

NOT IN THE BUD

Heney Tells How Secretary Prevented \$300,000 Forest Land Fraud.

MAYS' TRIAL SIDELIGHT

Government Proves That Alleged Conspirators Attempted to Secure \$30 Timber for \$1.25 Acre Under Indemnity.

Written evidence to prove that the alleged conspirators in the Blue Mountain forest reserve land-fraud case not only planned to file on and exchange for scrip all the surveyed school lands within the area withdrawn from entry, but also attempted to fraudulently secure from the State of Oregon the 10,000 acres or so of unsurveyed school lands well for a like purpose, was the feature of the trial in the United States District Court yesterday.

For the most part the oral evidence adduced by the Government was humdrum, the nearest approach to a sensation being when several of the persons whom the Government charges with having perpetrated themselves in making fraudulent applications for the purchase of school lands in behalf of the defendants, P. S. Knott, Willard N. Jones, George Sorenson and their fellow conspirators at Washington, took the witness stand to accuse J. L. Wells, of having grossly misrepresented matters to them to induce them to sign. Wells is the East Side notary public who secured the application for indemnity from the unsurveyed school lands, was put in at the morning session. The testimony in the afternoon was mainly cumulative, the only new feature being the introduction of the first evidence directly connecting the defendant Sorenson with the largest conspiracy.

Mays Used His "Pull."

The alleged attempt of Mays and his friends to "pull" the unsurveyed school lands came out while Notary Wells was on the stand concluding his testimony, begun Saturday afternoon. By introducing a score of witnesses, the Government claims to be fraudulent applications Special Prosecutor Henry proved that Mays and his associates prior to the creation of the Blue Mountain forest reserve, applied to the state land board to purchase all the unsurveyed school lands within the proposed limits of the reserve, and to make Mays political "pull" took steps to compel the state to select for them under the indemnity provision of the act of March 3, 1877, about 10,000 acres of the most valuable timber lands then remaining open to entry in Oregon.

These lands, which Mr. Heney asserted to have been worth at least \$30 an acre at that time, principally lie within the limits of what is now the Maury Mountain forest reserve. At that date this reserve had not been established. This \$300,000 fraud, Mr. Heney bluntly asserted, was wiped in the hands of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock who held when the Bling reached Washington, that the Blue Mountain reserve, not existing, had never been made at the time the applications to purchase were made, there was yet no action for the making of the indemnity selections by the state under the act of 1877.

Had the deal been carried out, these valuable timber lands would have been sold to Mays and his friends for a beggarly \$1.25 an acre.

Snag in Land Office.

The conspirators, Mr. Heney alleged in his statement to the court, struck their first snag when they made their applications to the land office in the Interior Department. There they refused to accept the Blings, but were finally induced to accept them, subject to the approval of the secretary at Washington. By the time the papers reached Washington, the Interior had been informed of the alleged fraud, and took steps to prevent it.

At the opening of the morning session Mr. Heney resumed his examination of Wells. The witness testified that a large number of applications for the purchase of indemnity bonds in Crook County, now embraced in the Maury Mountain forest reserve. The witness testified he obtained signers for these applications in 1902 for Jones at the customary rate of \$5 a head, paying the applicants from \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Immateral, Says Mr. Huston.

Mr. Huston raised the objection that the lands described in the applications were not in the Blue Mountain reserve, and were not included in the Ormsby report, and that the applications were made after the withdrawal of the Ormsby report from settlement. Therefore, Mr. Huston argued, the papers were not competent evidence.

Mr. Heney stated that he would make them material by proving that the defendants were not satisfied with attempting to purchase all the surveyed school lands embraced in the Blue Mountain reserve, but attempted to secure the unsurveyed lands as well, and has already been set out and thereby file on \$30 an acre timber lands at \$1.25 an acre.

No, Merely High Finance.

"Was that a crime, Mr. Heney?" asked Mr. Huston.

"No, that wasn't a crime," retorted Mr. Heney, with some heat, "but it was a fraud on the Government, and the Government in this case is nothing but the people, and in prosecuting this case I am representing only the people."

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Fenton, who brought out that "Dnie John" Kenworthy, a pillar in the Methodist Church in Portland, and Major George Williams, another prominent and respected Oregon man, were among those who had sold their school land rights to Wells for Jones.

On redirect examination Mr. Heney "got back" by asking the witness if he had not served creditably in the Civil War and been honored with office by the G. A. R.

"Now, your own reputation has never been questioned, for that matter, has it?" he concluded.

"No," admitted the witness, somewhat ruefully, "not until this matter came up."

Another Notary Testified.

be an inquiry. In the case of school land applications, witness was not so particular. He considered that it made no particular difference, since he understood it, the state was getting its money for the school lands, and nobody was harmed. Of course he didn't know what these men were up to, when he swore the absent witnesses for Wells.

Signed Away His Rights.

George W. Dustin was the next witness, testifying simply to the fact that Wells, the notary, asked him to sign one of the applications for school lands, introduced by evidence. Witness had no intention of buying the land for himself; understood that he was merely selling or signing away his right to buy school lands. He was not cross-examined.

J. W. Myers gave similar testimony.

Mr. Fenton cross-examined, asking him to read the affidavit attached to the application showing the signing of the land by him. He read it and he signed it at the time he signed it. Witness did not remember. He thought he had a right to sell his school land rights.

Mrs. Rose Oliver, of Cascade Locks, formerly of Portland, testified that Wells called her into his office one day in 1902. Wells had certain papers in his hand and she signed them for herself and her husband and received \$2 for each signature.

Says Wells Deceived Her.

Besides making this sensational statement, witness clinched her testimony by stating that she did not read the papers, which she signed in blank, and signed them as one friend would do for another, it being represented to her by Wells that he was about to buy some school lands and needed the signatures of certain number of persons.

"He said he wanted my signature and that of my husband. I told him my husband would sign for himself, but he told me to sign for my husband, too. He did not tell me that I was signing away any rights, and I did not know I was doing so."

She Sticks to Her Story.

"You say you signed the papers just as one friend would do for another. But you also say you got \$2 for each of those signatures. Was that acting like one friend or another?"

Mrs. Oliver, fair and buxom, blushed in a way that did not belie her first name. "I thought it was no more than right that he should pay me for signing, inasmuch as he was to be the beneficiary," she said.

The witness was not shaken in her testimony by the cross-examination.

C. R. Powell testified that he did not read the school land application he signed for Wells, and did not think Wells authorized any of the signing.

Knott Springs a Sensation.

O. G. Knott, the next witness, created a mild sensation by saying that he was not certain that the signature to the application bearing his name, already in evidence, was his own.

Witnesses who sat on the stand after writing his name on a slip of paper for future reference, and will be recalled.

W. S. Knott, the next witness, testified that he was paid for signing the application for Wells in December, 1902, but could not positively identify the signatures on the school land application and assignment in evidence.

On cross-examination by Mr. Fenton and Judge Pipes, witness said he did not read the papers, and that they were not signed by him, but that he was merely signing for Wells as a witness. He was so informed by a friend who accompanied him to Wells' office.

Mr. Heney Waxey Sarcastic.

"Do you mean to tell this jury under oath," sarcastically demanded Mr. Heney on redirect examination, "that you thought you were being paid \$2.50 for merely signing your name as a witness?"

Witness answered "No," but Mr. Heney, smiling contemptuously, excused him from the stand.

A. J. Powell, formerly a barber, but now a witness, testified that he was asked whether his signature appeared on the school land application handed him—that of W. S. Knott. Witness denied this, and said he never talked with him; also that for six days he had searched the papers for Knott's name. The defense takes a "no" verdict in getting before the jury references to the Government "bullpen," where the witnesses were to give pretensions are heard.

He Took Knott to Wells.

On redirect examination Powell testified that he took Knott to Wells' office, where he signed the application.

"If your honor please, after looking over this signature, I believe I owe the witness a question," asked Mr. Heney.

The witness looked relieved and smiled. Mr. Heney smiled, and after a few more unimportant questions, Powell left the stand with his "cutted plumage" thoroughly unmoved.

F. T. Jones, colored, was the first witness to be introduced on the stand in evidence, was signed at the request of Defendant George Sorenson in the kitchen stand with his "cutted plumage" thoroughly unmoved.

Friend of Jones' on Stand.

Thaddeus R. Potter, who was a notary public at the time of the crime, took the stand in 1901, testified to affidavits for the purchase of school lands on March 19, 1901, at the request of Defendant Sorenson. The applications and assignments of the same were all signed in blank, containing no land descriptions which existed. Witness received \$2.50 per signature, a dollar or so each.

He testified at some length, identifying various papers introduced in evidence. He was not cross-examined.

J. J. Fitzgerald, Deputy City Attorney, was next called. He testified that he had known Sorenson for about 10 years. He told of taking acknowledgment of numerous applications to purchase school lands for Sorenson in 1900.

Fitzgerald Tells His Story.

These applications were read and introduced in evidence, together with the assignments executed by the applicants on the same dates. Fitzgerald admitted that these assignments were sworn to before him in blank as to name of assignee and was not cross-examined.

After this evidence had been put in, Mr. Heney asked witness whether he had ever purchased any school lands from Sorenson.

Witness said no, he had not, but that in March, 1904, Sorenson came to him and borrowed \$190, for which he took an equity certificate in purchase for two sections of school lands. Sorenson never repaid the money, and after waiting two years, the witness, in order to protect his loan, paid the balance of \$9 cents an acre due the state on the land and took a deed in the name of his wife, Emma Fitzgerald.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr.

FIRE IN FOREST RESERVE

Woods Ablaze at Headworks of Portland's Water System.

CITY'S SUPPLY IS MENACED

Large Force of Men at Work in Effort to Stay the Flames—Inspector Bronson Leaves for the Scene.

Two forest fires are raging within the confines of the Bull Run Reserve, and while it is thought that one, at least, is already under control, and the other will be extinguished some time today, they are bad enough to arouse considerable anxiety in certain quarters. This morning Forest Inspector D. D. Bronson, who has charge

of the district embracing the Bull Run reserve and the north half of the Cascade forest reserve, left the city yesterday afternoon for the scene of the conflagration and remain there until all danger is over.

Information to the effect that the fire in the field as much of the work relating to the Government of the different forest reserves on the Pacific Coast comes under his personal observation.

According to Mr. McVeigh, it is the ultimate policy of the Government to establish a continuous chain of forest reserves extending from the Mexican border to the Canadian line, and that the first connection in this respect, to

be made between the Washington and Rainier reserves, is already in process of arrangement.

Ex-Forest Inspector H. T. Langille disputes the statements that have recently been made that old and experienced forest rangers have been dismissed from service and their places filled by a new set who are manifestly incompetent.

"As a matter of fact," said he, "the service runs with the parsimony of Congress in not providing sufficient funds to properly carry on necessary operations and protect the timber. Only 18 rangers are allowed on each of the two divisions comprising the Cascade forest reserve, which extends almost the entire length of the state, and which is fully 60 miles in width in places. These 36 men are unable to cope with the situation, because it imposes too many hardships upon them to properly guard such a large extent of territory, and the consequence is that destructive fires are liable to occur at any time."

So far as the new men being substituted for political influence is concerned, continued Langille, "that is simply ridiculous, as they are all under civil service rules and were accepted for their general knowledge of forestry. The bad feature of the whole thing is that they are not paid enough for the service demanded, being free to take a month or more of leave allowed by their own horses. That is not a sufficient attraction, and the only reason they remain in service is because of an inherent love of the work, and Congress should make additional appropriations to carry out the provisions of the forestry laws in a proper manner."

Resigned Because of Poor Pay.

The ex-forestry inspector resigned from the service on account of the poor pay, and declared that he had no selfish interest in the matter. He stated further that he was a member of the board that examined the rangers touching their qualifications to fill the positions, and that he was subjected to a critical inquiry in that respect.

Few persons realize fully the extent of legal obligations involved when campfires are permitted to remain unextinguished in the different reserves. So many complaints arose on account of the willful neglect of hunters in this respect that Congress, on May 5, 1900, passed the following act bearing upon the subject:

That any person who shall willfully or maliciously set fire, or cause to be set, to any timber, forest, timber, or grass lands on the public domain, or shall leave or suffer fire to burn unattended near any timber or other inflammable material, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same shall be fined not more than \$1000 or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall build a fire in or near a forest, timber, or grass lands on the public domain, or shall deposit any inflammable material upon the public domain, before leaving said fire, totally extinguished the same. Any person guilty of such offense shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same shall be fined not more than \$1000 or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 3. That in all cases arising under this act the fines collected shall be paid into the public school fund of the county in which the lands where the offense was committed are situated.

Sec. 4. That any person who shall build a fire in or near a forest, timber, or grass lands on the public domain, or shall deposit any inflammable material upon the public domain, before leaving said fire, totally extinguished the same. Any person guilty of such offense shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same shall be fined not more than \$1000 or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 5. That in all cases arising under this act the fines collected shall be paid into the public school fund of the county in which the lands where the offense was committed are situated.

Sec. 6. That any person who shall build a fire in or near a forest, timber, or grass lands on the public domain, or shall deposit any inflammable material upon the public domain, before leaving said fire, totally extinguished the same. Any person guilty of such offense shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same shall be fined not more than \$1000 or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 7. That in all cases arising under this act the fines collected shall be paid into the public school fund of the county in which the lands where the offense was committed are situated.

Sec. 8. That any person who shall build a fire in or near a forest, timber, or grass lands on the public domain, or shall deposit any inflammable material upon the public domain, before leaving said fire, totally extinguished the same. Any person guilty of such offense shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same shall be fined not more than \$1000 or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 9. That in all cases arising under this act the fines collected shall be paid into the public school fund of the county in which the lands where the offense was committed are situated.

Sec. 10. That any person who shall build a fire in or near a forest, timber, or grass lands on the public domain, or shall deposit any inflammable material upon the public domain, before leaving said fire, totally extinguished the same. Any person guilty of such offense shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same shall be fined not more than \$1000 or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 11. That in all cases arising under this act the fines collected shall be paid into the public school fund of the county in which the lands where the offense was committed are situated.

Sec. 12. That any person who shall build a fire in or near a forest, timber, or grass lands on the public domain, or shall deposit any inflammable material upon the public domain, before leaving said fire, totally extinguished the same. Any person guilty of such offense shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same shall be fined not more than \$1000 or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 13. That in all cases arising under this act the fines collected shall be paid into the public school fund of the county in which the lands where the offense was committed are situated.

Sec. 14. That any person who shall build a fire in or near a forest, timber, or grass lands on the public domain, or shall deposit any inflammable material upon the public domain, before leaving said fire, totally extinguished the same. Any person guilty of such offense shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same shall be fined not more than \$1000 or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 15. That in all cases arising under this act the fines collected shall be paid into the public school fund of the county in which the lands where the offense was committed are situated.

COMES TO OREGON TO HUNT BIG GAME.

Champion J. A. Jeffries.

Champion J. A. Jeffries.

Champion J. A. Jeffries, a world-famous prizefighter, is expected to arrive in Portland from San Francisco, where he has been hunting for a big game.

Jeffries, who is a well-known figure in the sporting world, is expected to bring with him some of the most valuable trophies he has secured during his recent expedition.

His journey to Oregon was undertaken for the purpose of securing a large number of specimens of the various game animals which are abundant in that region.

Jeffries is well known for his skill as a hunter, and his success in securing such valuable trophies is a matter of no surprise.

It is expected that his visit to Oregon will be profitable to the sporting community, and that he will bring back a large amount of game for the people of this city.

Jeffries is well known for his skill as a hunter, and his success in securing such valuable trophies is a matter of no surprise.

It is expected that his visit to Oregon will be profitable to the sporting community, and that he will bring back a large amount of game for the people of this city.

Jeffries is well known for his skill as a hunter, and his success in securing such valuable trophies is a matter of no surprise.

It is expected that his visit to Oregon will be profitable to the sporting community, and that he will bring back a large amount of game for the people of this city.

Jeffries is well known for his skill as a hunter, and his success in securing such valuable trophies is a matter of no surprise.

It is expected that his visit to Oregon will be profitable to the sporting community, and that he will bring back a large amount of game for the people of this city.

Jeffries is well known for his skill as a hunter, and his success in securing such valuable trophies is a matter of no surprise.

It is expected that his visit to Oregon will be profitable to the sporting community, and that he will bring back a large amount of game for the people of this city.

Jeffries is well known for his skill as a hunter, and his success in securing such valuable trophies is a matter of no surprise.

It is expected that his visit to Oregon will be profitable to the sporting community, and that he will bring back a large amount of game for the people of this city.

Jeffries is well known for his skill as a hunter, and his success in securing such valuable trophies is a matter of no surprise.

It is expected that his visit to Oregon will be profitable to the sporting community, and that he will bring back a large amount of game for the people of this city.

Jeffries is well known for his skill as a hunter, and his success in securing such valuable trophies is a matter of no surprise.

It is expected that his visit to Oregon will be profitable to the sporting community, and that he will bring back a large amount of game for the people of this city.

Jeffries is well known for his skill as a hunter, and his success in securing such valuable trophies is a matter of no surprise.

It is expected that his visit to Oregon will be profitable to the sporting community, and that he will bring back a large amount of game for the people of this city.

Jeffries is well known for his skill as a hunter, and his success in securing such valuable trophies is a matter of no surprise.

It is expected that his visit to Oregon will be profitable to the sporting community, and that he will bring back a large amount of game for the people of this city.

Jeffries is well known for his skill as a hunter, and his success in securing such valuable trophies is a matter of no surprise.

It is expected that his visit to Oregon will be profitable to the sporting community, and that he will bring back a large amount of game for the people of this city.

Jeffries is well known for his skill as a hunter, and his success in securing such valuable trophies is a matter of no surprise.

It is expected that his visit to Oregon will be profitable to the sporting community, and that he will bring back a large amount of game for the people of this city.

Farmer Accidentally Executes a Dog

In Started to Shed Animal Hauling With a Broken Neck From Rear of Wagon.

ASAY, mister, you had better cut your dog loose,"

exclaimed a younger to a farmer who was driving out the Section Line road from Portland Friday afternoon.

The farmer, who had just finished haying, surprised to notice that the dog he had started with had disappeared from the wagon. He was taking the dog home and had tied him inside the wagon near the back end, thinking he was safe, but gave the animal too much slack and he had jumped out. The rope tightened around his neck, just allowing his hind feet to touch the ground. With the dog in this position, the farmer had driven for several blocks. He quickly cut the rope, but it was too late; the poor dog had choked to death.

"Well, well," exclaimed the farmer, "I paid \$2.50 for a live dog, and now I've a dead one on my hands."

Bishop Attacks Separation Law.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The bishop of Bayonne has sent a circular to the clergy of his diocese with reference to the pope's encyclical on the law providing for the separation of church and state, which is attracting considerable interest in view of the approaching second conference of the French bishops.

The bishop says that the church has no right to adapt its divine constitution to the "legislative fantasies of short-sighted politicians who are despoiling themselves to be enemies of the republic by suppressing liberties and oppressing the conscience of clerics, whose only defense is to place themselves under a common law as French citizens."

Will Settle Tripoli Boundary.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The difference between France and Turkey in regard to the boundaries of Tripoli are believed to well-informed circles to be near a solution. It is thought a compromise will be reached.

Other Omissions.

He says nothing of the seven-tenths of the present colored population of the South who are cotton, sugarcane, etc. (a result of forty years of slavery) who are living testimonials of a condition that existed during the days of slavery, when for a female slave to deny her master his right to her was to incur the lash upon the naked back and possibly sold to the "nigger traders" of the far-off South.

He says nothing of the four-tenths of the South who were being killed by the weeping mother for the babe that was torn from her bosom, and whose blood-stained footsteps had been tracked over hills and through the swamps by bloodhounds and snailly returned to their masters' homes to be lashed and denied.

It is a wonder that a person bred under such conditions, born and reared with such associated habits, should develop into a liberal, and moral degenerate when the same had been their masters, advisers and possibly their fathers?

Ignorance Not Confined to Negro.

Strange, too, the Southern gentleman points with pride to a portion of his American citizenry as the shames upon his abundant resources of wealth and of climate. In almost the same sentence he comes pleading to the God-fearing, liberty-loving people of the North for their assistance. Strange to me they should need this help, in full possession of the land, and of the American people, and yet to be so ignorant of their own rights.

Turning the corner into Washington street, the animals increased their speed, but instead of crashing into the show-window of E. Drouser & Company's grocery store, as every witness expected, the horses shied at their own shadows and their own drivers. The horses escaped any serious injury, although the wagon was thrown nearly on top of them, and the driver, E. Drouser, who had been driving the wagon, was killed by the sudden contact with the pavement. The damage to the vehicle and its contents was only nominal.

Milwaukee Country Club.

Eastern and Seattle races. Take Sellwood or Oregon City car, starting from First and Alder streets.

STOCK COMPANY IS FORMED

Residents in Vicinity of Gresham to Provide Themselves With Modern Convenience at Minimal Expenditure.

Extensiosn Now Under Way.

New trunk lines are now being built from here to Fairview and Pleasant Home, with several lateral branches. At Troutdale, a similar company has been formed, which is building lines from Fairview and east to Corbett, with branch lines wherever needed. Over at Damascus, in Clackamas County, another system, which is building lines over all the territory between Bridal Veil, on the Columbia River, and Oregon City, and through out the region between these places, covering the most thickly settled portions of the eastern part of both counties.

As the rural lines are extended further in different directions, it will be possible to communicate much farther. The Pacific States Company gives free switches at all centers where its wires are used, in consideration of the business it gets in long-distance service, which includes Portland.

How Company Is Formed.

The rural system of organizing and building the lines is very simple. A stock company was formed at Gresham, with 200 shares, divided among an equal number of stockholders, each owning one share less than \$25 a share, which is the price of one share of stock. That sum entitles the owner to a telephone in his home, and to a monopoly, where all subscribers are interested alike. Those who do not take stock can get a phone installed by paying \$12 a year, and by getting the company to install the wire for them. The company returns the shareholders their original investment.

The Pacific States Company publishes a list of all names in its directory, which is furnished each patron.

Farmer Accidentally Executes a Dog

In Started to Shed Animal Hauling With a Broken Neck From Rear of Wagon.

ASAY, mister, you had better cut your dog loose," exclaimed a younger to a farmer who was driving out the Section Line road from Portland Friday afternoon.

The farmer, who had just finished haying, surprised to notice that the dog he had started with had disappeared from the wagon. He was taking the dog home and had tied him inside the wagon near the back end, thinking he was safe, but gave the animal too much slack and he had jumped out. The rope tightened around his neck, just allowing his hind feet to touch the ground. With the dog in this position, the farmer had driven for several blocks. He quickly cut the rope, but it was too late; the poor dog had choked to death.

"Well, well," exclaimed the farmer, "I paid \$2.50 for a live dog, and now I've a dead one on my hands."

Bishop Attacks Separation Law.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—