

LODGE BLUNDERS BY BULLDOZING

Endangers Exclusion of Coolie Labor.

PROVOKES DEMOCRATIC FIGHT

Filibuster Against Immigration Bill Clause.

TILLMAN'S ANGRY THREAT

Will Talk Till March 4 If Not Given Time to Consider Amendment. Leaders Try to Calm Irritated Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—(Special.)—A solution of the Japanese problem is threatened with complete failure because of Senator Lodge's irritating and bulldozing tactics. Republicans are alarmed at the situation tonight and apprehensive that the exclusion amendment added to the immigration bill will be opposed by a strong Democratic filibuster that cannot prove other than successful at this late period of the session. Democratic Senators are also considering the advisability of calling a conference on the amendment and making it a party measure.

Lodge Provokes Filibuster.

An unorganized filibuster against the Japanese exclusion amendment was begun today by Senators Bacon, Tillman and Culberson. It was arranged on the floor and intended only to furnish speeches until tomorrow. It was forced by Mr. Lodge, who insisted that Mr. Dillingham, in charge of the conference report, should not permit its consideration to be deferred until tomorrow. Mr. Bacon and Mr. Tillman urged that they were unable to read and examine the report today and might have objection to it. They merely contended for the right to investigate it. Mr. Dillingham coupled with his request for consideration today an arrangement to vote on the report before adjournment tomorrow. Messrs. Bacon and Tillman said an agreement to that effect might be reached in the morning, but it could not be made today.

At the demand of Mr. Lodge immediate discussion of the report was pressed by Mr. Dillingham.

May Talk Till March 4.

Mr. Tillman gave warning that some of the Democrats might find it necessary to discuss the report until March 4, if they are not allowed time in which to examine it. No attention was paid to his request.

Mr. Bacon said many Southern States are vitally affected by the proposed changes in the contract labor laws. He said it is a matter of life and death with his own state. He characterized it as an attempt to utterly destroy any possibility of obtaining immigrants, as under the existing law.

Smooths Ruffled Feathers.

The Republican leaders soon realized the blunder Mr. Lodge had made when Mr. Bacon had spoken for an hour and a half. After colloquial speeches by Senators Spooner and Nelson, further consideration of the report was deferred until tomorrow and a series of conferences began.

Mr. Lodge talked to several of his associates and with some of the Democrats, seeking to smooth down the ruffled feathers. The Democrats discussed the matter among themselves, seeking to decide just how far the filibuster would be carried, and whether a conference should be held on the question. No conclusion was reached.

OBJECT TO BEING RUN OVER

Tillman Tells Democratic Reason for Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The sudden development of a full-fledged filibuster resulted today in the Senate, when an attempt was made to force the adoption of the agreement on the immigration bill. This report carries a provision to bring about a settlement of the Japanese-California school problem, and speedy action was desired by Administration Senators.

Expressing sympathy with this object, yet regarding the report with suspicion on other points, Bacon and Tillman requested to have action delayed until tomorrow, that they might study the report. When this was refused, the filibuster began. Bacon held the floor two and a half hours. Tillman said he was prepared to make a ten-day fight on the floor against the report, because he objected to being run over by an automobile.

Bacon objected on the ground that the report changed existing law in respects which, he believed in hurried examination, would prevent southern states from obtaining even the mesager labor supply from abroad which was available under the present immigration laws.

A truce was declared until tomorrow at the suggestion of Spooner, when the report will again come up for consideration. Administration Senators interested in the adoption of the report were alarmed by apparent Democratic hostility. All of the Democratic leaders, when questioned as to their attitude, disclaimed

the adoption of a party policy in regard to the report, and the Senators making the objections insisted that they were both actuated wholly by resentment of what they thought was an attempt to force immediate action. Blackburn, chairman of the Democratic steering committee, said he felt sure there was no disposition to filibuster against the report beyond carrying it over until tomorrow.

Bacon and Tillman made similar statements. They agreed that the restriction of immigration provided in what is familiarly known as "Japanese coolie labor" is of great importance. They would not say what their attitude would be. It was made plain, however, that they would consider the report over night and then, if the question proved one on which it was advisable to hold a conference, the party will be called together tomorrow.

When the conference report was called up, Dillingham, in charge of the report, was imperturbed by Bacon to allow the matter to go over until tomorrow. Dillingham expressed a willingness to do this provided unanimous consent could be had that a vote be taken on it before adjournment tomorrow.

Tillman objected to fixing a time for the vote, saying that he did not want to be put in a corner. After he had the re-



Senator P. C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, Who Defends Senator Smoot's Right to His Seat.

port, by tomorrow morning he thought that a time to vote might be fixed. Dillingham changed his request to vote Saturday before adjournment, but this arrangement was blocked by Tillman. Immediate consideration of the report was then pressed by Dillingham.

Tillman made a point of order against what is known as the passport regulation. The provision is considered to be in the interest of adjusting the California Japanese problem and Tillman declared that the bill presented in the amendment was extraneous to any other matter within the jurisdiction of the conference committee.

Lodge opposed Tillman's point of order. That a point of order would lie to the amendment was contended by Culberson, but he believed the matter should be submitted to the Senate for its vote.

The Vice-President, however, ruled that the point of order was not well taken and overruled the point of order. The Vice-President later modified the ruling by making it simply that the point was one on which he could not properly rule, but that the Senate must decide the matter by its vote upon the conference report.

It became known through information from official circles that Japan regards the amendment with favor. In fact, it is

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FIRST DECISION IS AGAINST HERMANN

Original Letters Admitted in Evidence.

DEFENSE GIVEN MORE TIME

Vigorous Opposition of Worthington Unavailing.

HAS GOOD BASIS OF APPEAL

District Attorney Secures Many Letters Written by Hermann and More Are Coming In—Private Secretary Again Testifies.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 14.—Representative Hermann today lost an important point in his defense, when Justice Stafford, who is presiding over Criminal Court No. 1, in which Hermann is being tried, decided that the bill of particulars could be amended to cover a number of letters written by Hermann to various persons in Oregon and West which are said by the District Attorney to have come into the possession of the prosecution since the filing of the original bill of particulars.

Mr. Worthington of the defense strenuously opposed the admission of the amended bill, alleging that it could not be legally done at this time. As the issues in the case had been joined, the jury sworn and the trial begun on the charges as set forth in the indictment and as explained in the bill of particulars submitted by the prosecution, defense had prepared its case and was ready for trial. To open the bill of particulars for inclusion of other matters that might enlarge the case was to jeopardize the interests of his client (Hermann) and was not permissible. The Government, he contended, was required to stand on the indictment as framed and on the bill of particulars as heretofore given. The indictment had stated, and so had the bill of particulars, that the letters, press copybooks had been destroyed and that their contents were unknown.

May Form Basis of Appeal.

Justice Stafford overruled Mr. Worthington's objections and allowed an exception made by the defendant. He held that the District Attorney could file the additional bill, because upon the statement of the District Attorney it was made clear to the court that the information contained in it was not in his possession at the time the original bill of particulars was drawn.

Lawyers interested in the case, who are following the trial, said that Mr. Worthington would avail himself of the exception for an appeal, if such should be found necessary, for the ruling by the Justice was a new one in the District Courts and had no precedent here.

The letters in question number 74, and

District Attorney Baker informed the court that others are coming. He stated that most of those in his possession had been received during the past few days and that they have been given him by Government witnesses, officials of the Interior Department, a Government land surveyor in Oregon, Francis J. Heney and others. They are supposed to relate to public matters.

All Letters Were Not Personal.

Mr. Worthington was given until Monday next to examine the letters and to prepare affidavits on the part of the defense concerning them and to adjust the line of defense to meet the unexpected developments. For this reason and because of the illness of a juror, court took a recess until Monday, after a brief examination of Hermann's private secretary, Dr. Reyer, who identified one of his shorthand notebooks. He was not permitted to read from the book, however.

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LIFTS VEIL FROM ARMY'S SHAME

Kuropatkin Tells Cause of His Defeat.

GENERALS DISOBEYED ORDERS

Japanese Were Valiant, Russians Indifferent.

FEW KNEW CAUSE OF WAR

Ghastly Contrast Between Japanese Valor and Efficiency and Russian Incompetence Made in His Suppressed Book.

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ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—General Kuropatkin's history of the result of the Japanese War, which was confiscated by the Russian government, has at last become accessible, despite the most extreme precautions to prevent this galling official indictment from reaching the public. The work is remarkable for its historic value as the closing chapter of the war from the pen of the commander-in-chief, and for the merciless criticism of the men and measures which, in Kuropatkin's estimate, swept Russia and its army to defeat.

The work consists of three bulky volumes, respectively devoted to the battle of Liao Yang, of the Sha River and of Mukden. The voluminous general orders, statistics, reports and other documentary matter, with the "conclusions," constitute most amazing revelations of disorganization and incapacity and even of disobedience of specific and urgent orders by certain general officers entrusted with high commands in the field, notably General Kasubara, against whom a formidable indictment is framed, adding upon him the entire responsibility for the defeat at Mukden.

Suns Up Reasons of Defeat.

Kuropatkin's reasons for the failure of the war are based chiefly on a comparison of the warlike spirit of the Japanese, their preparedness and valor, which, he says, had never been seen in any previous war, and their ability to maintain the numerical superiority necessary to assume the offensive, with the disadvantages of Russia, with commanding officers disobeying orders and in a hopeless state of confusion and cross-purposes, with a low state of morale and confidence among the troops, and continued news from home of internal troubles and of insults and reproaches against the army.

The General pathetically concludes that, if Russia had been united and ready to make the sacrifices necessary to safeguard her dignity and integrity,

the "valiant Russian army would have striven till the foe was subdued."

The Mukden volume opens with a sketch of the early events of the war, showing that there were divided councils from the outset over the defenses of Port Arthur.

Kuroki's Lost Opportunity.

Kuropatkin shows how his efforts to realize this were checkmated by the deficiencies of the army and the lack of transport and artillery horses, dwelling on the details given in order to show the utter inadequacy of the Manchurian army to cope with the situation. Kuropatkin admits that, had General Kuroki grasped a critical position on the Russian east front, which "fortunately for us he did not," he could have seized Liao Yang as early as the beginning of June.

The narrative is a dismal retrospect of unpreparedness, disorganization and cross purposes.

Regarding the general causes of the re-



General Kuropatkin, who mercilessly exposes causes of Russian defeat.

turn of the Manchurian army, Kuropatkin, reporting to the Emperor, summed them up as follows:

"The preponderance of the Japanese forces; their incomparably better preparedness for action in a mountainous country and in winter weather; greater youth, lighter equipment and plentiful mountain artillery and pack trains; extreme patriotic spirit; energetic and capable officers and finally, the insufficient warlike spirit of our own troops, in consequence of obscurity surrounding the objects and causes of the war."

Whole Corps Bolts in Panic.

General Biderling's tactics at Liao Yang are severely criticized. His troops are described as raw, inexperienced and untrustworthy and met with constant failure.

General Orloff's force of 12,000 men simply bolted the field in wild disorder and a splendid position was lost.

What was lacking throughout the fighting at Liao Yang, Kuropatkin says, was "greater effort on the part of the troops and more capable handling by their leaders."

The dangers and disadvantages of the retreat from Liao Yang to Mukden are

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STORIES ABOUT PEOPLE OF NOTE

Elizabeth Ney, World-Famed Sculptress.

GRAND-NIECE OF MARSHAL NEY

Root Brings Weather to Order at Kansas City.

MAUDE ADAMS AND MAMMY

Helen Keller, Deaf Woman, Enjoys Punting—Kentucky Mountaineer Who Refused to Be Converted.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—(Special Correspondence.)—Who is Elizabeth Ney? This question might be asked many people in Eastern art centers who would not know her personality or the character of her work. Surprise at this ignorance is intensified from the fact that she is acknowledged in Europe to be the foremost woman sculptress. This talented woman lives in a quaint little house in Austin, Texas, and has been a resident of the South for 25 years. She was born in Westphalia, the beautiful country for the sovereignty of which Jerome Bonaparte bartered the heart and hand of lively Mistress Estey Patterson, of Baltimore, at the command of his imperial brother. Her father was the favorite nephew of Napoleon's gallant warrior, Marshal Ney. Her mother was a musician and a Polish exile.

From her earliest youth she desired to study sculpture, but her family opposed it on account of her sex, and it was only after great difficulty that she was finally allowed to study in Munich. Here the quality of her work soon attracted the attention of Rauch, who obtained permission for her to study with him in the government buildings. She worked with him until he died, and through him came into the notice of Emperor William, who gave her the commission to model the now famous head of Bismarck, selecting her over all European sculptors of either sex. Evidently the foremost men of Germany were attracted to her studio, and Von Humboldt, Von Liebig, Jacob Grimm, Schopenhauer, Joachim and Garibaldi were among those clustered by her side.

Fell in Love With America.

At the death of Rauch she became restless in Europe and, with a company of friends on philanthropy bent, moved to America and attempted to establish an Utopian colony in the southern part of Georgia with the intention of uplifting the negroes. The scheme fell through and most of the colony returned to Europe, but Elizabeth Ney had fallen in love with the freedom of America and moved farther south to Austin, Texas. She married Dr. Robert Montgomery, of the Consular Service, but retained her maiden name because of its distinction and her previous efforts to make it famous. She made the statue of Austin, which now graces the public square of the city named for him and, her fame having spread through Texas, she was commissioned to make the statue of Samuel Houston. This work is beloved by all citizens of Texas, and many similar works throughout the Lone Star State now stand as tributes to her rare ability.

She lives very quietly with her two children in the low stone building in Hyde Park, where her studio is located. She has seldom left the South, even to visit her native land, which in a measure accounts for the fact that Northern artists know so little about her. She is described by her friends as a woman of remarkable mentality, her brain glowing continually with charitable but impracticable schemes. European critics unite in declaring that no living woman, either there or in America, has equaled the quality of her work. She is now 70 years of age.

Root's Reputation Saved.

Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, has often been described as a man of cold temperament. He went West a few weeks since to attend the Trans-Mississippi Congress, which convened at Kansas City, and the night of his arrival brought the heaviest snowstorm of the season. The local papers made good use of the incident, saying that this cold statesman had brought his own weather. Mr. Root read the morning paper with a smile, and when he addressed the congress, said:

"Just to prove that the soul within me is warm instead of cold, I shall arrange with the weather man for a thaw," and, miracle of miracles, the morning brought warmth and sunshine. This lucky combination of ready wit and climatic conditions saved the day for the Secretary, and he left the West with tenfold popularity.

Miss Maude Adams, the well-beloved actress, is the happy possessor of a colored mammy from the South, whose original ideas and quaint expressions are a source of unending enjoyment to her. Mammy gravely feels her responsibility to her talented mistress, and often inquires into her most personal affairs. Miss Adams was one day discussing the approaching marriage of a friend. Mammy eyed her apprehensively, and said:

"When is you gwine to git married, Miss Maude?"
"I don't know, mammy," said the star; "I don't expect I ever will get married."
"Mammy choked back her disappointment and remarked philosophically: "Well, they do say that old maids in

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MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE SKETCHED BY HARRY MURPHY ON HIS VISIT TO OLYMPIA



EX-SENATOR JOHN L. WILSON.

REPRESENTATIVE SEWALL.

REPRESENTATIVE QUINLAN.

REV. J. E. CORNU, CHAPLAIN OF STATE PENITENTIARY.

REPRESENTATIVE MEGLER.

SEN (?) LYONS.

GOV. MEAD.

J. H. SCHWELY, STATE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

SPEAKER FALCONER.

HARRY MURPHY OLYMPIA