

PUBLIC LETTERS IN PRIVATE BOOKS

Prosecution Makes Strong Points in Case Against Hermann.

ABUSED OFFICIAL FRANK

Hermann Subject to Prosecution for This Action—Letters Show Complicity in Blue Mountain Reserve Fraud.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.—The Hermann trial is now well under way and the prosecution is making rapid strides with its case. The evidence given today by Hermann's two private secretaries tended to indicate that at least part of the correspondence copied in Hermann's so-called "private letterbooks" related to business before the Land Office. Another development was the establishment of the fact that many letters copied in these books and designated by Hermann as "personal" were mailed under the department frank, which is permissible only on official correspondence.

This evidence, given by Dr. Reger, would tend to place Hermann in the position of either destroying books which contained official letters or of having violated the postal laws, which impose a penalty of \$300 for every instance in which personal matter is sent through the mails under the Government frank.

Had to Consult Private Books.

With the intention of establishing the official character of many letters copied in Hermann's private books, the District Attorney brought from Elliott P. Hough, Hermann's secretary, the admission that clerks and officials of the Land Office were required to consult Hermann's private letterbooks in regard to cases pending before the office. The inference being that letters copied therein contained reference to departmental business.

In addition to originals of many of Hermann's letters introduced as evidence, the prosecution had in its possession geographic notebooks of Hermann's secretaries with the purpose of having their contents laid before the jury. Counsel for the defense, however, called attention to their introduction if the District Attorney would state that he did not expect to prove by them criminal intent on the part of the accused, as was done in regard to letters submitted by Senator Simon yesterday.

Letters Show Criminal Intimacy.

"I will make no such statement," replied the District Attorney. The prosecution then offered in evidence stenographic notes of a letter written by Hermann to Senator Williamson in regard to the Blue Mountain forest reserve, explaining that it was his contention that every letter written by Hermann in which the name of Senator Williamson is mentioned is admissible in evidence to show criminal intimacy between Hermann and those to whom the letters were addressed and to show a conspiracy to defraud the United States.

Counsel for the defense objected to the admission of this evidence on the ground that the defendant was not called upon to show that the destroyed letterbooks contained letters referring to this reservation. It is expected that there will be protracted argument over this point before the case can again proceed.

Ambition to Be Senator.

Elliott P. Hough, private secretary to Hermann, and H. S. Reger, occasional secretary, identified many letters that had been written by them at dictation to Senator Mitchell, Simon and Corbett, State Senators from Oregon. The ground covered by these letters, which were read, ran from purely personal matters to discussion of Hermann's political ambitions. It was stated that Hermann had been in the habit of writing to Senator Mitchell, Simon and Corbett, in one an impetuous office-seeker in a dressing-down, in others political friends are told to keep him posted as to the chances he might have in securing the nomination. All the letters read were harmless in themselves, but the prosecution will endeavor to show that they were considered official and were copied in books that were destroyed.

POTTERY WORKS GROW

(Continued From First Page.)

"Lanbuda" of Steubenville has a good and artistic style. He has produced excellent examples of the new ware. The Merrimac Pottery Company of Newburyport, Massachusetts, Charles Voss, of Long Island, and the Brush-Gulch, of New York, have all contributed largely to the development of art in America. Stockton, California, added "Rekton" ware to the list of artistic things. Here in the Northwest, in America, the Rockwood, Deham, Grueby and Newcomb are most widely known.

Pilgrims Had to Make Crockery.

Pottery making was one of the first industries of the American colonies and was an undertaking that grew out of their necessities. A ship's company in those days could not allow every settler to bring over all the household effects he needed, and as a result many new-comers had to resort to primitive means when equipping their homes. Home-made crockery and table-ware soon resulted from the versatility of our capable forefathers. Before 1800 early Virginia settlers had taken red clay from the hillsides and fashioned serviceable ware for the good wives and slaves to use. The Dutch settlers up in New Amsterdam were not far behind and after many trials and much discouragement finally put before the delighted colonists a ware that was almost equal to their beloved Delft. The work spread and today interested archaeologists may find the remains of old kilns at South Amboy, New Jersey, where a famous pottery once stood.

Some of Josiah Wedgwood's distinguished workmen left England during the colonial times, shortly after that worthy had made for good Queen Caroline a cream-colored ware known as "queens-ware." These men were determined to set up potteries of their own on this side of the Atlantic. They sampled the clays of the Carolinas and decided to settle there, much to Wedgwood's distress, because he foresaw great rivalry. Although these potteries failed, they taught Wedgwood the value of American raw materials and for a long time he imported clay from the country of the Cherokees, 300 miles from Charleston, and an even superior kind from Florida.

All early potters had much trouble in getting their work under way. Even when they brought over competent and skilled workmen, they found difficulties in

the business until they learned the chief differences in the material of this country and the old world. Climate and smoke have also been factors in the degradation of pottery at times, as was shown in the case of the Chelsea pottery, which had to leave that place to avoid dampness and coal smoke. It was moved to Dedham and the name of the ware changed with the location.

About the time of the Civil War a pottery was run at Bath, South Carolina, by negroes. The slaves did most of the work, and the time and money were diverted themselves by making designs of their own. As a result the museums and private collections have been enriched by some very novel "monstrous" jars. These water bottles resemble some of the prehistoric pottery and bear every trace of inherited savage ideas of art.

The American museums are filled with many queer and interesting pieces of quaint ware and china that the early fathers made with what crude materials and tools they first found. Some of these are excellent bits of work. There are examples of "Parian" ware that resemble the famous marble of that name in its purity and smoothness. The famous "Bennington Parian" has white figures on a blue pitted ground. "Tortoise Shell" was one of the old wares of the early times that is now found chiefly in museums. "Sgraffiato," or incised red ware, and quaint "slip" dishes inscribed with verses or mottoes around the rim are treasures that are greatly sought after by the collectors of American art. Judge Hemphill owned a pottery celebrated in Jackson's time, and the "Hemphill" ware with its 140 different designs and standard patterns is of great value. Portraits of Presidents and great statesmen on old pieces of pottery prove that the art was not sleeping in the early nineteenth century.

Work of Moundbuilders.

Still older pottery in the American museums of today is the relic of the prehistoric people known as Moundbuilders. They show that great patience and the crudest of materials were employed in their manufacture. The value of these rough pots, jars, vases, toys and water-bottles lies not so much in their novelty as in their value as historic documents. From their designs the animals of the times have often been learned; from the impress of cloth on the sides of some of the vessels it is known that a rough weaving was practiced. On other quaint designs are found similar figures used by the Greeks and Egyptians, but the connection between the races cannot be determined.

A Philadelphia firm was the first to manufacture the ornamental tile. The idea came through an employe, and like many other inventions, was half an accident. This firm made a specialty of octagonal cutlery and a worker cut one in two and suggested its utility as a wall decoration. The idea was introduced with as much success as any of these novel tiles. It is the most lucrative proposition. The first tiles for flooring were made in this country at Bennington, Vermont, in 1812. The roofing tiles used in the early days of the colonies, but were imported principally from Holland and England because they made excellent ballast for tobacco ships returning to those countries. Terra cotta was first established itself as a permanent factor in American architecture in 1870.

Tomorrow—"Stories of George Washington."

HUNGER AND PLAGUE BILE

TERRIBLE MISERY IN RUSSIAN FAMINE PROVINCES.

Wretched Plittance Given by Government Stolen—Red Cross Agents' Work Callously Obstructed.

KAZAN, Russia, Feb. 20.—A correspondent of the Associated Press has returned here after a 50 days' trip through Kazan, Samara and Ufa, three provinces of the 20 affected by famine. The population everywhere was found to be absolutely dependent on outside relief. The present state of affairs is characterized by slow starvation and extreme misery. The relief machinery organized by the government, the Red Cross, the Zemstvos and private societies working in a reasonable smoothness and few localities are utterly neglected. But the government's allowance of 20 pounds of rice per person a month is most inadequate, and this amount is cut by 18 or 20 pounds by the cost of transportation and milling. Men and even women between the ages of 15 and 35 are excluded from receiving the government ration. In the Province of Ufa the peasants are in such a weak condition that supplementary assistance will be necessary for thousands of them if possible for them to survive until Spring.

The correspondent found sporadic cases of scurvy in the provinces. In Kazan Province there is a terrible malnutrition of the eyes, due to the general chronic malnutrition, but the reports of widespread outbreaks of hunger typhus are untrue. It is continually growing more difficult to prevent epidemics from moving down the enfeebled population. Aside from the distribution of Government rations, the relief work is carried on by the free kitchens originated by Count Tolstol in 1891 and maintained privately by the Red Cross and the Zemstvos. In Ufa these feed 25,000 persons, in Kazan, 250,000 and in Samara 100,000, many of whom are children.

The relief work in Kazan is hampered by the intervention of the Socialists and the Liberals. The Governor interfered in the distribution of non-official relief for fear of political agitation, and in one instance he refused to allow bread to be distributed from the hands of the peasants. Doctors and nurses fighting typhus were arrested.

The correspondent witnessed the arrest of the superintendent of the kitchens at a village on a charge of feeding persons capable of working. The correspondent's overland journey from Kazan into Samara through Allshev and Pask showed him other conditions of relief in that region. Here scurvy prevailed, but the diet kitchens, which supply a menu costing each person two cents a day, are making a fairly successful fight. Children are the first prey of the famine, and in many cases the school buildings have been converted into asylums, where the youngsters are sheltered and fed by the Red Cross.

A lamentable feature of the situation is the misuse of government relief. Many of the salaried officials and prosperous residents are receiving government rations, and in several instances the local prefects have used the rations to influence the elections.

Between 65 and 75 Are Dead.

LAREDO, Tex., Feb. 20.—Not less than 65 lives were lost in the mine explosion at Las Esperanzas, Mexico, when the debris is cleared away the list of dead may be increased to 75. The financial loss will be large.

PHOTO POST CARDS—SCENERY, Kiser Co.—Lobby Imperial Hotel. Good tea and coffee are worth while—Schilling's Best.

HOUSE INCREASES POSTAL SALARIES

Restores Provisions to Post-office Bill Under Special Rule.

NO CUT IN RAILROAD GRAFT

All Clerks in First and Second-Class Offices, City and Rural Carriers Get Advance—Vacations for Railway Mail Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The postoffice appropriation bill, the largest ever reported by the committee on postoffices and post roads, passed the House today. All the provisions relating to increased pay affecting 90 per cent of the postal employes, which yesterday were stricken out on points of order, were today restored to the bill. This was accomplished by a rule presented by the committee on rules after the bill had been reported to the House by the committee on the whole. Points of order were the feature of the day, the battle continuing throughout the session.

An amendment by Crumpacker of Indiana, fixing at \$80 a year the limit of rent on third-class postoffices was adopted. This represents an increase of \$9 a year.

Railroad Graft Untouched.

By a vote of 72 to 14 the chair was sustained in recognizing the point of order made against the amendment offered by Murdock of Kansas that no part of the sum paid for transporting U. S. mails by the railroads shall be expended in payment there the average weight of mails per day had been computed by the use of a "sliver" test, the whole number of days such mails have been weighed. Murdock declared his amendment did not change existing law, but was a limitation. The chair, however, held otherwise, and his decision sustaining the point was supported by the House. Davis of Minnesota, Finley of South Carolina and Campbell of Kansas favored the amendment and it was opposed by Knapp of Illinois.

Salary Increase Cut Out.

When the item appropriating \$17,329,000 for the pay of employes of the railway mail service was reached, Macon of Arkansas made the point of order against the paragraph that it increased salaries, and the point was sustained. Fitzgerald of New York, in conformity with his pledge of yesterday growing out of his contract with the House, made a point of order against the paragraph increasing the pay of rural free delivery carriers and the chair sustained the point. Murphy of Missouri made a point of order against the provision for the investigation of the Postoffice Department by a committee of Senators and Representatives, but this was done that it was renewed by Macon, who made a speech explaining his position and then withdrew his point of order, saying that he had no objection to the great unanimity with which the legislation is demanded.

The remainder of the bill was adopted without delay. The committee of the whole then rose and Currier of New Hampshire reported the bill to the House with the amendments which were adopted.

Salary Increase Restored.

Before the bill was put upon its final passage, Dalzell of Pennsylvania reported a rule restoring all the paragraphs stricken out of the bill. It increased increases in salaries of clerks in first and second-class offices, city and rural carriers and railway mail clerks and making a number of important changes in the bill as reported to the House from the committee on postoffices and post roads. By the terms of the amendments reported from the committee on rules, salaries of clerks are established in first and second-class offices with salaries ranging from \$229 to \$300. City letter-carriers are divided into five grades with salaries ranging from \$200 to \$100, the \$700 salaries being omitted. Railway clerks are divided into six grades below that of chief clerks, with the lowest being increased \$100 and ranging from \$800 to \$1700. The maximum salary of rural carriers is fixed at \$850.

Vacations on Railway Mail.

New provisions were added, one providing that the Postmaster-General may in his discretion allow a railway mail clerk 30 days sick leave in any fiscal year, with pay, his duties to be performed without expense to the Government during the period for which he is granted leave, and the other that carriers who on June 30, 1907, are regularly employed at \$300 per annum shall be promoted to the fourth grade upon satisfactory evidence of their efficiency during at least one year's service. An order was adopted directing the insertion in the bill of the recommendations of the Postal Commission relating to the readjustment of railway mail pay by the Postmaster-General beginning July 1 next. The bill was then engrossed, read a third time and passed.

FAVORS SAN DOMINGO TREATY

Senate Committee Reports on Plan for Collecting Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The committee on foreign relations today authorized a favorable report on the treaty with Santo Domingo relative to the collection of the revenues of that country by Americans. The Democrats voted against the report with the exception of Senator Morgan.

The treaty, which later was made public, provides for collection of the revenues of the Dominican Republic for the benefit of creditors by a general receiver and assistants to be appointed by the President of the United States. The sums collected shall be applied as follows: First, to paying the expenses of the receiver and his assistants; second, to the payment of interest upon bonds; third, to the payment of the annual sums provided for amortization of the bonds, including interest upon all bonds held in sinking fund; fourth, to the purchase and cancellation of the retirement and cancellation of such bonds as may be directed by the Dominican Republic; fifth, the remainder to be paid to the Dominican Republic.

The expenses of collection are limited to 5 per cent of the total and it is required that on the first day of each month \$100,000 shall be paid to the fiscal agent of the loan. Any collection in excess of \$2,000,000 a year is to be placed in the sinking fund. The Dominican government is not permitted to increase its public debt or modify its import duties until all its bonds are paid, without the consent of the President of the United States.

Will Not Recall Magoon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Referring to published reports of an interview

with General Andrade in Havana yesterday, in which the General gives the substance of an interview with President Roosevelt, it is officially stated that the President did not tell any one that he was about to withdraw Governor Magoon from Cuba, and it is added that he has no at present or in the near future.

Deficiencies Greatly Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—As a result of the action of Chairman Tawney of the House appropriations committee, last year in having the general deficiency bill so amended that it prohibited heads of departments from creating deficiencies without full explanations to Congress and then only in case of extraordinary emergency, the amount of deficiencies for this year will be only about \$2,000,000, as against \$3,300,000 last year. The general deficiency bill will carry an aggregate of \$1,732,752, but of this amount \$6,388,177 is on account of the Cuban intervention, \$1,000,000 because of the service pension bill just passed, and \$1,848,866 on account of the postal service, leaving a balance of less than \$2,000,000 for ordinary deficiencies. The bill probably will be reported to the House early next week.

Letsman Again Prods Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 20.—Settlement of the American school question is still delayed, owing to the obstructive tactics of the Ministry. The American ambassador Letsman continues to press for a solution, and has again sent a letter to the Porte, couched in vigorous terms, demanding early action in the matter.

Senate Passes Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate tonight passed the river and harbor appropriation bill, carrying a total of \$22,720,472. All the committee amendments were agreed to. The bill occupied the Senate an hour and 35 minutes.

JUDSON MADE PRESIDENT

ELECTED PERMANENT HEAD OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Indorsed by Rockefeller, He Gets Unanimous Vote—Authority on International Law.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Harry Pratt Judson, who has been acting president of the University of Chicago since the death of W. P. Harper, was elected president of the institution today by the board of trustees. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a member of the board, was unable to be present, but he sent a letter stating his preference for Dr. Judson.

Dr. Judson came to the university of Chicago in 1902 and up to the time of the death of President Harper occupied the position of head professor of political science and dean of the faculties of arts, literature and science. After graduating when 21 years old from Williams College in 1879, Dr. Judson taught school in Troy, N. Y., until 1885, when he accepted a chair in the University of Minnesota, where he remained until he came to Chicago. He is looked upon as an authority on international law and political systems.

HOURS OF RAILROAD MEN

Unions Favor La Follette's, Not House Bill in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—H. R. Fuller, legislative representative of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen and Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, today expressed his opposition to the bill pending in the House limiting to 16 hours a day work on railroads. Mr. Fuller told the President the railroad men were opposed to the House substitute for the La Follette bill, and that they would rather have no legislation at all than that the House bill. The President's action in favor of a measure limiting to 16 hours of labor for railroad employes.

Publishers' Treaty With Unions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—New agreements, which are expected to avert all labor troubles between the parties affected, were today announced. The International Typographical Union and the International Photo-Engravers' Union. Although the terms of the new treaty were not made public, it was said by a member of the Publishers' Association that there is now a clear understanding between the publishers and the unions.

Streetcar Arbitrators Agree.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Chief Justice Beatty, Major Frank McLaughlin and Rev. Father P. C. York, composing the board of arbitration between the United Railroads and its employes, announced today that their decision in the controversy will be made public next Monday. The terms have been agreed upon, but the signatures of the arbitrators have not yet been attached.

Second Shea Trial Nearly Ended.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The taking of evidence in the second trial of Cornelius P. Shea, president of the Teamsters' Union, and his associates was completed tonight. The case will go to the jury Friday night, it is expected.

BURGLAR SHOTS OFFICER

Fresno Policeman Mortally Wounded by Detected Cracksmen.

FRESNO, Cal., Feb. 20.—In a fight with a burglar at 11 o'clock tonight Officer Harry Vanmeter was shot four times, and was mortally wounded. Vanmeter in patrolling his beat encountered a burglar at the Boss dyeworks. The man opened fire, the first shot taking effect in the abdomen. As Vanmeter reeled for his revolver he was shot in the back. The policeman then opened fire on the burglar, but was so badly injured that he shot wildly. As the burglar fled he was fired on by the officer, wounding him twice. The burglar has not been caught.

CRUISER RAMS STEAMER

French Vessel Sinks Fruitier and Seven Lives Are Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—In heavy weather the French cruiser Klaber tonight rammed and sank the small American fruit steamer Hugoma in the Mississippi River just off the center of the city. Captain Lewis, of the Hugoma, said that seven coalpassers and firemen of his vessel, mostly Japanese, were missing, and it is believed some of the men were saved.

RADICALS TO RULE

Have Won Great Victory in Russian Election. DEMOCRATS PUT IN SHADE

Extreme Parties Control Douma, in Spite of Government Terrorism. Reactionary League Com-mits Outrages in Odessa.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—(2 A. M.)—At this hour the Radical success in the Parliamentary election is known. Late returns show 251 Radicals elected. At midnight Professor Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, admitted that the results spelled defeat for his party.

The Constitutional Democrats will have at the outside a round hundred delegates, less than one-fifth of the total representation, and with the recognition of this fact there disappears the last hope of this party of taking over the Ministry. The party, however, is strong in the character of its adherents, who are skilled parliamentarians and who represent that body of intelligent public opinion committed to a clear programme.

But the organization of the Socialists is equal to that of the Constitutional Democrats, and the Radical tactics, although simple, will be hard to withstand. The results confirm the anticipations of a strong drift to the Left party, and shows that the Constitutional Democrats will be forced to seek allies among the moderates in order to maintain any independence of action. They also indicate an overwhelming majority in opposition to the government's reforms and a majority against the extreme demand for the immediate destruction of Parliament.

The rumor that the date of the opening of the Douma will be postponed is denied by the Ministry. It will meet on March 5, as previously arranged. After the officers are elected the ministerial programme with the financial budget will be introduced and the Douma will be left to work out its own fate.

ODESSA GIVEN UP TO BANDITS

Reactionaries Murder, Maim and Rob—Governor Is Supine.

ODESSA, Feb. 20.—Street attacks by the Union of the True Russians, a reactionary organization, are daily assuming a more dangerous character and have brought about a condition of extreme nervousness among the residents of this city. The Jews, Business has been adversely affected, the grain bourse has been closed and financial transactions have been suspended. Gangs of roughs invade shops and restaurants belonging to Jews or Christians, and proprietors to throw up their hands and then plunder and ransack the premises. Today a Jew drew a revolver in self-defense, and was immediately seized and conveyed to a deserted courtyard, where his arms and legs were cut off. Pedestrians are stopped in broad daylight, and whether they are Jews or Christians, are made to produce their passports. If they are Jews, they are brutally beaten.

The police make no effort whatever to suppress the anti-Semitic disorders and fill the role of mere lookers on. Representatives of local educational institutions and of commercial interests have repeatedly made requests to Premier Stolypin for official intervention, but they have received nothing more than evasive and unsatisfactory assurances that the cases referred to will be investigated. The inhabitants of the city have now come to the decision to suspend business as a sign of protest until the outrages are no longer tolerated by the authorities.

General Kaulbars, Governor-General of Odessa, has at last been compelled to take action against the Union of True Russians for its outrages upon Jews, but only to the extent of threatening them, if the recent attacks upon citizens are repeated. A decree promulgated tonight declares that the authors of the outrages are youths belonging to the Union, 18 of whom have been sentenced to imprisonment and exile. Both the universities here and many of the high schools have been closed as a protest against the outrages. This evening two sailors shot and killed Captain Zolotareff, who had arrested some of their comrades who were on strike.

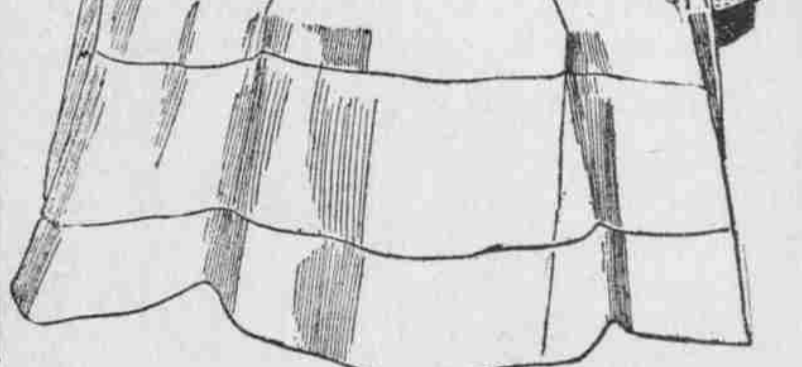
Boers Will Rule Transvaal.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 20.—According to the election returns thus far, the Boers will have a majority in the next Parliament. Eighteen Progressives, six Nationalists, sixteen Dutch Party candidates, one Independent and three Laborites have been returned. The returns from a number of country districts have not yet been announced, but these districts distinctly favor the Dutch party. The Dutch party, the Nationalists and the Laborites are allied. It is said that General Botha will be invited to form a cabinet. Sir Richard Solomon, ex-Lieutenant Governor of the Transvaal, who has joined the Dutch party, regarding it as representing the interests of the British liberal government, and the leader of the Nationalists have been defeated at Victoria in the most exciting contest of the election by Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, the

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