

# Morning Oregonian

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## DEATH STRUGGLE NEAR IN RUSSIA

### Durnovo Starts on Policy of Reaction.

### SUFFRAGE IS NOT UNIVERSAL

### Labor Meetings Are Dispersed and Troops Everywhere.

### WITTE AGAINST NEW POLICY

### Says He Prefers Resignation to Repression — Reds Will Proclaim New Government — General Strike Is Agitated.

**NEW GOVERNMENT PLANNED.**  
ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, via Eydtkuhnen, Dec. 12.—(Special.)—The revolutionary committee is debating the expediency of proclaiming a new government before the Russian new year (January 13).  
The plan includes a passive attitude by the army, leaving the government without military support with which to face arms and bombs in the hands of the strikers.  
It is reported that scores of infernal machines have already been prepared.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Dec. 13.—(Via Eydtkuhnen, East Prussia, Dec. 13.)—It is learned on high authority that the government has finally decided against universal suffrage and practically in favor of the old project of 21 workmen representatives and the extension of the ballot to the small rent-payers, merchants and the educated classes. However, the law must still pass the Council of the Empire and receive imperial approval. If the decision is upheld, it is apt to end all question of the support of the Zemstvoists.  
The railroad men claim they have been informed that several sections of the Southwestern system have already responded to the appeal for a general strike. Cooler heads, however, are advising against precipitate action, which might result in failure, and urging a postponement of action until the organizations throughout the country have been consulted.

### Reaction Alienates Liberals.

It is believed that, if the attempt at reaction is persisted in, the Moderate Liberals, who are disgusted with the tactics of the revolutionists, fearing anarchy, and are inclined to support the government, will surely be driven back into the camp of the extremists. Premier Witte's friends declare emphatically that he has never been in favor of armed repression and they intimate strongly that the arrest of the strike leaders must be charged to Interior Minister Durnovo, who insisted that he had proof which could be established in the courts that M. Krustaleff was planning an armed revolution and that, besides attempting to subvert the government, he had attacked its credit in circulars advising the workmen and peasants to withdraw their funds from the savings banks.  
Notwithstanding his doubt is expressed as to whether M. Durnovo can establish his case, as the specific law making agitation for political strikes which interfere with the telegraphs, posts, etc., a criminal offense has not yet been promulgated. It is expected, however, that the law will be promulgated before the end of the week, when, it is said, the government can probably allay the influence of the agitators.

### Death Struggle at Hand.

It is understood that General Dedulin, Prefect of St. Petersburg, has refused to carry out M. Durnovo's orders; that he has resigned and that he has been succeeded by Baron de Meyendorff, commander of Emperor Nicholas' bodyguard.  
A humorous sidelight on the situation is the attack of the cooks, laundresses and porters of the asylum for the insane in striking and demanding that the chief physician be chosen by the equal, direct and secret ballots of the employes.

### Capital Like Military Camp.

The situation is exceedingly ominous. Public opinion is practically unanimous that the government has entered upon the fatal path of reaction and that Witte's Ministry must fall. Reaction and revolution confront each other in a death struggle. Both General Treppoff and General Count Ignatieff, according to the popular impression, are being held in reserve to execute the programme of repression. It is again said that the entire Cossack strength of 400,000 will be mobilized in a supreme effort to crush the revolutionary force. General Parnoseff said:  
"I think we are coming to rivers of blood, in which the revolutionary party will lose their game and Russia her liberty."

Certainly the appearance of St. Pe-

## WELCOME HOME THE ARCHBISHOP

### Delegation of Clergy and Laity Goes to Goble to Greet Him.

### TELLS OF JOURNEY ABROAD

### Describes the Pope as a Great, Kind, Sympathetic Man, the Most Fatherly He Has Ever Seen or Known.

The reception in honor of Archbishop Christie will be held in the empty next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. There will be an excellent musical programme, speeches and a response by Archbishop Christie. At that time he will be presented with a purse by the clergy and laity. More than \$2000 has now been raised for this fund.  
Upon his return from Rome last night, Archbishop Alexander Christie, of the diocese of Oregon, was welcomed by his parishioners with hearty cordiality, and the ceremony befitting one of his high ecclesiastical position. A delegation of 22 Catholics, representing both the priesthood and the laity, met him at Goble, where he entered the state, and accompanied him to Portland. Others were waiting to greet him at the Union Depot, and the entire party went to the cathedral at Fifteenth and Davis streets, where a short service was held.  
Archbishop Christie is one of the most popular and influential clergymen in the West, and during his absence since October 15, has been much missed by his co-workers in Portland. His journey to Rome was for the purpose of reporting the condition of his diocese to the Pope as is required of every archbishop once in ten years. That the message of Archbishop Christie, as well as he himself, found favor in the eyes of Pius X, was shown by the presentation to him of a beautiful silver-gilt ciborium on the day following his first audience.  
An indefatigable worker.  
It is as an indefatigable worker that Archbishop Christie is known in Portland, and one of his first messages upon his return last night was that he came back refreshed and strengthened and ready to take up his labors with renewed energy. The immediate task before him is the erection of a handsome cathedral in Portland. This he admitted last night. "We have been planning for this edifice for a long time," he said. "Now we are in a

## RED WITH FIRE AND BLOOD

### BATTLE BETWEEN LOYAL AND REBEL TROOPS AT HARBIN.

### Mutineers Driven From Barracks by Fire, Which Spreads Throughout City—Hundreds Killed.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Daily Telegraph this morning prints a continuation of the dispatch from Mofl, Japan, begun yesterday, giving in circumstantial detail accounts by refugees of the sacking and burning of Harbin, Manchuria, by mutinous Russian, of desperate fighting between the mutineers and loyal troops, and of the massacre of many innocent Russian and Chinese residents.  
It says General Madarloff with cavalry used extremely drastic and inhumane methods to suppress the mutiny, because he feared the consequences that might result from spread of the mutiny to the whole army.  
In order to compel the mutineers to quit their hiding place, the General sent men to set fire to the barracks and the public buildings. The blaze spread to all parts of the city and the mutineers, in trying to escape, were slaughtered to the number of 300 by the cavalry.  
Later the loyal portion of the garrison was called out, but in the confusion and disorder the troops fired on each other, it being impossible to distinguish the mutineers from the loyal soldiers. Then the mutineers dragged out several machine guns and poured a heavy fire into the cavalry. There was great loss of life.

### WITTE IS ALMOST HOPELESS

### Repression May Be Necessary, Then He Will Resign.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at St. Petersburg, in a dispatch dated December 10, by way of Eydtkuhnen, sends an interview with Count Witte, in which the Premier indicates that Russia is confronted with the alternative of a revolution or violent coercion. Though the Count has not abandoned hope, he is not sanguine, and, if forcible repression shall become necessary, he will, according to the correspondent, resign his task to other hands.  
Questioned by the correspondent as to the prospects of the revolutionary movement, Premier Witte attributed its rapid development to the grant of autonomy to the universities and the high schools, where the revolutionary forces, hitherto doomed to secrecy, found asylum and sanctuary and absolute freedom of discussion. For, when this freedom became licensed, society still looked on with stolid indifference. Continuing, Count Witte said:  
"Clearly, the vast changes which the manifesto heralded required time and patience to carry out, but what happened was utterly unexpected. Sections of the community—nay, whole classes—went to work systematically to annihilate their own means of livelihood and to ruin themselves and the whole nation. Social instincts seemed to have been atrophied. Instead of uniting to preserve order, the people quarreled among themselves and attacked the government."  
"Revolutionists Alone Are Wise."  
"The only people who acted in their own interests were the revolutionists. They knew what they wanted. They chose the most effective means to attain it, and they are capable of adopting these means, even at the price of heavy sacrifices. The revolutionists hide all their quarrels and animosities and act together for the end they have in view, which spells destruction. Out of the resultant chaos they promise a new world and an earthly paradise."  
After admitting that the manifesto had

### Clergy Gladly Gave Liberty.

"On my return from Portsmouth, I found the country in a difficult position, from which there were only two issues. The problem was thorny and fateful, but after long and careful deliberation the Emperor, who needed no persuasion, acted on his own initiative and, never doubting that he could build upon the moral courage and the political good sense of the majority of his subjects, took the course of issuing his manifesto of October 17, not only with alacrity but with pleasure."  
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## BREAK IN RANKS OF DEMOCRATS

### Lamar Reveals Division in the Party for Railroad Rates.

### WILLIAMS SILENCES HIM

### Lamar and Shackelford, Cut Off Commerce Committee for Bolting Caucus Action, Make Vain Protest in House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Williams, the minority leader of the House, "stepped on the mat" today just in time to prevent revelations in the nature of open criticism of the committee assignments of certain of his colleagues, for which he is responsible. Payne, the Republican leader, suggested a way by which the revelations might be made, but Williams assumed all responsibility and "declined to allow the washing of Democratic linen for the amusement of the Republicans."  
The incident followed the announcement of committee assignments. Lamar of Florida submitted and had read a newspaper clipping purporting to quote Williams to the effect that Lamar and Shackelford (Missouri) had been left off the interstate and foreign commerce committee because they had failed to follow the Democratic caucus action of the last session on the railroad rate bill. Speaker Cannon suggested that the statement read did not constitute a question of personal privilege which entitled Lamar to the floor.  
"The gentleman might proceed by unanimous consent," suggested Payne. "How much time does he want—an hour?"  
Williams entered objection.  
It was here that Williams strode forward from his seat in the rear. He halted the Speaker with word and gesture, and, when he got his eye, he reserved his right to object only long enough to make the statement that "in the interest of Democratic harmony, fairness and general good will, which will not be promoted by washing Democratic linen for the amusement of the Republicans of the House, I object."  
Immediately the question became interesting. Lamar faced Williams, who stood close to him, and changed his talking matter into the newspapers. Shackelford asked a question, and many Democrats applauded the stand taken by Williams.  
Lamar demanded that Williams call a Democratic caucus tomorrow or allow him to proceed. The Speaker yielded his gavel vigorously and declared everybody out of order, and in the midst of the confusion recognized Payne for a motion to

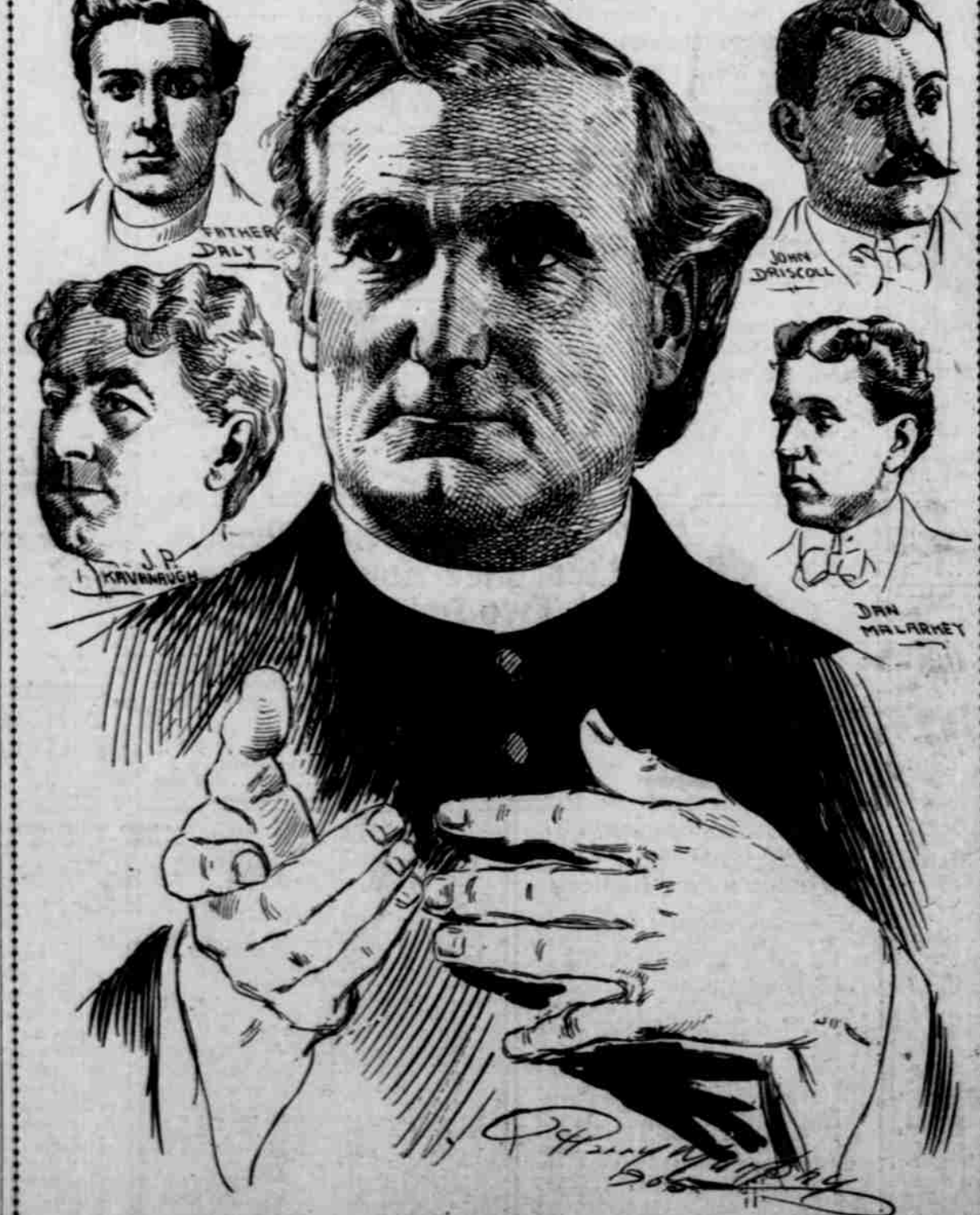
### Relates Incidents of Trip.

All the way to Portland the men upon the car crowded around the archbishop, while he related incidents of his trip and impressions which he had gained of Europe. The beautiful ciborium which was presented to him by the Pope was passed around and greatly admired. It is a costly and massive vessel of silver, with gold interior, wrought in Roman style with rich designs. Within the top of the cup is a plate of gold for the preservation of the sacred bread, which is only contained in ciboriums of the latest designs. On the exterior is engraved a Latin inscription, which, when translated, reads:  
"Our venerable brother, Alexander Christie, archbishop of Oregon City, whose most shining merits on behalf of the church are right well known to us, we give as a marked testimony of our benevolence this ciborium. From the Vatican Palace, November 8, 1905.—Pius X, Pope."  
This gift is a marked distinction and a high tribute to Archbishop Christie. It is not customary for the Pope to make gifts. None of the visiting pre-

### Greet the Archbishop.

When the party reached Goble at 5:40 the car was immediately coupled onto the incoming train. Fathers Black, McDevitt, Hughes and Murphy went into the forward car, and after giving the archbishop the first words of greeting, escorted him to where the remainder of the delegation awaited him. When he saw the large number of friends who had come to welcome him he was quite astounded. "This is indeed a surprise," he said. "I had heard that a committee was coming to meet me, but had expected only a few." He was greeted with a burst of applause, and as the men stood with bare heads he passed through the car with a hearty handclasp and cordial words for each. When he reached J. M. Gearin he addressed him as the next United States Senator, to which there was a general cheering and cries of approval.

### ARCHBISHOP CHRISTIE AND A FEW MEMBERS OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE THAT WELCOMED HIM.



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## FORGE NAMES OF THREE OFFICIALS

### Land Conspirators Use Safety Paper.

### OUTFIT LIKE THE LAND OFFICE

### Desperate Means Taken in the Last Three Months.

### TOTAL MAY REACH \$500,000

### Puter Said to Have Issued False Certificates and "Validated" Them by Forgery of the Clerk's Name.

SALLEM, Or., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—More daring and more extensive forgeries have been discovered in the land-fraud cases, showing that Horace McKinley and S. A. D. Puter, having lost all hope of escaping the penitentiary, entered upon a scheme of forgery which they could not hope to keep long from detection, and worked their scheme vigorously and successfully in the last three months. It is thought here that the two land sharks have left the country and will never be seen here again, unless brought back by extradition. It is reported here that McKinley was last heard of in Japan.  
Two bundles of forged certificates of sale were received today on this morning disclosing nothing new except that the signature of ex-Clerk M. L. Chamberlain had been forged, as well as that of W. H. Odell. The other bundle of certificates was received late this afternoon and brought to light new schemes for deception and swindling.  
From the last bunch of papers Clerk G. G. Brown discovered that Puter not only printed blank forms of land-sale certificates, but printed blank forms of Land-Office receipts, upon "safety" paper exactly like that used in the State Land Office. He also had letterheads lithographed in exact duplicate of the letterheads of the Land Office, and procured rubber stamps to use in the blanks in receipts.  
In other words, Puter provided himself with a complete outfit for running a State Land Office, seal and all. His plan of procedure was as complete as he could make it. He would issue forged certificates exactly like the genuine ones in date, names and land described. He would then issue receipts showing that the purchase price had been paid. He would write letters to himself, signing the name of the present clerk, G. G. Brown, stating that the certificates are valid and in good standing, that payments have been made as shown by receipts, and that deeds will be issued when final payment has been made and the certificates returned.  
Three Names Are Forged.  
Puter did not need any State Land Office help to transact his business. He went in on a large scale, and a few hundred dollars spent in printing, having seals made, etc., was a small affair in comparison. He or some one of the gang forged the names of Odell, Chamberlain and G. G. Brown with equal facility, and so well that the forgers would not be detected unless looked for with care.  
The State Land Board, at the request of persons interested, will not disclose the identity of the latest victim, but he has been apprised of his loss, so that he can take such steps as he may see fit to bring the swindlers to justice. The lands for which certificates were forged are in Crook County, and are owned by the Moulter Land Company, of Davenport, Iowa.  
These latest discoveries almost warrant the assertion that a man cannot be certain that he is holding his land sale certificates, unless he knows of his own personal knowledge that they were issued from the State Land Office. The swindlers have stopped at no expense that could aid their scheme.  
Who Printed the False Certificates?  
How the gang of forgers could induce seal-makers, lithographers and printers to furnish the material with which to perpetrate this fraud is a question the State Land Board is asking. Efforts will be made to locate the persons who have thus been indirectly parties to the fraud, under circumstances which would at least arouse their suspicion.  
Today the State Land Board received forged certificates held by Wade H. Richardson, of Milwaukee, Wis., and among the certificates were two bearing the forged signature of ex-Clerk M. L. Chamberlain.  
It had been supposed that the swindlers forged certificates bearing "false" during the term of General W. H. Odell as clerk, but since it now develops that they also forged the names of Odell's successor, it is probable that they conducted a much more extensive game of swindling than had been supposed. The imitations of M. L. Chamberlain's signature is excellent and under ordinary circumstances it would have been accepted by State Land Office clerks as genuine. Chamberlain's writing was not as easy to copy as Odell's but the forgers evidently practiced it until they could make a signature so near like the original that only close comparison would show the fraud.  
The forgers newly discovered are printed on "Sterling Ledger" paper, and have the gilt seal attached, which

### Run a Private Land Office.

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