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TAFT SAYS JAPAN DESIRES NO WAR

Secretary Tells of His Round-World Trip.

FORMS HIGH OPINION OF CZAR

Finds Him Familiar With American Politics.

GREATNESS OF SIBERIA

Predicts It Will Be Center of Russian Population—Finds Conditions in the Philippines Better Than He Expected.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—William H. Taft, Secretary of War, returned today from his trip around the world, bringing renewed assurance of Japan's friendliness toward the United States, but declining to say anything with respect to the political situation in this country. He said that he had been too long out of intimate touch with political affairs at home to discuss them in any way. One of Mr. Taft's interviewers had the temerity to ask:

"Well, Secretary, tell us who is your choice for President."

Amid general laughter, in which he heartily joined, the Secretary replied:

"I guess I will have to leave that to inference."

Mr. Taft left for Washington on an early afternoon train, saying that accumulated matters in the War Department would keep his nose to the official grindstone for some time to come and that preparation of his special report on the Philippines, which would be in book form, would also require much of his time in the near future.

Keeps Reporters Chasing Him.

During his two hours' stay in New York, Mr. Taft was aboard the Army tug General Johnston, which had taken him from the liner President Grant at Quarantine. Newspapermen who had gone down the bay to meet the returning Secretary reached the steamer's side after he had been transferred, and then followed a lively chase in an endeavor to overhaul the Army boat with the crested and four-starred flag of the Secretary of War flying at the masthead. The Johnston had been placed at the disposal of Henry W. Taft, the Secretary's brother, by General Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, who went down on the Johnston to pay his respects. First the Secretary was carried to Jersey City to find out about trains, and there it was announced that he would receive the newspapermen at West Twenty-third street, New York, at a given hour. The small army of reporters gathered at the pier found it was again a few minutes late. Away went the reporters again, and the Secretary finally was overhauled just as he was about to take the train for Washington. He was most cordial in manner and laughingly remarked that he was sorry to have been "lost" so long in the harbor and that he had caused so much trouble. Looking exceedingly well, the Secretary said he had taken daily five-mile walks on the decks of the President Grant during the 13-day trip from Hamburg. He continued:

No War Spirit in Japan.

It is the height of foolishness to talk of possible war with Japan. Japan does not desire war with us and we certainly do not desire war with Japan. If there was any war spirit anywhere in Japan, I failed to find the slightest note of it. Everywhere there was talk of continued peace. I speak very confidently about this. Our trade relations with Japan are extensive and constantly growing. Japan's exports amount annually to about $150,000,000, of which we take about one-third. The exports consist largely of mattings, lace goods, embroideries and other fancy work, in the production of which many people are interested. We, in turn, ship vast quantities of flour, oil and such commodities to Japan. This sort of trade is a great pacificator.

What about the Pacific fleet?

The sailing must have been a magnificent sight. We have fine ships and a fine personnel and as long as the Pacific Ocean belongs to us as much as to anybody else, I see no reason why we should not send our ships there on a practice cruise. The Japanese are too intelligent and high-minded to attribute any false motive to the movement.

Much Impressed by Czar.

My trip had as its only definite object a report on conditions in the Philippines. My visit to Japan was only incidental. Traveling by commercial steamer we had to stop there, and it was only courtesy for me to pay my respects to the Emperor. The trip through Russia was made partly to save time and partly because I had crossed the Pacific six times and was rather anxious to see the territory. My visit was in no sense official. So many courtesies were shown me from the moment I put foot on Russian soil that I could not have refused, even had I desired to do so, the invitation to an audience of the Russian Emperor. I was much impressed by the Emperor's personality and his entire familiarity with current affairs, especially American politics.

At Moscow I had the rather novel experience of dining one day with an official who next day was made the target of a bomb. This was Governor-General Guerschelmann. The ride through Siberia was most enlightening and gave one a very different idea of that country from what it is generally conceived to be. Especially is this true as to agriculture, minerals and population. Western Siberia will probably undergo the same process of development as our Middle West and I believe that in time it will be the center of population of the Russian empire.

Conservatism in Philippines.

I was much pleased with conditions in the Philippines. They were much better than I had hoped for. The initial proceedings of the first Philippine Assembly and its tendency to conservatism, despite the supposed radical majority, was most gratifying.

In China the American residents were anxious for reassurance as to America's intention toward maintaining the "open door" policy. At the banquet in Shanghai I endeavored to give this assurance.

Mr. Taft presided at the ship's concert on Monday evennig last, and was warmly toasted at the captain's dinner the night before reaching port.

MUST WAIT ONE GENERATION

Taft Talks on Prospects of Independence for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Secretary Taft, accompanied by his son, Charles Taft, arrived in Washington over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 8:25 o'clock tonight. At the station to meet the Secretary were a number of the officials of the War and other departments, who gave him a hearty welcome. Mr. Taft in reply expressed his great pleasure in reaching home again.

When Mr. Taft alighted from the train his friends in official life and a number of newspaper men gathered around him and an impromptu reception occurred. Mr. Taft met the newspaper men by appointment at his residence tonight, after which he called at 10 o'clock at the White House to discuss with the President his trip abroad.

Mr. Taft talked freely with the newspaper men concerning his long trip abroad. He declined to be drawn into a discussion of the political situation, stating that he had been absent for so long a time that he was not familiar with the trend of events. He did announce, however, that he had made an appointment to meet Arthur I. Vorys, his campaign manager, early next week in Washington to talk over the situation. He said he expected to remain in Washington all of next week, but he thought it possible that he might have to go to Cincinnati to look after the settlement of his mother's estate.

On the subject of the Philippines the Secretary said it would not be advisable to grant the Filipinos independence for at least a generation yet. He proceeded:

I have been very much encouraged as to what we are accomplishing in the way of training the Filipinos. I think that today there is more co-operation between the American Government and the Filipinos in working for the benefit of the islands in the matter of education and business prosperity than ever before. There has never been a time when conditions have been so quiet as at present. I believe the General Assembly will be instrumental in bringing about that condition.

The conditions in the islands with respect to business are better than they have been since I have known them, but they are still not as good as might be, owing to the continuance of the cattle disease, which took away about 75 per cent of the cattle.

In speaking of the Philippine General Assembly and its Speaker, Mr. Asmania, who is not quite 30 years of age, Mr. Taft said:

"The Speaker is a very sensible and conservative kind of man, easily the ablest man of the Assembly of 80 members, and I am hopeful that the Assembly may produce some good legislation."

Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen Taft remained in New York City, where they will be the guests of the Secretary's brother, Henry W. Taft, for several days.

CHINESE AMENDS TO TAFT

Reception at Shanghai Is a Silent Apology for Boycott.

HONOLULU, Dec. 20.—L. R. Wilfley, Judge of the United States Court at Shanghai, China, arrived here today on the steamer Manchuria, on his way to Washington, for the purpose of urging on Congress the adoption of a new code for China and the construction of a Governmental building commensurate with American interests. Judge Wilfley refused to discuss charges that have been made against his conduct of his office.

He said that the magnificent reception tendered Secretary of War Taft on his recent visit to Shanghai by the Chinese merchant guilds was interpreted there as a silent apology for the recent boycott on American goods in China.

British Squadron in Pacific.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—According to the Standard, the Admiralty has decided to establish next May a Pacific and North American squadron, the base of which probably will be at Esquimalt, B. C.

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UGLY RUMORS SET AFLOAT IN BOISE

Juror Evans Starts Sensation.

ANXIOUS TO TELL SOMETHING

Refrains, However, From Making Public Statement.

SHOWS GREAT AGITATION

Old Story Revived—State Not Satisfied With Haywood Jury—Objections Made to Bailiffs—Much Excitement in Courtroom.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 20.—(Special.)—Immediately after court adjourned this afternoon in the Pettibone trial after a day marked by intense interest, Juror E. L. Evans arose and asked permission of Judge Wood to make a statement to the court and the two leading counsel in the case. Judge Wood, after studying a moment, said that it would not be proper for him to speak to them in private, but that if he had anything to say he could speak in open court, as the jury could not be separated.

"I have no objection to speaking in the presence of the jury," said Evans, but when Judge Wood instructed him to speak, he remarked that the statement should not be made in public, and turning to pass out with the others the juror said: "I do not think that would be proper."

The judge then stated the matter would have to be postponed.

Juror Much Agitated.

The juror was flushed as he spoke and his eyes were filled with tears, indicating that whatever he wished to say he considered of grave importance. Attorneys on both sides profess to have no intimation of what the juror proposed to tell.

The incident created excitement among [illegible] an older story which it served to bring out.

At the opening of the trial the state was not satisfied with the two bailiffs put in charge of the jury. One is a cousin of Edgar Wilson, of counsel for the defense, and the other has been a warm friend of Wilson for 30 years. Both served in the same capacity with the Haywood jury.

There have been disquieting rumors about some members of the Haywood jury, hence the dissatisfaction of the state. The prosecution took the matter up with Judge Wood, suggesting there should be a change of bailiffs.

All Manner of Rumors Afloat.

The judge was unwilling to act on suspicion or to believe the two men could not be trusted, so he declined to remove them, but said he would name any one recommended by the state for the third bailiff; Clawson, a brother-in-law of the Sheriff, was so recommended, and appointed.

With this story known there are all manner of rumors as to what Juror Evans wishes to tell the court. It is thought it will be arranged for the statement to be made with none but the jury and attorneys present.

Juror Evans is a farmer, 38 years old.

ORCHARD'S WIFE A WITNESS

Tells of Pettibone's Visits and Conversation at Her Home.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 20.—Evidence in corroboration of Harry Orchard's testimony was given this afternoon by Mrs. Ida Tony, Orchard's second wife, who was on the witness stand all the afternoon and will be recalled tomorrow morning for further cross-examination.

She told of Pettibone coming to their home at Independence under the name of Morgan, bringing with him a small valise, and of leaving with Orchard, going toward Bill Davis' house; of Orchard leaving home in company with Steve Adams on the night of the Independence depot explosion; of his bringing her a large roll of money after one of his trips to Denver and of her efforts to find him after his disappearance.

Secretary of War William H. Taft, Who Returned Yesterday From Tour Around World.

Most of the morning session was consumed in the cross-examination of Young Charles Neville. Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for the defense, was in court again today, after an illness of nearly a week and he concluded the cross-examination of Mrs. Tony, this afternoon.

Mrs. Ida Tony was called to the witness stand when court convened for the afternoon session. [illegible] the Vindicator mine Orchard was away from home. She read an account of the affair in which mention was made of the size of the boots worn by the man who did the shooting, and that they were the same size as those worn by her husband.

When Orchard read this, she said, he threw his boots down a shaft. Before the Vindicator explosion, Orchard brought a revolver home, and it disappeared about the time of the explosion. After this, she continued, he went to Denver for three or four days, and when he returned he gave her a roll of bills. She said that when he left home he had only some small change.

Mrs. Tony said that she first met Pettibone at her home in Altman in May, 1904. He brought with him a small valise and inquired for Orchard. Pettibone was introduced as Mr. Morgan. After they had breakfast, the witness said, Pettibone and Orchard left, going toward Bill

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CUNNING SCHEME HAS GONE WRONG

Cortelyou Forced to Show His Hand.

WAS WALL STREET FAVORITE

But Roosevelt Spoiled Plan to Cause Stampede.

HIS BOOM HAS COLLAPSED

Silent Secretary Had Emissaries at Work to Gather In Delegates, but Roosevelt's Letter of Renunciation Foiled Them.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 20.—Now that all doubt as to President Roosevelt's intentions has been removed, "the interests" will lay plans to prevent the nomination of any candidate committed to the so-called Roosevelt policies. Whether they will ultimately concentrate on Senator Knox or Secretary Cortelyou or Senator Foraker, or on some man not now regarded as a candidate, will depend largely upon the trend of events during the next few months, but until his intrigue to secure the nomination had been exposed and he had consequently been forced to deny publicly that he was a candidate, also that he had used any influence to forward his candidacy secretly, Mr. Cortelyou was the favorite candidate of Wall street.

Roosevelt Pricked the Bubble.

But Mr. Cortelyou, in cultivating Wall street, has overlooked the general determination of the people to control the next convention, or else he believes that "the interests" rather than the people will dictate the action of that convention. Whatever his reasoning may be, and despite his positive denial, the fact remains that Mr. Cortelyou has made use of his official position to strengthen himself with the money power and [illegible] telyou would be stronger in convention than any other candidate acceptable to them, their funds would have been placed at the disposal of the man who rose from stenographer to Cabinet officer.

Mr. Cortelyou cannot get over his discomfiture resulting from the President's reiteration of his election-night statement. That announcement from the White House worked great havoc with the deep-laid plans of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in the opinion of many the timeliness of that announcement will destroy whatever chance there may have been for nominating Mr. Cortelyou at the convention. Those who know Mr. Cortelyou know that he works underground and he works without noise. But in spite of that fact the President discovered his plan, forced him into the open and thereby lessened his chances of success.

Mr. Cortelyou, though a member of the Cabinet, has never looked with favor on the Presidential boom of the Secretary of War, who in point of official rank is below the Secretary of the Treasury. Entertaining, as he did and does, the idea that he is marked by fate to occupy the Presidential chair, Mr. Cortelyou has long felt that the President, instead of favoring Mr. Taft, should give his moral support to the Secretary of the Treasury, especially as the latter hails from the President's own state. On that point Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cortelyou have never been able to agree and, because of their disagreement, there has been more or less of a coolness in the Cabinet.

When Mr. Cortelyou found that he could not count on Mr. Roosevelt's support—not even his moral support—he sized up the situation and decided to go ahead irrespective of the wishes and preferences of his chief. In the last campaign Mr. Cortelyou had been chairman of the Republican committee and manager of the fight for Mr. Roosevelt. He had come in contact with Republican leaders from every state, and many of them he came to know intimately. In that campaign he had as his right-hand man Frank H. Hitchcock, now First Assistant Postmaster-General. Closely associated with him was John G. Capers, now Commissioner of Internal Revenue. These three got together to engineer the Cortelyou boom, and they were making magnificent progress when the President intervened and upset the machinery.

Scheme to Organize Stampede.

Mr. Cortelyou had no intention of publicly announcing himself a candidate, but was content to let his friends talk of him and quietly work up sentiment in his behalf. Mr. Hitchcock was business manager of the campaign and Mr. Capers was press agent. Mr. Hitchcock found it necessary frequently to inspect postoffices in the South and West, and on these inspection trips he conferred with the Republican leaders who were known to be friendly to Mr. Cortelyou. He also took occasion to discuss politics with Postmasters, for in the South Postmasters are always active politicians, and in the smaller towns the Postmasters are leaders of the Republican party. But Mr. Hitchcock did not instruct the postmasters to shout for Mr. Cortelyou, to build up Cortelyou machines and to arrange to send Cortelyou delegates to the convention. Oh, no. That was not the game. The Postmasters and the bigger Republicans friendly to Mr. Cortelyou were to shout for Mr. Roosevelt and undertake to send instructed Roosevelt delegates to the convention, but it was understood that at the proper time it would become known that Mr. Roosevelt would not accept the nomination, and then the delegates instructed for Mr. Roosevelt were to swing to Mr. Cortelyou and stampede the convention.

While this was going on in the South, the active Mr. Capers was adroitly cod[illegible] men and [illegible] them in a friendly way that Mr. Roosevelt, as a matter of fact, did not favor the nomination of Mr. Taft, but really wanted to see Mr. Cortelyou nominated. He tried to break down the well-established idea that Mr. Taft was the President's first choice, and to some extent he succeeded. That is, he managed to get a number of stories printed along the lines of his talks.

Death Blow to His Boom.

This was the state of affairs when the President ordered his cabinet officers to prohibit all Government employes from going to the convention as delegates instructed to vote for Mr. Roosevelt. This order went to every cabinet officer, but Mr. Cortelyou did not spread the news among his bureau chiefs as rapidly as he might have done, and Mr. Capers promptly rushed out onto newspaper row and stood sponser for stories emphatically denying the statement that the President was undertaking to prevent office-holders from going to the convention instructed for him. For his pernicious activity Mr. Capers has since been called to time, and has lost standing in newspaper circles as a man of dependability.

Mr. Cortelyou, Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Capers wanted the President to remain silent on the subject of his renomination until the convention assembled, or until a very short time before it convened, so that they could adroitly work the delegates from the South and West by convincing them that Mr. Cortelyou was Mr. Roosevelt's first choice. Could this have been done, the Taft men might have been unable to head off the stampede, and Mr. Cortelyou might have landed the nomination. But the President became aware of Mr. Cortelyou's plan; he learned of the combination and its methods; got all the details of the campaign, and after calling down Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Capers, made his announcement, which was fatal to the Cortelyou boom.

Forced to Deny Candidacy.

In order to square himself with the President after his machinations had been discovered, Mr. Cortelyou felt compelled to publish a letter denying that he was a candidate and repudiating all that had been done on his behalf. He was forced into the open and fresh air was not healthy to his boom.

After his long experience as Secretary to two Presidents, as chairman of the Republican National Committee, and after serving as head of three different Government departments, Mr. Cortelyou should have known better than to undertake to prostitute his public office to promote his personal ambition, and he should have known better in the recent financial crisis than to have favored New York and his Wall street friends at the expense of the rest of the country. Wall street is not in a position to deliver the nomination and the public is not in a mood to elevate a man who jockeys with his public trust. As a popular idol and apostle of all that is clean in politics, Mr. Cortelyou has turned out to be a great disappointment.

Irish Leader Sent to Prison.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—Laurence Ginnell, member of Parliament for Northwest Meath, who has been prominent in the cattle driving campaign, was sentenced today to six months' imprisonment for contempt of court in connection with comments in a recent speech upon the cattle driving trials.

THROWS STATE ON OWN RESOURCES

Roosevelt Will Recall Federal Troops.

CONSTERNATION IN GOLDFIELD

Governor Orders Sheriff to Maintain Peace.

THREAT OF MARTIAL LAW

President Says Troops Can't Do the State's Police Work Indefinitely. Mines May Close or Be Crowded With the Strikebreakers.

GOLDFIELD, Dec. 20.—News of the President's order removing the Federal troops from Goldfield on December 30 has caused a sensation among the mineowners and the residents of the city generally. The news was received at noon today and during the afternoon conferences were held between Captain Cox, the representative of Governor Sparks in Goldfield, and Colonel Reynolds, commanding the troops here, and between the mineowners and members of the President's commission.

President Mackinnon and other officials of the Miners' Union said tonight that the possibility of disorder or violence of any sort will be no greater after the removal of the troops than now, and that they shall use every endeavor to maintain peace and quiet.

O. N. Hilton, sent here by President Moyer, of the Western Federation, to assist in effecting a compromise for the Western Federation of Miners with the Mineowners' Association, if possible, after a conference with Mr. Mackinnon said that he was assured that no violence would be attempted. He said also that the position of the miners of the Western Federation is unchanged.

Orders Sheriff to Keep Peace.

Captain Cox said that the Governor will at once issue instructions to Sheriff Ingalls of this county to the effect that he shall expect the Sheriff to adopt vigorous measures to secure the safety and peace of every resident of Esmeralda County, and that he will be prepared at the first sign of trouble to declare martial law.

"If violence is attempted immediately upon the removal of the troops," said Captain Cox, "then the troops will be stopped en route to San Francisco and brought back here. Or they may be brought back to Goldfield from San Francisco or Monterey on very short notice. The order of withdrawal does not mean that Goldfield is to be entirely without the possibility of aid from the Federal troops in case of serious trouble."

The officers of Esmeralda County visited the labor commission and signed a statement to the effect that it will be to the best interests of the people of Goldfield to have the Federal troops remain in Goldfield for an indefinite time. The Sheriff was one of the signers.

Operators Consider Policy.

The civic bodies of Goldfield are holding sessions and strong statements will be forwarded to the President within the coming few hours regarding the wisdom of withdrawing the troops. The Mineowners' Association is holding an executive session and will issue a statement later setting forth the position of the mine operators. At this meeting two extreme measures will be discussed and probably one of them will be decided on definitely. One involves the closing of all the mines indefinitely, the other the bringing in of a large number of strikebreakers to be on the ground by the time the troops leave. President Dowlen, before the meeting, said that he favored closing the mines.

"The mine operators will at once organize for protection," he said. "We have now here 150 men to whom we are morally bound to give protection and we have ourselves and our property. We shall take every precautionary measure possible and shall lose no time in doing so. We fear personal violence and riot when the protection of the troops is withdrawn."

Hundreds of Deputies.

Constable Inman, who now has a large force of deputies, many of whom are in the employ of the Mineowners' Association as guards, states that he will at once make out several hundred blank commissions and that he will increase his force greatly and as fast as reliable men can be secured for deputies. The Sheriff declares that he sees no cause for alarm in the order for the removal of the troops and that he shall use his best endeavor to preserve peace.

Notwithstanding all these assurances, the people of Goldfield are tonight greatly apprehensive that trouble will come when the troops shall have departed, and great pressure will be brought to bear upon the President to countermand his order insofar as at least a portion of the Federal troops now here is concerned.

Mineowners Will Stand Firm.

A statement issued by the Mineowners' Association after the session of the executive committee says that the absence of troops from Goldfield will in no way affect the position taken by the association, and concludes:

If we are unlawfully interfered with, it is the duty of the State of Nevada to give us protection, and, if the state is unable to do so, then it is the duty of the United States. We will employ guards and discharge as far as possible the duties that really belong to the state and Nation. If we fail and our property is destroyed and the lives of

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THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

NEWS NOTE—"POLICEMAN GITTINGS, KILLED BY BRADLEY, LEFT A WIFE AND THREE SMALL CHILDREN PRACTICALLY DESTITUTE.