlement, and he is also said to have declared that the Emperor's

will for the realization of the reform announced in the manifesto of October 30 is inflexible.

WILL GIVE LAND TO PEASANTS

Czar and Grand Dukes Will Divide Imperial Domain.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—(6:30 P. M.)—The Associated Press is informed from a high source that a ukase will be issued whereby a large portion of the imperial domain, which covers almost a third of European Russia, and which at present is the property of the Emperor and Grand Dukes, will be given to the peasants.

According to this information, land will be supplied to the landless peasants in 15-acre allotments, not as free gift, but on easy terms, the payments to be made through the peasants' bank and to cover a period of 25 years.

There is also under consideration a plan for the abolition of the communal holdings of land by the peasantry and the placing of peasants, so far as the holding of land is concerned, on the same footing as other subjects of the Emperor.

FOOD IS BECOMING SCARCE

Renewal of Rioting Presaged by Attack on Jewess.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—(Special.)—The situation in this city is extremely grave, and the Hooligan element is only

waiting its chance to begin rioting. While the general strike is progressing but slowly, owing to the disaffection of the men against their leaders, still its progress is sure, and it is only a question of a short time when the available supplies of food here will be exhausted.

As an example of the temper of the people, a band gathered around a young Jewish woman in the Alexander market last

(Concluded on Page 4.)

OREGON AND WASHINGTON RECLAMATION FUND INTACT

Secretary Hitchcock Declares Money Paid in by Two States Will Not Be Spent Elsewhere

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—(To the Editor.)—The Secretary of the Interior authorizes you to say in The Oregonian that the statements published in the Oregon and Washington newspapers to the effect that the reclamation fund has been exhausted by projects already approved are wholly unauthorized and untrue. The restricted funds of Oregon and Washington have not been and will not be used elsewhere. Some of the projects in these two states have been unavoidably delayed by the necessity of harmonizing the proposed agreements with the reclamation law.

On June 17, 1902, Congress passed an act providing that the proceeds of all public lands sold should go to create a fund for the purpose of irrigation. In 16 states this act applied, and in those states, as a result of land sales since July 1, 1901, a fund of \$25,000,000 has been created, the State of Oregon having contributed \$4,200,000.

Although having contributed liberally to the reclamation fund, as compared with other states, only one bona fide allotment has been made to Oregon projects, that being \$1,000,000 for Klamath and \$2,800,000 for the Malheur projects.

The State of Washington has fared no better than Oregon. About a year ago the Secretary of the Interior allotted \$2,800,000 for the Palouse project, but further than that nothing was accomplished.

here who, in the absence of state supervision, secured control of the Western Bank and the Denver Savings Bank, jugged with the assets and wrecked the institutions for their own enrichment and for the impoverishment of depositors.

Eleven men have been indicted by the grand jury, whose report makes the most startling revelations of banking fraud in the history of modern banking, which are not protected by supervision laws, points out that the banking laws of Colorado are very deficient, and recommends action by the Legislature to remedy the fault.

"While the laws seem to prohibit the doing of very many acts," says the report, "nevertheless there is no penalty provided for the commission of these acts, and this grand jury deems it its duty at this time to recommend that this condition of affairs be brought clearly to the attention of the next Legislature of the State of Colorado, with the recommendation that a safe, sound and effective state banking law be passed similar to or along the lines, so far as the same are applicable, of the National bank act, and with the provision for a bank examiner and all the safeguards thrown around the depositor by the National bank act."

Story of Denver Wrecks.

The story of the wrecking of the two banks is one of the most startling revelations in the history of American banking. It shows that Leonard B. Imboden, deliberately planned and carried out a plot to obtain possession of the Denver Savings Bank, which had been controlled by Colorado's wealthiest man, D. H. Moffat, without using a dollar of his own money.

Imboden is an ex-convict, having served time in the Texas Penitentiary for bankwrecking, and having been indicted several times by grand juries, but escaping conviction, except in Texas, where he wore striped clothes for some years. James A. Hill was his active confederate in the Denver operations, and the facts as to how Imboden and Hill secured control of a dollar bank without the investment of a dollar are most sensational, because these facts constitute the nucleus for the conspiracy charges and the indictment of nine other men.

Bought Stock With Notes.

Leonard Imboden and James A. Hill, as joint partners, owned the Bank of Commerce of Fort Worth, Tex., which started business with a capital of \$12,000. The State Trust Company was also owned by Hill and Imboden, but was incorporated, and the Bank of Commerce was not. Hill and Imboden were in reality the Bank of Commerce, Fort Worth, Tex., and this is what the grand jury found. R. E. Maddox was president of the bank and W. T. Camp was cashier. Camp was also cashier and secretary of the trust company, and Maddox was president.

Hill and Imboden came to Denver and found J. H. Edmondson, vice-president for the Denver Savings Bank, in bad financial circumstances. Edmondson had borrowed \$30,000 from the National Bank of North America, of New York, and had hypothecated 1400 shares of the Denver Bank stock as security.

Edmondson's indebtedness to the Denver Savings Bank was paid by his father, who resides in Memphis, to the amount of \$14,000, and Edmondson agreed to give Imboden and Hill the controlling stock if they would take up his notes to the New York bank for \$18,000 and would in some way square

HIGH FINANCE IN STATE BANKS

Colorado's Bitter Lesson Indicates Need of Close Supervision.

WHOLE GANG IS INDICTED

Imboden and His Confederates Use Law to Buy Banks on Credit and Found New Ones With Deposits.

DENVER, Nov. 15.—(Special.)—That the bank laws of Colorado, like those of other states, are inadequate to protect depositors from high finance methods of state banks, is made plain by the manipulations of a gang of men

his indebtedness to the Denver Savings Bank to the amount of \$100,000.

Hill signed a written contract with C. B. Willey. In the contract Willey agreed to take up the notes in New York for \$90,000 and Hill agreed to protect Willey.

Not a Dollar Changes Hands.

This was about September 15, 1904. General Swallow resigned as president of the Denver Savings Bank on September 12 of that year. It was Saturday. On Monday, September 14, Charles B. Willey, president of the bank by Leonard Imboden. It was then that Willey took up the Edmondson notes with the contract signed by Hill, in which Hill agreed to protect him, as the basis upon which he signed new ones for \$120,000, as there were some additional deals made by Hill, Willey and Imboden with the New York bank, so that \$30,000 was the amount added to the Edmondson \$90,000 debt.

C. B. Willey took the checks to Hill for \$75,000 and sent them to the Bank of Commerce, and the Denver Savings Bank opened its account with the Bank of Commerce with a credit of \$75,000, and not a dollar had actually passed into the Texas bank.

The other \$45,000 of the Edmondson \$100,000 was represented by a certificate of deposit of a bank at Sedalia, Mo., that Imboden was interested in. This certificate was carried on the bank books for three months as a collection item, and for many months it appeared as a certificate of a "Sedalia, Mo." bank, though there is not such a town or bank in Missouri. It was later changed to the Sedalia bank.

At this point James A. Hill had an overdraft at the Bank of Commerce for about \$48,000.

On September 14 the Denver Savings Bank took Hill's note for \$50,000 and drew its check on the Bank of Commerce for \$50,000, and President C. B. Willey sent that check to the Bank of Commerce with instructions to credit James A. Hill's account with \$50,000. This made good Hill's overdraft of \$48,000.

The grand jury indicted Edmondson for stealing \$100,000, but the bank books showed that the account of Edmondson was squared. The situation, as the grand jury found it, is that Edmondson took \$100,000 of the bank's money unlawfully and without authority, and that he hunted every way he could to cover up his transactions and let Imboden and Hill get control to cover up his acts.

Uses Deposits to Start Banks.

Before coming here Imboden had established the Bank of Commerce and the State Trust Company at Fort Worth, Texas, and in his operations here he used funds on a mythical bank at Sedalia, Mo. After he got control of the Denver Savings Bank he drew money from it and started a chain of banks and trust companies in Texas and Oklahoma, using the stock of these concerns as collateral for his loans from the savings bank. This collateral is still among his assets, and in only one or two cases where Imboden was ousted by local people who made it good, has any money been realized on the stocks by the receiver of the savings bank.

All of the men named above as connected with Imboden are among those under indictment, and all have been arrested and released under bond save Hill, whose bond has not been accepted. Imboden was in jail two weeks before he could obtain bondmen.

Run Kills Savings Bank.

Elated by the ease with which he secured control of the Denver Savings Bank, Imboden secured, with funds borrowed from it, control of the Western Bank, a prosperous concern. When his connection with it became known, it did so much harm that an effort was made to buy him out, but he had arranged his affairs to such an extent that the prospective buyers threw up their option and the bank closed two weeks before the savings bank failed its doors.

Imboden disappeared, and Hill was with him in New work when the savings bank was made the victim of a run. They wired that they were raising money, and would protect the bank. For a week the steady and not effective Jones advertising daily by the half-page, and the bank was solvent, and then the doors were closed. One 10 per cent dividend has been paid, and another of 30 per cent is expected soon, but after that the outlook is dubious.

Law Caught One Bank-Wrecker.

That the laws of Colorado will punish, under certain circumstances, is shown by the fact that E. M. Johnson, president of the defunct Fidelity Savings & Loan Association, is now serving a sentence in the penitentiary. This institution went to pieces a year ago, and it has taken all that time to try Johnson twice, defeat his appeals and land him in a cell. The Fidelity was prosperous, and, for a year before it failed, had been advertising extensively and most effectively. It accumulated about \$1,000,000 and the pie was cut.

Johnson and two brothers, who were officers of the concern, seem to have taken the lion's share. They invested \$250,000 in almost worthless timber lands and plantations in the South, but the rest of the money has not been traced. President Johnson's wife is here taking in sewing and pleading poverty. His brothers have disappeared. Johnson was convicted on a minor count in the indictment, a violation of the criminal laws in passing paper he knew to be worthless, and not upon counts charging violation of the banking laws. His sentence was three to five years. He is breaking rock, the Warden showing him no favors.

THE DAY'S DEATH RECORD

"Colonel Bob" Lynn, Sporting Man.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—Robert G. Lynn, or "Colonel Bob," one of the most widely known sporting men and bookmakers in the country, died last night at the Burnett House of pneumonia.

Col. Clark, Confederate Veteran.

SNYDER, Okla., Nov. 15.—Colonel J. M. Clark, Brevet Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, and who was for a number of years agent of the Mesquero Apache Indians of New Mexico, is dead at his home here, aged 72 years.

Battleship Oregon Ordered Home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Orders have been given by the Navy Department for the return of the battleship Oregon from the Philippines to the United States at an early date. Two cruizers of the Oregon class will be sent to the Philippines later on. The Oregon will bring back a crew of men whose enlistments are about to expire.

BRIEF GLIMPSE OF A GREAT EMPIRE

Pilgrims' Heads Whirl With Impressions.

IN LAND OF GOLD AND FRUIT

Southern Oregon Opens Its Heart to Portlanders.

WELCOME IS UNFEIGNED

Bright Sunshine Adds to the Pleasure of the Visit to the Hospitable Cities and Towns of the Section.

TOUR OF THE PILGRIMS.

Places Visited Yesterday: Ashland, Jacksonville, Medford, Central Point, Gold Bay, Gold Hill, Grant's Pass, Merlin, Glendale, Riddle, Myrtle Creek, Roseburg.

Itinerary for Today:

Place	Arrive	Leave
Roseburg	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oakland	10:35 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yoncalla	11:40 A. M.	12:25 P. M.
Drain	12:02 P. M.	12:25 P. M.
Cottage Grove	1:02 P. M.	2:02 P. M.
Creswell	2:20 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Boonville	2:55 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Junction City	4:45 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
Harrisburg	5:25 P. M.	5:35 P. M.
Halley	6:15 P. M.	6:25 P. M.
Shedd	6:35 P. M.	6:45 P. M.
Tangent	6:55 P. M.	7:05 P. M.
Albany	7:20 P. M.	

BY EDGAR H. PIPER, ROSEBURG, Or., Nov. 15.—(Staff correspondence.)—In the bright sunshine of a glorious Winter day, the Portland business men have seen and conquered Southern Oregon. They already knew about its luscious fruits, its productive mines, its fertile fields, and its magnificent timber, but they had, for the most part, learned of them from the literature of the professional boomer. Their physical view of Southern Oregon had usually been taken from the windows of a Pullman car, as they passed through on their way to or from California. If, perchance, they journeyed along the Rogue River by night, they had to be content with the knowledge that all these wonderful things were there, even if they did not see them.

It was a mistake to let Southern Oregon go so long without a formal interchange of courtesies. It is another mistake to try and do so much and see so much in so short a time. However, the purpose of the business men's visit is to let the people here know that they are interested in them and in all they do, and to make sure that they had, for the most part, learned of them from the literature of the professional boomer. Their physical view of Southern Oregon had usually been taken from the windows of a Pullman car, as they passed through on their way to or from California. If, perchance, they journeyed along the Rogue River by night, they had to be content with the knowledge that all these wonderful things were there, even if they did not see them.

It was a mistake to let Southern Oregon go so long without a formal interchange of courtesies. It is another mistake to try and do so much and see so much in so short a time. However, the purpose of the business men's visit is to let the people here know that they are interested in them and in all they do, and to make sure that they had, for the most part, learned of them from the literature of the professional boomer. Their physical view of Southern Oregon had usually been taken from the windows of a Pullman car, as they passed through on their way to or from California. If, perchance, they journeyed along the Rogue River by night, they had to be content with the knowledge that all these wonderful things were there, even if they did not see them.

It was a mistake to let Southern Oregon go so long without a formal interchange of courtesies. It is another mistake to try and do so much and see so much in so short a time. However, the purpose of the business men's visit is to let the people here know that they are interested in them and in all they do, and to make sure that they had, for the most part, learned of them from the literature of the professional boomer. Their physical view of Southern Oregon had usually been taken from the windows of a Pullman car, as they passed through on their way to or from California. If, perchance, they journeyed along the Rogue River by night, they had to be content with the knowledge that all these wonderful things were there, even if they did not see them.

It was a mistake to let Southern Oregon go so long without a formal interchange of courtesies. It is another mistake to try and do so much and see so much in so short a time. However, the purpose of the business men's visit is to let the people here know that they are interested in them and in all they do, and to make sure that they had, for the most part, learned of them from the literature of the professional boomer. Their physical view of Southern Oregon had usually been taken from the windows of a Pullman car, as they passed through on their way to or from California. If, perchance, they journeyed along the Rogue River by night, they had to be content with the knowledge that all these wonderful things were there, even if they did not see them.

It was a mistake to let Southern Oregon go so long without a formal interchange of courtesies. It is another mistake to try and do so much and see so much in so short a time. However, the purpose of the business men's visit is to let the people here know that they are interested in them and in all they do, and to make sure that they had, for the most part, learned of them from the literature of the professional boomer. Their physical view of Southern Oregon had usually been taken from the windows of a Pullman car, as they passed through on their way to or from California. If, perchance, they journeyed along the Rogue River by night, they had to be content with the knowledge that all these wonderful things were there, even if they did not see them.

It was a mistake to let Southern Oregon go so long without a formal interchange of courtesies. It is another mistake to try and do so much and see so much in so short a time. However, the purpose of the business men