

BIGELOW PROVES UNRULY WITNESS

Refuses to Give Names of Informants.

SENATE MAY PUNISH HIM

Canal Committee Disagrees About Its Course.

BIGELOW RENEWS ATTACK

Says Engineers Refuse to Go to the Isthmus, but Admits Information Is Hearsay—Gives Names of Some.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Poultry Bigelow, the magazine writer, whose arrangement of the Administration and management of the isthmian canal affairs in an article published in the Independent was denounced by Secretary of War Taft, proved to be a contumacious witness before the Senate committee on interoceanic canals today, and involved the committee in a controversy which caused two executive sessions and must be considered again tomorrow before action can be taken.

The recalcitrancy of the witness was shown as the result of a statement by him that many eminent engineers had declined to accept the employment of the Government because of physical conditions on the isthmus. The committee demanded the names of such engineers and Mr. Bigelow declined to give them on the ground that to do so would be to violate confidence and subject these persons to embarrassment. He intimated that the displeasure of the Administration would be exhibited in such manner that the reputations would be worth nothing after the official replies had been considered.

Two opportunities were given to Mr. Bigelow to answer, but he persisted in his refusal. Morgan, who conducted the last examination, warned the witness in such manner as seemed to commit the committee to punishment, if he continued to bring himself into contempt, but the advice was of no avail and the doors were ordered closed for a second time.

Disagreement in Committee.

In executive session it developed that the committee was agreed that the offense of Mr. Bigelow was of such a nature that there could be no doubt of the committee's power to have him dealt with summarily. Knox, Hopkins and Morgan favored a certification of his recalcitrancy to the Vice-President for submission of the case to United States Attorney Baker for the District of Columbia. This course met opposition from Gorman and Simmons, on the ground that it would prevent further examination of the witness on other subjects mentioned in the magazine article, which makes charges against the canal management. Several members of the committee said that Mr. Bigelow's usefulness as a witness was at an end and urged and argued so vehemently against any delay in proceedings against Mr. Bigelow that Simmons declared that their purpose seemed to be to interfere with the thorough investigation of canal affairs which was ordered by the Senate.

When it was apparent there could be no action today, a motion to adjourn until tomorrow at 11 o'clock was carried. This was with the understanding that the records of today's hearing should be printed and in the hands of the committee at tomorrow's meeting. Mr. Bigelow was commanded to hold himself ready to appear tomorrow, if wanted.

Bigelow Is a Quaker.

On motion of Morgan, the oath was presented to the witness, but Mr. Bigelow said he was a Quaker and therefore he was permitted to "affirm" rather than "swear." He was then asked to tell his story in his own way.

"I am embarrassed to appear in any capacity before a respectable body, after having been described as a sensation monger from an official source," said Mr. Bigelow.

He asked to be allowed to put himself right, and proceeded to tell of his public works, where he had lectured and the respectable bodies that have done him honor. "He said he was not attempting to get advertising or sell his books by such testimony, but believed that, in the face of the attack upon him, such testimony is pertinent. In terms of great familiarity he referred to men of letters and publicists of high standing in an effort to set himself right.

Refuses to Give Names.

Going to a map of the isthmus, he pointed out that laborers were landed in an "oozy" swamp of a pestilential character. He said that to use names would subject the persons who helped him in getting his information to embarrassment, and "make their names worth nothing by the time official replies were concluded."

In reference to his article in the Independent, he said that it had been declined

by Harper's and Collier's weeklies before it was accepted by the Independent.

Replying to an inquiry by Gorman, the witness said he had not represented any American interests on the isthmus.

Returning to a discussion of his visit to the isthmus, Mr. Bigelow said he spent most of the time investigating sanitary conditions. He thought he had been in grave danger there because of the fact that neither Secretary Taft nor Governor Magoon had been through those swamps, and that there must have been some good reason for their avoidance of those places.

The executive session continued for an hour, when an adjournment was taken until 2:30 P. M. No decision was reached as to what action should be taken concerning Mr. Bigelow's contumacy.

Names Only One Engineer.

"Well, here is a fact," said he. "Many engineers of note declined to accept Government employment in clearing up these sanitary conditions."

"Name them," demanded Knox.

"I think it would be embarrassing to them to have their names made public," said he.

Upon insistence being made, Bigelow gave the name of John F. Freeman, of Boston, and said there were others, but he declined to give the names.

Several members of the committee, notably Hopkins, Knox and Simmons, urged that Bigelow be compelled to answer.

"Mr. Roosevelt can tell you," said Bigelow.

"Mr. Roosevelt is not on the stand," said Knox, severely.

It was denied by Hopkins and Kitzredge that there is any controversy between the Secretary of War and the witness.

Knox Brings Him to Point.

After a long discussion, Knox finally moved that the witness be compelled to give the names of all persons who furnished him information concerning affairs on the isthmus, or to confine his testimony to matters of which he was an eyewitness. The motion carried and the witness was instructed to proceed.

Beginning a discursive form of testimony in which generalities abounded, Bigelow was brought to an abrupt pause by several members of the committee. Knox said:

"I insist, Mr. Bigelow, that you adapt yourself to the ruling of the committee and give the information as demanded."

"You can put me on bread and water, or even condemn me to Colton, but you cannot make me disclose that which has been given me in confidence," replied the witness.

Mentions Several Names.

At 2:30 this afternoon the doors of the committee-room were opened and Mr. Bigelow was interrogated by Morgan. His attention was called to his statement that Mr. Freeman had declined to accept a position with the Government on canal work. The witness said he had not been told personally by Mr. Freeman that he would not take the place. He was asked to name others, but declined. He said, however, that he had conversations with Mr. Dunlap, editor of the Mining Journal, William Barclay Parsons and Mr. Freeman as well as others.

"Have any of these gentlemen said they would not be willing to go to the isthmus to undertake engineering work because of physical conditions or other reasons of that character?" asked Morgan.

"It would be very unfair to these gentlemen for me to answer that question," replied Mr. Bigelow. Continuing, he declared that he would not quote any of these gentlemen and he declined to disclose any conversations with persons who had not given him authority to do so. He had mentioned in his article had been covered with mud by Administration officials, and that he would not think of embarrassing others. He offered to quote parts of a letter from Mr. Robinson, but would not put in the entire letter.

"I would like to withdraw the names I have already given," said Mr. Bigelow, but he was told that he could not withdraw anything; that he had been called to tell the truth and would be expected to tell it on all matters on which he claimed to have knowledge.

Morgan Lays Down Law.

"The law requires that you answer questions put to you by this committee," explained Morgan. "It requires you to answer, even though it might violate private respect or incriminate you. Should you refuse, it is our duty to report your conduct to the President of the Senate and for him to proceed against you in a court of justice. Do you want any further authority on that point of law?"

"I accept your word on law questions," replied the witness, "but I should like to state—"

His statement was cut short by Morgan, who instructed the stenographer to read the question, which was whether the witness would name any engineers who had declined to go to the isthmus on account of physical or other conditions.

"Do you refuse to answer without their consent?" asked Morgan.

"I should like to appeal to the chairman. I was invited here to make a statement concerning my experiences."

Morgan demanded an answer to the question. "Do you refuse to answer?" he asked with great severity of tone.

"Of course I do, for the reasons I have stated," replied the witness. He was not permitted to make any explanation.

His information not direct.

Hopkins then inquired of the witness if he refused to give the names of any other engineers than the ones he had mentioned as declining to go to the isthmus.

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BURTON IS READY TO HELP JETTY

But Sees Obstacles to Appropriation.

HE TALKS WITH OREGON MEN

Emergency Bill Would Be Swamped by Projects.

ALL HARBORS WANT SHARE

River and Harbor Committee Promises to Secure Enough Money to Preserve Jetty if Possible to Carry It Through.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 18.—Chairman Burton of the House committee on rivers and harbors today gave a hearing to Senators Fulton and Gearin, H. W. Scott and J. N. Teal, of Portland, on the Columbia River jetty project. Representative Jones, of Washington, who is a member of the committee, was also present and took part in the discussion.

Mr. Burton is thoroughly familiar with the situation at the mouth of the Columbia and is fully aware of the fact that it would be good business policy to make an appropriation this session, not so much to extend the jetty as to protect the work that has been done during the past season. He realizes that, unless an appropriation is made, the sea end of the jetty, and particularly the unprotected tramway, will be left at the mercy of the heavy seas and liable to be damaged to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars.

Obstacles in the Way.

But, while Mr. Burton is in sympathy with the Oregon men and while he recognizes the wisdom of an appropriation to protect the new portion of the jetty, he is not willing to give any assurances that such an appropriation will be made. There is to be no general river and harbor bill this session, and it is a serious question in Mr. Burton's mind whether it will be possible to put through special legislation in the interest of only a few emergency projects.

Mr. Burton stated, and the Oregon delegation agreed with him, that it would be utterly impossible to pass a special bill making an appropriation for this one project. Such a bill would be amended in the House and Senate by the addition of appropriations for innumerable projects until in the end it would become a regular river and harbor bill, and under existing conditions a bill of that character would stand no show of passage.

Emergency Bill Only Chance.

But there are three or four other projects of importance, where emergencies exist similar to that at the mouth of the Columbia. Unless appropriations are made this session, the Government will sustain a heavy loss. Mr. Burton is considering the advisability of reporting an emergency bill making appropriations for these specific projects only, but he is not yet satisfied that such a bill could get through without being amended to embrace many other projects. The minute such a bill is loaded down with appropriations for projects that are not strictly emergency projects, the House leaders

Life-Saving Station at Flattery.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 18.—A favorable report was made today on Senator Filer's bills authorizing the establishment of a life-saving station at Cape Flattery and appropriating \$1000 for the establishment of a fog signal at Ediz Hook.

Continue Black Sand Experiments.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 18.—The urgent deficiency appropriation bill reported today carries \$200,000 to continue the investigation of mineral lands in Alaska; also \$35,000 to continue the investigation of black sands at Portland.

Two New Oregon Postmasters.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 18.—Oregon postmasters appointed: Halfway, Baker County, George S. Gillett, vice Ruby C. Rogers, resigned; Baystack, Crook County, Alonzo W. Boyce, vice W. F. Hammer, resigned.

APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT

LEADING MEN OF WORLD ASK HIM TO UNITE EUROPE.

Peace and Order in Turkey Object Sought in Request to Bring Nations Together.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Prominent European statesmen, educators, publicists and citizens whose fame is worldwide have joined in a petition to President Roosevelt to endeavor, in the interests of humanity and civilization, by such means as may seem proper to him, to bring about "the concert of the powers of Europe with the view of securing for the subjects of the Ottoman Empire that condition of public peace and order, of which the absence has already drawn down upon that empire so many disasters, menacing it with the catastrophe of its total annihilation."

The appeal was presented today by James B. Reynolds, of New York, and was prepared by M. Berthelot, ex-Secretary of Foreign Affairs of France, and is signed by scores of the distinguished public men of every country in Europe.

The President has made no response to the appeal, but promised Mr. Reynolds to give it the most careful consideration, expressing, meantime, his appreciation of the honor done him as President and to America in having the petition presented to him.

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will seal its fate and it will stand no more show of passing than would a special bill for the Columbia River alone.

If, after further consideration, it becomes evident that special legislation of the type mentioned cannot pass, then Mr. Burton may take up the suggestion made by Mr. Fulton that an amendment be attached to the sundry civil bill carrying sufficient money to continue work on the Columbia River jetty until a river and harbor bill passes, a year from now.

Will Get Money if Possible.

Mr. Burton, because of the condition that exists in Congress and because of the difficulties that stand in the way of special river and harbor legislation, will hold out no promises to the Oregon representatives, though he freely admits his interest in Columbia River improvement and expresses his personal belief that an appropriation should be made without unnecessary delay.

What Mr. Burton wants is some practical plan of legislation providing for a few emergency projects which are in real need of appropriations to protect them from the damage that would follow suspension of construction. Whenever he sees his way clear to put through such legislation, he stands ready to do his share, and he will see to it that the Columbia River is provided for in any bill that may ultimately be framed. But that method is not now apparent, and until he has studied the legislative situation more carefully and conferred with the House leaders, Mr. Burton will not commit himself on any specific proposition.

May Possibly Get \$400,000.

The Oregon representatives who attended the hearing today are satisfied that Mr. Burton will endeavor to secure an appropriation for the mouth of the Columbia before this session adjourns, but they fully understand that it is out of the question to ask for sufficient money at this time to complete the jetty.

An appropriation of \$300,000 cannot be had, but it is possible that \$400,000 may be procured. Mr. Burton explains that it would be impossible to pass any bill which did more than provide funds to protect work already done.

BILL BY IDAHO MEMBERS.

Amend Law Regarding Shipment of Livestock.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 18.—Senator Heyburn and Representative French today introduced bills amending the law regulating the shipment of livestock so as to require the unloading and feeding of stock at intervals of 36 hours, instead of 28 hours, as at present, and providing that where the 36-hour ride terminates in the night, stock shall not be fed until the following morning.

The bill also requires that railroads transporting livestock shall make an average speed of 16 miles an hour. There will be a hearing on this bill next Tuesday before the House committee. Stockmen in Washington will be heard.

Mr. Heyburn introduced an amendment to the bill for the withdrawal of lands for townsite purposes in connection with irrigation projects, which provides "that owners of permanent improvements which are substantial and not easily moved, constructed after the survey of town sites, may be given the right to purchase the ground at its appraised valuation, appraisal to be made by the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. Heyburn also introduced a bill granting to Kootenai County for a public highway a strip of land on the east side of the abandoned Fort Sherman Military Reservation.

The public buildings committee today favorably reported a bill appropriating \$500 for the installation of an elevator in the House public building.

ment that the triumvirate appointed by the first apostle to watch over Zion during his absence in the West Indies had openly taken all the affairs of Zion in its own hands, eliminating Dowie and his wife and son from consideration. Immediately after this announcement it was whispered in Zion City that Dr. Dowie, striking back at this assumption of authority by his followers, had called from the Bermudas the dismissal of Overseer Speicher, one of the triumvirate, regarding for many years as Dr. Dowie's most ardent advocate and most able supporter. With this report also comes the announcement of the dismissal of Deacon Cotton and his wife.

Mr. Speicher will neither affirm nor deny that he has been dismissed. Mr. Barnes, another of the three rulers, said: "I would rather say nothing just now." Another official would merely say that "There must be a leakage somewhere in Zion."

Will Ignore Dowie's Protests.

It is declared by some in Zion City that, if Dr. Dowie has attempted the dismissal of Mr. Speicher, his order will be ignored. Gladstone Dowie is said to be hastening back from Jamaica to enforce his father's orders, but he will not succeed. It is certain that an attempt will be made to keep the business affairs of the church

ZION OVERSEERS DETHRONE DOWIE

The Leaders Ignore Orders of Elijah.

ATTEMPTS THEIR DISMISSAL

They Continue to Run Finances of Holy City.

BUSINESS BEFORE CHURCH

Cables From West Indies Removing Triumvirate Produce No Effect. Gladstone Dowie Coming to Suppress Revolt.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—Affairs at Zion City took a sensational turn today. The followers of John Alexander Dowie were first shocked by the announce-



John A. Dowie, Deposed Ruler of Zion.

ment that the triumvirate appointed by the first apostle to watch over Zion during his absence in the West Indies had openly taken all the affairs of Zion in its own hands, eliminating Dowie and his wife and son from consideration. Immediately after this announcement it was whispered in Zion City that Dr. Dowie, striking back at this assumption of authority by his followers, had called from the Bermudas the dismissal of Overseer Speicher, one of the triumvirate, regarding for many years as Dr. Dowie's most ardent advocate and most able supporter. With this report also comes the announcement of the dismissal of Deacon Cotton and his wife.

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WILLING TO CHANGE HER NAME IF PAID \$250,000.

Mrs. James Brown-Potter, of rather Mrs. Cora Urquhart Brown-Potter, former wife of James Brown-Potter, of New York, whose second wife, having, of course, the same name, is now seeking through legal means to have the well-known actress change hers because it conflicts. The actress's neighbors, however, decline to accede to the arrangement unless their client, in exchange for her name, receives the sum of \$250,000, holding that as a trade mark it is valuable to that extent. Mrs. James Brown-Potter, the second is now considering the proposition. It having been presented to her by cable.



Mrs. James Brown-Potter.

of its founder's hands. At any rate, all the affairs of Zion City and of Zion throughout the world are now entirely out of the hands of John Alexander Dowie and his family.

Overseers Run All Business.

The founder of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, his son Gladstone and Overseer Jane Dowie have given way completely to the triumvirate, composed of Overseers Granger, Speicher and Barnes. These three Zion leaders, long regarded as the wisest and most dependable of Dr. Dowie's advisers, began today the work of bringing order out of the financial chaos into which Zion has admittedly been plunged, largely as a result of Dr. Dowie's inability to look after his affairs because of long-continued illness.

Means Industrial Revolution.

The assumption of the complete rule of Zion throughout the world by Dr. Dowie's three leaders brings an industrial revolution throughout this great religious organization. It means the abandonment for all time of many of Dr. Dowie's pet theories and most cherished plans, but it is believed by those now in charge that the radical change will mean the financial salvation of the Christian Catholic Church. The new order of affairs means the end of Dr. Dowie's dream of a city in which he alone should rule and which should be preserved perpetually for the sole advantage of the church which he founded, but of which he is now merely the nominal head.

The assumption of control by the triumvirate means that Zion industries will be run on a profit-making basis for the stockholders, and not merely to turn money into the church. Outside capital will be welcomed into Zion City and the establishment of factories encouraged. Large expenditures of money will cease. No more debts will be contracted under any circumstances. J. Gladstone Dowie and Overseer Jane Dowie cease to be important figures in Zion and their large salaries will probably cease. All Zion people will be required to work for the church. Until today the word of John Alexander Dowie has been both law and gospel to all his followers. Today his word counts for naught in the conduct of industrial Zion. He still remains the spiritual adviser of his followers, but questions of business policy, instead of being decided by him as heretofore, will not even be submitted to him.

All Three Men of Ability.

The men who are now responsible—unless Dr. Dowie succeeds in dismissing them—for the welfare of Zion have long been regarded as the greatest forces in the church. Mr. Speicher has been Dr. Dowie's right-hand man in the conduct of the spiritual affairs of Zion. He is a man of strong character, is a splendid speaker and is respected by all Zion people as being more closely in touch with the founder of the church than any other man. Mr. Granger is the financial manager of Zion. He is a keen business man and he is regarded as responsible for the plans for the organization of industrial Zion. Mr. Barnes has long been the head of the law department of Zion.

PEABODY FAMILY ALL POISONED

Vengeance on Ex-Governor of Colorado.

NOT FATAL TO ANY OF THEM

Daughter Seriously Ill, but Is Likely to Recover.

DRUG WAS IN BREAKFAST

Governor and Mrs. Peabody Overcome Effects—Letters Threatened Same Fate Which Overcame Steunenberg.

DENVER, Jan. 18.—A News special from Canyon City says that ex-Governor James H. Peabody, his wife and their daughter were poisoned by food eaten at breakfast



James H. Peabody, ex-Governor of Colorado.

this morning and that the daughter, Miss Cora Peabody, is in a dangerous condition. The Governor and Mrs. Peabody, although quite ill for several hours, recovered sufficiently to devote their attention to their daughter. Physicians are in attendance upon the young lady, and unless a change for the worse comes tonight, they believe she will escape serious consequences.

Had Received Threats.

Mystery surrounds the affair. Enough was gleaned from friends of the family tonight to show that there is a belief that an attempt was made to destroy the family by poison. An intimate friend of the Peabodys said that several letters had been received by the ex-Governor within the past week or two, calling his attention to the manner of death of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, and threatening him with a similar fate.

Will Not Accuse Anybody.

Referring to the incident, Governor Peabody said: "I do not want to say where I think the responsibility lies until the results of the investigation now being made are known." Mr. Peabody was Governor of Colorado during the labor troubles at Cripple Creek and Telluride, when troops took possession of the two camps, and during which time the Independence depot dynamite disaster happened.

VARDAMAN KICKS NEGRO

GOVERNOR SEVERELY CHASTISES RUNAWAY CONVICT.

Penitentiary Committee Will Investigate Violation of Law by Its Chief Officer.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 18.—Governor Vardaman's whipping of a negro convict employed as a trustee around the executive mansion is to be given a thorough investigation by the penitentiary investigating committee, according to assurances from members of that body.

The Governor admits that he soundly thrashed the prisoner and further declares that he would do so again under similar conditions. The negro, it is alleged, was at first knocked down by the Governor, a good kick administered and then a broomstick was used in the chastisement.

The offense that provoked the chastisement of the convict was his leaving the mansion grounds and his arrest by a policeman, who found him prowling around in the Fourth Ward one night. The Government sent his private secretary to the jail this morning for the prisoner and the whipping occurred shortly after his return to the executive mansion.

The rules of the Mississippi penitentiary prohibit corporal punishment for convicts. Although it has been an established precedent for many years, the Governor in reality has no legal authority to use convict labor around the executive mansion.