

## JURY IS SECURED TO TRY HALL CASE

### Only Two Defendants to Be Heard.

### OTHERS PROMISED IMMUNITY?

### Only Ex-United States Attorney and Edwin Mays at Bar.

### NO EXPLANATION GIVEN

### Prosecutor Heney's Action in Not Proceeding Against Stelwer and Associates Gives Color to Rumor of a Confession.

#### JURORS WHO WILL TRY THE HALL CASE.

Alfred Freerksen, farmer, Lebanon, Linn County.  
William Fuqua, farmer, Clackamas County.  
Charles J. Sunderland, fruitgrower, Portland, Multnomah County.  
H. W. Fry, farmer, Albany, Linn County.  
Samuel W. Miles, farmer, Rickreall, Polk County.  
Ed Taylor, farmer, Sheridan, Yamhill County.  
Frank Lines, farmer, Albany, Linn County.  
Otto Nelson, streetcar conductor, Portland, Multnomah County.  
M. S. Barnes, farmer, Beaverton, Washington County.  
Frank VanWassenhove, farmer, Champoug, Marion County.  
Eli Hamer, farmer, Crabtree, Linn County.  
Henry Freerksen, retired farmer, Shedd, Linn County.

Twelve jurors, satisfactory alike to the government and to the defense, were selected yesterday to determine the guilt or innocence of John H. Hall, ex-United States Attorney for Oregon, and Edwin Mays, who are jointly charged with illegally fencing public lands in Eastern Oregon. The first juror, Alfred Freerksen, a farmer, of Lebanon, Linn County, was accepted at 11 o'clock and the jury was completed at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the acceptance of Henry Freerksen, a farmer, of Shedd, Linn County, and a brother of the first man selected. Both sides had exhausted their three peremptory challenges before the name of Henry Freerksen was reached, but he was subjected to a thorough questioning by Special Prosecutor Heney before being accepted.

#### CONTESTS TODAY'S PAPER

The weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 45 degrees; minimum, 34. TODAY'S—Occasional rain; southerly winds.

Foreign. Japanese Cabinet crisis not caused by emigration question. Page 3. Stoesel trial shows forts could not get ammunition. Page 4.

National. House considers seven law against bribery of Senators and Representatives. Page 1. Senator Bacon proposes new currency bill. Page 2. Rejection of Schuebel by Senate practically assured. Page 1. Cortelyou denies he has resigned, but offer of Trust presidency is confirmed. Page 3. President Penna entertains officers of fleet. Page 2.

Politics. Breaker and Dick held up Ohio appointments to spite Roosevelt. Page 5. Dealings in Kentucky Senatorial fight continue. Page 2. New Senators in Maryland. Page 5. Woolgrowers hear anti-Roosevelt speech from Carter and turn down Warren. Page 4.

Domestic. Evidence of Thaw's insanity accumulating. Page 1. Nevada Legislature will petition for retention of troops. Page 4. All bodies recovered at Boyertown, but many cannot be identified. Page 3. Dr. Reuschamp murdered by Thomas brothers in Oklahoma vendetta. Page 3. Another New York banker indicted. Page 3.

Sport. Smithson to run burlesque racket with Hillman. Page 13.

Pacific Coast. Parade of 10,000 unemployed men to be held in Seattle. Page 6. Shingleweavers strike when they learn of reduced wages. Page 5. Bellingham girl found in hospital after spending night with young man. Page 3.

Commercial and Marine. Demand for spot hops and contracts. Page 12. Wheat declines at Chicago on large sales. Page 15. Profit-taking sales in stock market. Page 15. Only one bid is made on the specifications for the Humboldt. Page 4.

Portland and Vicinity. Jury secured to try Hall land-fraud case. Page 1. City Attorney says city's rights on Bull Run River are well protected. Page 10. Hardware dealers meet here in convention January 27. Page 14. Homeravenport lectures at White Temple. Page 11. State Horticultural Society concludes program. Page 10. Chauffeurs will be required to take examinations. Page 10. Mrs. Frank Kubik, in suit for divorce, alleges husband threw hot potatoes at her. Page 14.

Both Sides Hold Fire.

In the examination of the jurors as to their qualifications Mr. Heney, for the government, and County Judge Daniel R. Webster, for the defendants, were exceedingly careful not to disclose the slightest inkling as to the line of either the prosecution or the defense. Judge Webster made a special effort to impress on each juror that a difference existed between the charges on which Hall and Mays had been indicted and those under which the former land-fraud cases had been tried. He was also careful to ascertain whether any of the jurors, their relatives or their neighbors, during the last three years, had served on either a Federal grand jury or a Federal trial jury; if they had ever been in the stock business or had resided in Eastern Oregon; if they had discussed the pending trials with their neighbors or anybody else, or had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants.

Mr. Heney, for the government, confined his examination to the jurors entirely to finding out if they had ever been engaged in the stock business, and whether or not either they, or members of their families, had ever dined on public land, or were in any way associated with the men and interests who have been identified with the land frauds in this state. In his examination of the prospective jurors, Heney was fortified with a complete history of each juror, his different places of residence, his business, his relatives, his social and political affiliations. Although the list of jurors was drawn only a week ago, T. B. Neuhansen, Special Inspector to the Interior De-

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### Conclusion From Row in Delegation.

### IN HUMOR TO TURN MEN DOWN

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### RAISES ISSUES OF FACT

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### OREGONIAN, NEWS BUREAU, Wash-

ington, Jan. 15.—Careful study and analysis of the situation here justifies the prediction that the Senate will reject the nomination of Christian Schuebel. This prediction is not authorized by any member of the Oregon delegation, and may be condemned by Senator Bourne, but feeling runs high in the Oregon delegation, and matters have reached a point where no other outcome seems possible.

Senator Fulton and Representatives Hawley and Ellis refused to support Mr. Schuebel, because they believed him not qualified to fill the office of District Attorney. Evidence is accumulating, sustaining them in their judgment, and their position is further strengthened by the conduct of Schuebel since his nomination was sent to the Senate.

### Had Promise in Advance.

Moreover, it is believed that Mr. Bourne had the promise of Mr. Schuebel's appointment before the recommendations of the opposing candidates were placed in the hands of the President, which, if substantiated, will not strengthen the junior Senator when he engages in a final contest with his colleagues in the Senate.

It was demonstrated yesterday that the Senate is not averse to rejecting nominations for due cause, and from all appearances there is a stronger case against Mr. Schuebel than was made out against the four unfortunate Ohio postmasters.

### Adds Fuel to Flames.

Mr. Schuebel's chances of confirmation were not enhanced by a statement issued by Mr. Bourne today, in which he attempts to dispel the idea prevalent among his colleagues that he broke his agreement with them in recommending Mr. Schuebel after a majority had agreed to recommend George G. Bingham. This statement only adds fuel to the flames. Moreover, it called forth an emphatic contradiction from Mr. Fulton and the two House members.

There is a feeling that Mr. Bourne subscribed to the patronage agreement as long as it profited him, and then ignored it when it would no longer serve his purpose.

When the delegation met December 14 to frame a policy for disposing of Federal patronage, it was universally agreed that in selecting general offices such as District Attorney, Collectors of Customs, etc., the delegation "should act by its majority." Mr. Bourne says that on that occasion he specifically declined to be bound by that agreement so far as the District Attorneyship was concerned. Mr.

## CRAZY ACTIONS OF HARRY THAW

### Host of Witnesses Says He Is Insane.

### GORONER'S JURORS TESTIFY

### Ten of Them Say He Was Irrational After Killing.

### BUTLER TELLS HIS WHIMS

### Littleton Offering Ample Evidence to Land Him in Matteawan Asylum, Then Would Fight to Get Him Out.

### NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Adhering

strictly to their promise to interpose no other defense than that of insanity in behalf of their client, the attorneys representing Harry K. Thaw at his trial today continued the examination of witnesses, who swore that young Thaw at various times in his life appeared to them irrational and mentally unsound. Practically all of the testimony was entirely new to the case, and had to do with acts down to the day of the tragedy itself. Then came the declaration of the ten men who sat on the coroner's jury during the inquiry into Stanford White's death, all of whom declared that the defendant day following the shooting acted irrationally. His manner and appearance were such as to cause the inquest jury to discuss his state of mind after their formal verdict had been rendered.

In the day's testimony there was more delving into the history of the Thaw family, Alfred Lee Thaw, of Richmond, Va., a third cousin of the defendant, taking the stand and telling of the last of insanity which had caused his father and brother to die in state asylums.

### Eccentricity of Thaw.

Some of Thaw's alleged eccentricities, revealed for the first time, were related today by Christopher Baggan, steward of the New York White Club; by Miss Matilda Stein, a telephone operator, and by August Weber, a former butler in the Thaw household.

Thaw spent a portion of the afternoon of June 25, 1906, at the White Club and at that time—a few hours before the tragedy—was pictured by the steward as being highly nervous and frequently exclaiming: "This is awful." He asked the steward to have a valuable package put into the safe. After the shooting, the package was opened and found to contain three cigarettes wrapped in tinfoil.

District Attorney Jerome in cross-examining the club steward brought out the fact that Thaw played bridge there with many prominent men. The witness declared he was not supposed to know what Mr. Thaw, Mr. Gates, Mr. Schwab and others played for, but he was sure nothing but mineral water was ever served at the tables.

The telephone operator told of Thaw's putting in 75 calls one morning at the Grand Hotel and then forgetting all about them.

The butler told many details of Thaw's

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## JUST A PLAIN CASE OF BIG HEAD



## PROVIDING LAWS AGAINST BRIBERY

### Parties Getting Together in House.

### HARD ROW FOR EMBEZZLERS

### Severe Penalties for Those With Itching Palms.

### COMMITTEE GIVES GROUND

### Randell Would Cut Off Passes and Franks From Senators and Congressmen and Forbid Them to Serve the Corporations.

### WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—So

persistent have been the efforts made in the House of Representatives to amend the bill codifying the penal laws of the United States that the committee on the revision of the laws today consented to let down the bars, and as a result the measure was changed in some important particulars.

The pacific attitude of the committee in this regard served to modify the opposition to the measure, and in consequence the proceedings today were devoid of the heated arguments which have characterized the previous debates. When the House adjourned there were pending a number of other important amendments, which seemed to meet with no particular opposition by the committee, but which were passed over until tomorrow.

The portions of the bill which attracted the most attention were those covering the giving and accepting of bribes by Senators and Representatives, and the sale of endorsements or support for appointive public offices. It is to the amendments touching these questions that the House tomorrow will devote itself upon resuming consideration of the bill.

### Embezzling of Public Funds.

Perkins (N. Y.), a Republican, sought to have the committee elucidate section 90, embracing the embezzlement of public funds in the hands of the United States Treasurers. This was the first criticism from a Republican, and Perkins remarked that, if no amendments were to be permitted, at least explanations were in order.

Chairman Moon and others of the committee declared that the section amply safeguarded public officers in cases of default, where it was clear that they themselves were innocent of wrongdoing. The committee again advised members having amendments to introduce separate bills covering their objections, which only served to elicit further attacks by Democrats. In these they were led by Cockeran (N. Y.), who reiterated the contention that the changes should be made in the bill itself, and not through currency measures.

### Democrats Gain One Concession.

An amendment by Cockeran to make the statute applicable only when Treasurers or Assistant Treasurers "willfully or negligently fail to use the care and diligence entrusted to their care was lost.

The Democrats waged an unsuccessful fight against a committee amendment which modified the statute prohibiting collecting and disbursing officers from trading in public property, so as to make the penalty not more than \$200 instead of the specific amount.

An amendment by De Armond of Missouri, to add imprisonment for not more than ten years to the penalty was defeated. He then changed it to make the imprisonment not more than one year. Amid loud Democratic applause the amendment was accepted by the committee and was incorporated into the bill.

### First Ray of Light.

"The first ray of light," remarked Cockeran, at which there was more Democratic applause.

Party lines were obliterated on an amendment to section 17 by Crum-packer, Republican, Indiana, limiting the punishment to any officer issuing certificates containing any "material" statement which he knows to be false. Supporters of the amendment were found on both sides of the Chamber, but it was rejected.

### Bribery of Congressmen.

Amendments to section 512, relating to the solicitation of bribes by Senators, came thick and fast. Randell of Texas offered two, the first making it an offense for any public service corporation to give to any Senator or member or judge of the United States Court any free transportation or any frank or free privilege, money or anything of value, making it a high misdemeanor for such persons to receive the same under penalty of a fine of \$1000 or imprisonment for one year or both; and the second making it a high misdemeanor for any Senator or member or member-elect to hold any employment or receive any pay as an officer, representative or attorney of any bank or public service corporation and providing a fine of not more than \$5000 or imprisonment of not less than one year and ineffectibility to hold any public office.

De Armond succeeded in adding to the section a clause applying the penalty to any Senator or member when the bribe is given to any person "with the consent, connivance or concurrence of such Sen-

### Butler Tells of Crazy Tricks.

After the coroner's jury, 10 of them altogether, had been disposed of, Mr. Littleton called August Weber, who served as a butler in the Thaw house, in Lafayette Square, Washington, from January to May, 1903. The witness said he

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