# SCORNS HARAHAN. AFTER HARRIMAN

Fish's Latest in Illinois Central Row.

### **WOULD PUNCH HARAHAN'S JAW**

Says Story of Loans Is Same Harriman Told.

### ROAD LOST LITTLE MONEY

Deposed Railroad President Defers Formal Reply to Harahan, but Shows Bitter Enmity to Both Him and Harriman.

NEW YORK, Sept. 35 .- (Special.) Stuyvesant Fish, who was made the subject of a bitter attack in a letter written by J. T. Harahan, president of the Hil-nois Central Railroad, did not intend to come to his office today, but when at his breakfast table he read the serious ac cusations of Mr. Harahan, he left his residence and as quickly as possible came to the city. Some of the allega tions were of so serious a character that it was thought Mr. Fish would promptly make a reply. Shortly after his arrival in the city he put himself into cor cation with his friends and legal ad visers and afterward made up his mind that no reply to Mr. Harahan was necessary for the time being.

### Denies Harahan's Story.

A reporter saw Mr. Fish this afternoon and saked him what he thought of Mr Harahan's charges. He replied:

"They are made of whole cloth, and my present intention is not to notice them. You will find them in Mr. Harriman's testimony, given before the Interstate Commerce Commission in February last? But, Mr. Fish, can you afford to pass

by the charge that the Illinois Central's funds were loaned to the defunct Trust Company of the Republic and that the road had made a loss?"

"There's a little in that," he replied. "There were loans made to Daniel Leroy Dresser, as loans are made every day to people who are seeking money, but that you will find in Harriman's testim Was this money paid back and did the Illinois Central suffer a loss?"

"Yes, the road did lose money, but not much. Of course, I made loans to the Dressers, and other individuals and banking corporations made loans to them."

Would Punch Enemy's Jaw. "What do you think of Mr. Harahan

"Oh, I'm not after him. He's too small,

I'm after Harriman. He's the man "Well, if Mr. Harahan was here no

and in the light of what he has written about you, would you give him a good stiff punch on the jaw?" "You bet I would, but the son of a gun

laid down so easily last time that he mickly gets out of one's reach," said Mr. Fish with a smile. It was quite plain that, though outward-

ly caim. Mr. Harahan's accusations had pained his co-director greatly. Mr. Fish evidently regarded Mr. Harahan's statement as a reflection upon his honor and it seemed as though he felt it acutely.

STATE MAY PROSECUTE FISH

# Proof of Harahan's Charges Means

CHICAGO, Sept. 25,-State's Attorney Healy today said regarding the charges against Stuyvesant Fish, contained in the statement Issued yesterday by Prestdent Harahan, of the Illinois Central Railroad:

"If I obtain information that shows that Mr. Harahan's charges are true and that the alleged misappropriation of funds occurred in this city, this office will certainly take action."

## LOSE MONEY AT 2-CENT FARE

# Railroads Say Amount Is \$1,500,-

000 for Missouri Alone. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25 .- According to compiled statements made by officials of the various rallroads in the state, the operation of the two-cent passenger law has caused the railroads of Missouri to lose \$1,500,000 during the past three months. The law became effective in Missouri on June 17, and by agreement with Attorney-General Hadley the railroads decided to reduce the fares and test the law until October 1. It was announced today that the trunk lines have joined to fight the further enforcement of the law.

## RAILROADS TO PAY PENALTY

## Wholesale Prosecutions for Not Us-

ing Safety Appliances. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.-United States District Attorneys in various parts of the country today were instructed by Attorney-General Bonaparte to institute suit against a large number of railroad comnies to recover penalties incurred by appliance laws. The Department of Jus-tice and the Interstate Commerce Com-mission have decided upon a rigid enforcement of the law.

number of alleged violations ag-

Island, 6; Great Northern, 22; Inter-national & Great Northern, 1; Nevada, California & Oregon, 24; Northern Pa-cifis, 80; Oregon Short Line, 7; St. Louis & San Francisco, 2; San Pedro, Los An-geles & Salt Lake, 7; Southern Pacific, 19; Texas & Mexican, 4.

# HOME RULE FOR ALASKA

Congressman Sulzer Emphatically

in Favor of It.

SEATTLE, Wash, Sept. 25.—(Special.)—United States Congressman William Sulzer, of New York, who has just returned from an extensive trip through Alaska, declared today that the northern territory is clearly entitled to home rule and that he will use every endeavor to bring this state of affairs about at the next session of Congress.

Congress is too big a body to act as a board of aidermen for a country like Alaska and the time has come for that country to be given the privilege of selecting its own governing officers and passing its own local laws, declared the Congressman. "Ninety-nine per cent of

Congressman. "Ninety-nine per cent of the inhabitans of the territory are anxious



fcan Federation of Labor, Who Attacks Secretary Tatt for Injunction Rendered as Federal

for home rule." he continued, "and in my opinion their demands are clearly within reason."

# MAGOON FINDS REBEL PLOT

Movement in Cuba Backed by New York Capitalists.

HAVANA, Sept. 25 .- A conspiracy to start a revolutionary spirit in Cuba has been discovered. Under instructions ia-sued by Governor Magoon, a number of us persons believed to be conshadowed for several days past. It is believed that the movement is backed by New York capitalists.

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Ex-Senator Must Produce His Letters.

# HAS LEFT TACOMA FOR BOISE

Evidence About Land Frauds Held Important.

### WITNESS ADMITS PERJURY

Prosecution Draws Admission From Dummy Locator He Made False Affidavit as Price of Immunity - Workings of Plot.

TACOMA, Sept. E.-Ex-United States Senator A. G. Foster, vice-president of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, was summoned to appear at Boise last Friday and left Tacoma Monday. The order from the court which caused his appearance at the scene of the Borah trial also cited the ex-Senator to take with him all papers' letters, telegrams and even carbon copies of all correspondenec he possesses bearing upon the operations of the Barber Lumber Company,

Whether Mr. Foster has papers of this character in his possession or not, and ow much, if at all, he is involved in the and manipulations for which Boran is being tried will not develop until the trial has advanced. It is reported that considerable importance is attached by the prosecution to the appearance of Mr. Fes-

WITNESS CONFESSES PERJURY

Anything to Secure Immunity. Money Advanced to Dummles.

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 25 .- The first sensation in the trial of United States Senator William E. Borah came late today, when Albert Klanop Nugent the second witness produced by the Government, admitted on cross-examination that he committed perjury in taking out a timber land claim, adnected with the conspiracy have been mitted that he had been promised absolute immunity by an officer of the Federal Government for testifying, aderal officer he had sworn to a complaint against a man whom he did not know, and last proclaimed that he believed it to be a part of his bargain for immunity that he should swear to any complaint against any person, regardless of any knowledge that night have as to the person's guilt, When the name of the Federal officer who induced him to sign the complaint was asked by Borah's counsel the witness swore positively that he

could not remember it. The day was given over to the intro duction of a mass of papers on file in Currency

### the land office at Boise relative to 31 alleged fradulent claims, and to the evidence of two men who said they received money from John R. Wells, with which to prove up on their timber land claims. Wells is one of the men indicted with Borah. Counsel for the latter did not object to this testimony, on the understanding that the transacion in question would ultimately be

connected in some way with the Senator on trial. The defense scored its first point of the trial early in the examination of the first witness, a man named Anderson. He was asked by Special Prosecutor Rush what his intent was when he took out a timber claim. Judge Whitson, who is presiding, sustained an objection based on the ground that

to any secret intent he may have had locked up in his breast. Anderson and Nugent both testified that they received from John R. Wells \$412 with which to prove their claims and each received \$250 additional for transferring the claims to the Barber

Lumber Company's interests. Two bills given to the men by Wells and a letter from Wells to Nugent were admitted in evidence. Anderson, elderly Swede, was not cross-examined, but Nugent admitted that he had made no agreement to transfer his land at the time he filed upon it. He said that there never was anything but a verbal agreement and he could not remember where or in those presence

a man confessing perjury, as Ander-

on old, could not properly testify as

PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1907.

### such a contract was made. Admits Affidavit Was False.

Nugent said he witnessed the papers filed by Anderson and was then confronted with a complaint signed by him, charging Louis M. Pritchard with having conspired with Anderson to get title to the land. Nugent said he didn't know any such person or anything about his connection with the alleged land frauds. He declared that all he knew was what he had read in some newspaper, a story to the effect that Pritchard was involved.

Mr. Rush demanded to know of the witness if any officer of the Government had ever asked him to swear Nugent replied that he had always been told to tell nothing but the truth. Mr. Rush said he had never heard of Nugent's connection with the Pritchard complaint, and desired time to look into the matter before completing his examination

At this juncture the proceedings were adjourned until tomorrow.

# HOW MILWAUKEE DOES IT

Chief Campbell Studies Fighting of Water-Front Fires.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 25,-(Spe. cial.) -David Campbell, Chief of the Portland, Or., Fire Department, is spending several days here, studying the manner in which Milwaukee fights fires, particularly along the waterfront. Milwaukee has three rivers, all navigable, and to protect this great dock line of 20 miles has four fire-boats with pipe lines leadmitted that at the request of the Fed- ing from the river to big manufacturing a mile distant. This is the phase of Milwaukee fire-fighting which Mr. Campbell proposes to suggest to Portland.

### National Bank at Springfield. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-

Peery, E. E. Kepner and Ben Avers to een approved by the Comptroller of the

EVERYBODY GIVES!

NewScheduleforWashington Railroads.

# COMMISSION ISSUES ORDERS

Contention of Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Denied.

### GIVES ONLY 20 DAYS' TIME

Joint Rate Made on Potatoes Also and Terminal Rates for Various Points on Hay, Oats, Barley Other Millfeed.

## STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION'S

ORDER. Terminal rates on hay, oats, harley and mill feed, extending over the Northern Pacific to Grays Harbor, Willapa Harbor and to Bellingham, Sumas and intermediate points,

Joint rate on potatoes Joint wheat rate for the Great Northern with the Northern Pacific to Tacoma.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Sept. 15 .- (Special.)-The State Railroad Commission has issued a joint rate over various Washington ratiroads on wheat, terminal rates hay, oats, barley and mill feed extend-ing over the Northern Pacific to points on Grays Harbor, on Willapa Harbor and to Behingham, Sumus and intermediate points; has issued a joint rate on potatoes, and has ordered the Great Northern to make a joint rate with the Northern Pacific on wheat to Tacoma. The orders, however, allow a \$1 per car maximum switching charge. These orders are based upon testimony taken at an extended hearing here this Summer, and will go into effect uncer the law 20 days after service of the orders upon the re-

spective companies Accompanying the joint-rate order or wheat is an extended opinion written by Chairman Fairchild, of the Commission and approved by Commissioners Lawrence and Jones. The opinion says that about and business blocks nine and ten blocks 35,000,000 bushels of wheat are annually Fire-boats attach lines to these | produced in clastern \.ashington and that for years past the territory has been di vided into zones for the purpose of fixing the rates to be charged to Puget Sound or Portland.

## Distance Does Not Control Rates.

That distance alone does not control the rate is found in the fact that the rate from Delaney to Portland, 291 miles, via the O. R. & N., is the same as from Leon to Portland, 630 miles, via the N. P. It is mentioned that from these same

zones joint rates have been in effect by

### N. and the Northern Pacific and between the O. R. & N. and the Great Northern, applying only to barley and Lits, although all these roads generally treat barley, oats and wheat in the same class sification. The recent joint rates made on wheat by the Spokane & Inland with the Great Northern is also referred to. The opinion declares that for a tim when the oats and barley rates were ou these grains brought from \$1 to \$2 per to less at non-competitive points on the O. R. & N. than they did before, or than

ordered this rate re-established. The Commission finds from the evidence hat prices at non-competitive points on the O. R. & N. for wheat are from 1 to 5 cents a bushel less than on the line of he Northern Pacific or competitive points The Commission says it is immaterial whether Portland is a poorer market the better prices on northern roads due to greater competition, but the fact remains that the producer suffers to the extent of \$100,000 annually. The opinio points out that there are a number of places in Eastern Washington where both coads have warehouses and growers car

they have done since the Commission



James L. Gallagher, ex-President of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. Who Testified to Receiving Hrbbes for Passing United Rail-

for the same charge, send their wheat ither to the Sound or Portland. Although the wheat stored in the O. R. & N. warehouse must go to Portland and that in the Northern Pacific warehouse to the Sound, the growers paironize the wareouses to practically an equal extent and the prices are the same

## Farmers Prefer Northern Pacific.

The evidence shows, however, that where the farmer can haul by wagon either to a non-competitive point of the O. R. & N. or Northern Pacific the farmprefer to make even a longer haul to Northern, Pacific, and that the latter rallway secures at such semi-competitive points more than its natural share of the wheat tributary to the two lines.

The opinion says: "If a joint rate were wheat at the most accessible point. The more active buyer and the best hustlet would, as in other lines, get the greater volume of business. Prices would equalized at non-competitive points, and the movement of traffic would not be materially affected. What the O. R. & N. would lose by having wheat diverted at competitive points would be offset by the gain in having the wheat stored in the warehouses on its line at semi-com petitive points, which, being so stored, would naturally seek the market. over ne road, other advantages being equal.

"On the other hand, if the difference in price is due to the superiority of the Sound market over Portland, then it is of equal or greater necessity that the farmer have the advantage of the better market if this can be procured for him without an unjust burden being cast upon The opinion points out that wheat,

oats and barley in the Western classification used by all roads in the West are classed as grain, and for more than 29 years were moved by the roads in this state at the same rate. It is pointed out that this fact and the fact that the roads voluntarily made joint rates on oats and barley and for a time on wheat and that the Great Northern and Inland now have such a rate on wheat raise a strong pre sumption that a joint rate on wheat would be remunerative. It is pointed out that the Northern Pacific now hauls wheat from points reached by the O. R. & N. in the Palouse via Marshall Junction or Pasco en route to the Sound and that under joint rates the O. R. & N. would deliver the wheat either at Wallula or Spokane to the Northern Pacific in practically a similar haul. In any event the opinion says an allowance of \$1 per car for switching charges from one road to another, to be divided by the companies as they may agree, added to the present Sound terminal rate, would be sufficient for a terminal joint rate.

## Does Not Apply to Grays Harbor.

The foint terminal rate will not be extended to points on Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay and Bellingham Bay. opinion says: "The Commission feels that by reason of the additional haul it would not be justified in extending the order to such points."

Answering a number of legal object tions raised by the railroad attorneys. the opinion contends that although the exclusion of interurban roads might have rendered void certain portions of the act. this would in no manner affect the validity of the act as a whole and it would be a proper subject for amend-

The O. R. & N. contention that a joint rate order is an interference with interstate commerce is denied and it is asserted that this order shows on its face it relates solely to intrastate business. It is also contended that the Commission law gives to every railroad com-

pany its day in court and fully complies with the rights guaranteed by the constitution and laws of the state. Joint rates are ordered to Seattle and

(Concluded on Page 2)

# ORIENTALS WILL OVERRUN AMERICA

Bishop Thoburn Makes Gloomy Prophecy.

### BELIEVES IT IS GOD'S WILL

World-Wide Movement of Most Tremendous Magnitude.

### HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

Methodist Missionary Bishop, Feeble With Age, Sounds Solemn Warning-No Human Power Can Stem the Tide, He Says.

Addressing a large gathering of ministers and their wives, in particular the members of the Columbia River branch of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon, James M. Thoburn, one of the most famous missionaries in the world today, declared that America will be swarming with Hindus, Chinese, Japanese and Coreans within a few years. He made the prediction after careful deliberation, he said, and added that he regards this as indicating a worldwide movement of nations of tremendous magnitude. He has no fears of trouble, believing it to be the will of

### God, he said. Bishop Modern St. Paul.

Bishop Thoburn, who is known in any lands as "the modern St. Paul," eclared to his hearers, at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, that he has just discovered this great fact, and explained that he regards it as the most significant movement within two or three centuries. His attention was attracted to it, he said, through the incoming of the Hindus, about whose arrival in Puget Sound ports there was

recent trouble He said that after visiting Seattle and talking with them in their native language, he realized that they are but the forerunners of tens of thousands who are to follow, not only from India but also from China, Japan and Corea, to say nothing of other coun-

### ries including Europe Revelation of Great Vision.

covering more than 50 years in missionary service throughout the world, his words carried great weight, and many remarked that it was the revelation of a great vision by a man entirely capable of accurate prophecy. The Bishop spoke for 30 minutes, in defiance of the orders of his physicians, who have forbidden him to talk in pub lic on account of his delicate health. He said, however, that he regarded his subject as of vast importance, and of sufficient worth to disregard, for once,

### the doctors. New Era Has Dawned.

Bishop Theburn, in the course of his remarks, asserted that he had ascertained from the Hindus who were recently in trouble on the Sound that they are in this country of their own free will. It was then, he said, that he realized that a significance far more important than usually supposed was attached to their coming, and reflection and study led him to the firm conviction that a new era has dawned and that God is to send the benighted of other lands to this country for uplifting.

# Cannot Stem Tide.

"I hope no one will grow alarmed," said Bishop Thoburn, "but just as certain as anything that has already transpired in history, the Hindus, the Japanese, the Chinese and the Coreans are going to swarm to this country, and we may as well try to sweep back the tides of the ocean as to try to keep them out. No matter what the rowdy element does, they are coming, and whether they are a peril or not lies with us. We must either lift them up or they will carry

### us down. Thinks No Danger Threatens.

"I do not think the movement to this country carries any danger, for there is plenty of labor for those who come, and they are not apt to work any harm to others. It is a deep mystery to me how these Hindus who came to the Sound secured their passage, as they have to work in their native land for from 5 to 12 cents a day, and how they got the money to come here I could not learn, They declared, however, that they are here of their own free will, and merely

to better themselves. "I have already had some of the best men of this city appeal to me to secure some of these Hindus for work here in Oregon, and at this time, I feel certain, I could place 5000 of them in this state at

### ace, if I could secure them. History to Repeat Itself.

"Now, if I can do this, some one is going to do it in the future. I can see now the nations of the earth turning to this country, and I realize that the tide has already set in. I thank God for the Woman Home Missionary Society, for

(Concluded on Page 2.)