

DEMANDS ACTION

Roosevelt Will Have Anti-Trust Law

OR CALL EXTRA SESSION

Rockefeller Tells Senators: "It Must Be Stopped."

"OUR COUNSEL WILL SEE YOU."

When "Our Counsel" Appeared in Washington, He Was Given Cold Reception—Efforts of Standard Oil Company to Defeat Bills.

If satisfactory laws against trusts are not passed at this time, President Roosevelt will call an extra session on March 5. He has made this positive announcement. His determination is increased by efforts of John D. Rockefeller to defeat any such legislation. Rockefeller telegraphed to at least six Senators, saying: "We are opposed to any anti-trust legislation. Our counsel, Mr. [Name], will see you. It must be stopped." When the counsel called on the Senators he got a cold reception, and left in a hurry. The Standard Oil Company has been particularly busy in opposing the publicity features of anti-trust legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—It can be stated on authority that, unless the anti-trust legislation is at least reasonably satisfactory to the Administration, as enacted by the present Congress, President Roosevelt on the 6th of March will call an extraordinary session of the 58th Congress. The President himself has told members of Congress of his desires and of his determination in this regard. It is understood that the announcement was direct and unqualified. It is further stated that the determination of the President was reached only after careful consideration of the strenuous efforts being made to defeat any anti-trust legislation by Congress. These efforts have covered a wide range. They were characterized today by one prominent Republican leader, to quote him directly, as "the most remarkable which I have ever personally known during my public life."

These efforts culminated during the past 24 hours, it is now declared, in direct appeals from the Standard Oil Company, through its president, John D. Rockefeller, to members of the Senate not to enact any anti-trust legislation at this time. No less than six United States Senators have received telegrams signed "John D. Rockefeller," urging that no anti-trust legislation be enacted. It has not been possible to obtain a copy of these dispatches, which, it can be said, are practically identical. Substantially they read as follows:

Rockefeller's Majestic "We."
"We are opposed to any anti-trust legislation. Our counsel, Mr. [Name], will see you. It must be stopped."

As stated, these telegrams (and it must be clear that only the substance, and not the exact wording is here given) were signed "John D. Rockefeller." Yesterday morning one of the counsel for the Standard Oil Company arrived in Washington and called immediately on members of the Senate, as indicated in the telegram. He did not remain long. Scarcely had he made known his business when he was informed, a bit curtly, that his presence here was undesirable, and he left with an intimation that he would return to New York.

During the afternoon information concerning the receipt of the message leaked out and became the subject of some quick cloakroom discussion at the Senate. The news also reached the House, some of the prominent Representatives learning the gist of the dispatches. Then it became known that this was not the first time the Standard Oil Company, through its attorneys, had endeavored to influence legislation in Congress at this session. The attorneys for the company, it is said, had opposed vigorously the enactment of the measures submitted by Attorney-General Knox to the subcommittee of the House judiciary committee.

Opposed to Publicity.
Subsequently, when what is known as the Littlefield bill was reported to the House, it can be stated on the best of authority that the Standard Oil Company's counsel began to devote its efforts particularly to the Nelson amendment to section 6 of the Department of Commerce bill. The amendment, which contains practically the publicity features of the Knox anti-trust bill, they did not want incorporated in the measure, and, it is stated, used their utmost efforts to prevent its favorable consideration. They were unsuccessful, as the bill with that legislation was agreed upon unanimously today by the conferees of the two branches of Congress. The action of the conferees was received with satisfaction. It is understood by the officials of the Administration, as it is regarded as a long and essential step toward the kind of anti-trust legislation that both the President and Attorney-General Knox believe will be effective. It is that legislation to which the Standard Oil Company so vigorously objects and which it hoped might be headed off or emasculated through the appeals made to Senators before it reached the stage of actual passage.

It is said by authority that the Administration hopes that the Elkins rebate bill, which was passed by the Senate this week, will be passed also by the House. While this measure, too, is opposed by those who are in favor of no trust legislation, the special opposition to it does not come from the Standard Oil Company because, it is explained, that corporation has grown beyond any effects the enforcement of such legislation might have upon it. The President, it is understood, regards the Elkins bill as essential to a rounding out of the Administration's plan for anti-trust legislation and it is beloved by those in close touch with him and with the conditions in Congress that it yet may be enacted into law.

Read Telegram in Senate.
Tonight the efforts being made to defeat or emasculate pending anti-trust legislation formed the subject of some animated conference. Indeed, the subject is likely to be developed in some detail in Congress. One of the recipients of the telegram signed by John D. Rockefeller said:

"No such formidable weapon ever has been put into the hands of one man by another in an executive contest as was put in my hands by the sender of that telegram. If necessary, I will rise in my place in the Senate and read it. Then we will see whether any votes are to be recorded against the legislation at which these efforts are being directed."

Standard Oil Men Silent.
NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—An attempt was made tonight to see J. D. Rockefeller and other officers and directors of the Standard Oil Company, but they could not be reached. John A. Archbold, through a messenger, when told of the dispatch, said he had not seen Mr. Rockefeller, and knew nothing of such a report.

Why It Raised Rates.
ERIE SAYS COST OF EVERYTHING HAS RISEN, AND EXPENSES GROW.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Erie Railroad has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission an answer giving its reasons for advanced freight rates on grain, dressed meats and other commodities. The increased rates in the main, the answer alleges, are a restoration of standard rates in force for many years, except during short periods, when they have been temporarily reduced on account of conditions similar to those which led to the reductions made prior to the recent changes.

The road cites the increased cost of labor, materials and prices of commodities. The answer says that the Erie, like other railroad companies, has been required to expend very large sums, aggregating many millions of dollars, in improvements which have not materially added to the earning capacity of the property. The permanent improvements contemplated during the next few years, amount to more than \$17,000,000, dependent largely on its ability to maintain reasonable rates.

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Two Killed in Collision.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—In a head-on collision between a passenger and an extra freight train on the Vandallia, two miles west of Terre Haute tonight, two men were killed, two were probably fatally injured and a dozen passengers more or less injured. The killed were Engineer Kullen and Fireman Aldous, both of the passenger train.

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EX-TAMMANY LEADER AND PROMINENT SHIPBUILDER VISITS PORTLAND



LEWIS NIXON.

MERCHANT MARINE

Means More Than Warships, Says Lewis Nixon.

PURPOSE OF THE LATEST TRUST

Young Magnate Says the New Construction Is Designed to Build Ships of Peace, Rather Than Armored Cruisers.

Lewis Nixon, head of the recently organized shipbuilding trust, and one of the youngest magnates in the United States, reached Portland yesterday. Mr. Nixon came to the Pacific Coast to look into the liabilities of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, and has stopped off in Portland on his way home. Among other things, Mr. Nixon has been a Tammany Hall leader in New York, but he is sorry for that now.

"I am out of politics," he said last night. "If Mr. Croker wants to return to this country and run Tammany Hall, he is welcome to the job. And I might add that it is a job that will require all Mr. Croker's skill."

Mr. Nixon was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1882, and was transferred from the line to the Construction Corps. He helped to build the Indiana, the Massachusetts, the Oregon and the New York, and then he left the service. He was for a long time the naval representative at Cramp's shipyard, in Philadelphia, and later he established a plant of his own at Elizabethport, N. J. There he has been building torpedo-boat destroyers for the past five years.

"This shipbuilding trust," he said last night, "is not wholly designed to build warships. On the contrary, what we want to do is to aid in the upbuilding of the American merchant marine. But if warships have to be built, we will go into the building yards of all other countries. We practically control the American plants and if a foreigner wants any sort of a ship he has got to come and see us."

"But we would rather build one merchant vessel than a dozen warships. The time for war is over. International troubles are being passed up to The Hague tribunal with a speed that practically puts the manufacturer of the battleships out of business."

Mr. Nixon expressed himself freely in regard to the action being taken by Congress, which, he says, keeps the flag of the United States off the high seas, and added:

"We simply have no merchant marine today. Congress is willing to appropriate almost any amount for fighting ships, but she won't put a cent for merchant vessels. The latter are built almost wholly by private enterprise."

Some time ago Mr. Nixon could have been a member of Congress if he had cared to be. When he resigned his place in the Navy he was given a prominent position in the great New York political organization. He might have succeeded

Lemuel Ely Quigg from the Fourteenth District in the lower house, and so shut off a whole lot of submarine boat scandal. "False impressions are likely to arise from the latter investigation," said Mr. Nixon. "Lobbyists act independently at Washington, and sometimes they implicate honest men in their schemes. The public should not take short judgment. Personally I believe that the men who are back of the Holland boats can afford to pay the expense of a lobby. Until they are tried in action, no man can tell whether the boats are good or bad."

Mr. Nixon is of the opinion if we must have more battleships that they should be of the Oregon type.

"Three Oregons can be built at the cost of the new Connecticut," he said. "And what three Oregons would do to the Connecticut would be plenty."

Mr. Nixon would not discuss the purpose of his shipbuilding trust, except to say that he would rather build merchant vessels than battleships. As a practical naval constructor he has already won enviable fame. When only 23 years old he was intrusted by the Chief Constructor of the Naval Department with the work of designing the Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, and completed his labors in 86 days. After resigning from the Navy, he accepted the position of superintendent constructor at the great Cramp shipyard, where he was connected with the building of the American liners St. Louis and St. Paul, and the United States cruisers New York, Columbia, the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, and numerous lesser vessels. He resigned from this position in 1894, though he is still retained in a consulting capacity.

In 1885 he acquired the Crescent shipbuilding yard, and has since built 22 vessels on his own account, among them being the United States men-of-war Annapolis, Vixen, O'Brien, Nicholson, Florida and Chattanooga. Here was built the submarine torpedo-boat Holland and numerous vessels of all types for American waters, and for the rivers of Mexico, United States of Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil.

INDORSED BY ROOSEVELT

Police Captain Answers Jerome's Attack by Producing Letter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Police Captain Schmittberger, who recently passed an examination for promotion to an inspectorship and who has been denounced by District Attorney Jerome as unfit to hold office in consequence of the revelations made during the Lexow investigation, made public the following letter tonight:

"White House, Washington, Dec. 31, 1902. My Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 25th inst., the President directs me to say that he will be delighted to have you refer to him for your entire service during the period he was a member of the Police Commission of New York. Very truly yours, GEORGE B. CORTELYOU."

Twenty-second Precinct, New York.

Former City Editor New York Sun.
CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—H. R. Woodbridge, a well-known newspaper man, is dead at St. Paul, Minn., of consumption. He was formerly city editor of the Chicago Times, city editor of the New York Sun and telegraph editor of the Omaha Bee. Mr. Woodbridge was 40 years old and a native of Vermont. He was a son of the late United States Senator Woodbridge, of that state, and was a graduate of Dartmouth College. Mr. Woodbridge was unmarried, but several members of the family reside in Vermont.

NO OPPOSING VOTE

House Passes Littlefield Anti-Trust Bill.

AMENDMENTS VOTED DOWN

Democrats Try to Put Teeth in Bill, but Get Republican Support on Only One Occasion—Bill Now Goes to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—By unanimous vote, 245 to 0, the House today passed the anti-trust bill. The closing chapter was devoid of excitement. For three hours the Democrats offered a series of amendments designed to place "teeth" in the bill, but they were either ruled out of order or voted down by a strict party vote.

On only one vote were the political ranks broken. It was on an amendment offered by Thomas (Rep. Ia.) to make the filing of returns incumbent upon all corporations mandatorily. On that amendment seven Republicans voted with the Democrats.

The bill as passed requires corporations "hereafter organized" to file returns covering their articles of incorporation, financial composition, condition, etc., with the Interstate Commerce Commission on penalty of being restrained from engaging in interstate commerce; prescribes penalties for false returns, etc. The commission is given authority in its discretion to call for similar returns from existing corporations doing an interstate business.

The commission is given power to compel the answer to questions and a fine of not to exceed \$500 is imposed for failure to obey the commission in this respect.

Rebates by carriers is made punishable with a fine of not less than \$500 and corporations violating the provisions of this section are forbidden the use of the instrumentalities of interstate commerce. Carriers are prohibited from knowingly transporting articles produced, manufactured or sold in violation of the Sherman act. In cases of prosecution, no person is to be excused from testifying on the ground that such testimony would tend to incriminate him, but for such testimony the witnesses are not to be prosecuted. The Circuit Courts are given jurisdiction in cases of violation and it is made the duty of District Attorneys to institute proceedings to prevent violations and individuals damaged by violations are given authority to sue.

In the absence of Speaker Henderson, who is ill, Lacey (Ia.) today presided. The Senate amendments to the Army appropriation bill were concurred in and the bill was read to conference. Hull (Ia.), Capron (R. La.) and Hay (Va.) were appointed conferees.

General debate on the anti-trust bill having closed yesterday, the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. Mr. Littlefield offered an amendment to section 1, which was adopted, providing that suits for failure to make returns

under the bill could be brought wherever the defaulting corporation has a place of business.

De Armond (Mo.) offered the minority amendment to this section, providing that all corporations with a capital of \$100,000 or more doing an interstate business should make annual returns. Voted down, 70 to 96.

The roll was called upon the demand of members on both sides of the House and not a single vote was recorded against the bill. It was declared passed by a unanimous vote, 245 to 0. Immediately afterward, at 3:25 P. M., the House adjourned until tomorrow.

TRYING TO AGREE ON STATEHOOD.

Republican Opponents of Omnibus Bill Meet With Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The leading Republican members of the Senate who oppose the omnibus statehood bill were in conference for quite a time today in an effort to devise a plan for bringing the present debate to a close by suggesting a compromise measure which can be passed. They did not change their plan for a double conclusion, providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state and of Arizona and New Mexico as another, but they talked especially of the time and method of bringing the subject before the Senate.

In the matter of method, they have decided that the new bill shall be submitted first to the committee on territories, and on the matter of time they consumed they decided the question should be sprung next week, but did not set any definite day.

The one difficulty of the doubt of securing the adherence of all the Republican Senators. There is a desire to have the Republicans united and there is still some doubt as to whether all can be brought over, the object of the opponents of the omnibus bill being the admission of New Mexico and Arizona even as one state. Senator Quay also finds difficulty in accepting the proposition, which is not entirely acceptable to his Democratic followers in the fight. The Democrats generally declare that they will not agree to consolidation, and some of them say that, rather than submit, they will let the bill fall altogether.

BLESSINGS ON JOHN HAY.

Sultan of Morocco Piles Them On in Promising an Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In quaint, florid, rhetorical style the State Department has been notified that the Sultan of Morocco has decided to make a government exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition and has set apart the sum of \$100,000 for that purpose. The notice came to the department with the following preface:

"Thanks (or praise) be to Allah (God) only, to the venerable, highly honored, the wise in whose reliance is placed John Hay, Vizier of Foreign Affairs (Secretary of State) of the exalted American Government" etc.

The note is signed "Mohammed Ben El Arabee El Aza" (may the smile of Allah be upon him).

Dinner by Payne to the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Postmaster-General and Mrs. Payne entertained President and Mrs. Roosevelt at dinner tonight. Covers were laid for 35. The guests included Secretary of State Hay, Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Shaw, Attorney-General and Mr. Knox, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson; Senator Frye and Mrs. O. H. Platt, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Senator and Mrs. Hamann, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator Keen and Miss Keen, Senator Spooner, Mrs. Garrett A. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, Commander and Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Stanley Matthews and Miss Hitchcock.

Changes Among Forestry Officials.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Gilbert Roth, of New York, has resigned as Chief of Forestry Division, General Land Office, to return to the Forestry Bureau of the Department of Agriculture. H. H. Jones, of Indiana, the deputy assistant chief, has been selected as chief of the division.

Free Homesteads Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The President today signed the bill providing for free homesteads on public lands in Nevada and bona-fide settlers in the northern half of the Colville Indian reservation in Washington, and reserving the public lands for that purpose.

MAKES WAR ON HAZING.

Superintendent of Naval Academy Makes Example of Persecutors.

ANAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 7.—Midshipman R. H. Pearson, son of the Secretary of State of New Hampshire, who a few weeks ago had his jaw broken during a fist encounter with an upper classman at the Naval Academy, tendered his resignation today to Superintendent Brownson. The fistfight resulted from an attempt to "run" Pearson. He was accused of cowardice when he threatened to report the would-be chawers, and refused to fight an upper classman of his own weight. Superintendent Brownson summoned before him today all the members of the third class and lectured them upon "hazing" and "running." On their refusal to agree to discontinue the practice, he threatened them from all liberty, and today, for the first time in years, the third class and lectured them upon "hazing" and "running." On their refusal to agree to discontinue the practice, he threatened them from all liberty, and today, for the first time in years, the third class and lectured them upon "hazing" and "running." On their refusal to agree to discontinue the practice, he threatened them from all liberty, and today, for the first time in years, the third class and lectured them upon "hazing" and "running."

CARACAS CRIES FOR COAL

City May Be in Darkness for Lack of Gas.

CARACAS, Feb. 7.—A committee composed of two Germans, two Frenchmen, one Englishman, two Dutchmen and two Spaniards, representing the foreign residents of Caracas, has informed Secretary Russell of the American Legation, that next Tuesday the city would be without illuminating gas and as a result great fear is felt for the safety of life and property under such conditions.

In view of the existing situation, the committee requested Mr. Russell to use his good offices, in the name of the foreign communities of this city, with the commanding officers of the blockading warships to secure their permission for the landing at La Guayra of a cargo of coal which is now on board ship at Caracas. It is understood that Mr. Russell has referred the matter to Washington.

Torpedo Fleet to Maneuver.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 7.—Extensive movements of the torpedo, as well as some of the submarine craft of the Navy, will take place off this port during the Spring. For the first time in years, the fleet will engage in individual ship drills, and at the end of that time the fleet maneuvers will begin.

Danger of Coal Famine Over.

READING, Pa., Feb. 7.—The officials of the Reading Railroad announced tonight that they have the coal situation so well in hand that all danger of a further fuel famine for this winter is over.

MITCHELL IS ILL

Oregon Senator Has Serious Setback.

HE WENT OUT TOO SOON

Attended to Business and Overtaxed Strength.

WEAKENED BY CONFINEMENT

Alarmist Rumors Are Untrue, Though Optimist Bulletin of His Physician Have Not Been Verified—Weakness the Trouble.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 7.—Senator Mitchell has not made material progress this week, in fact on Friday he had a serious set-back, but today is again on the road to recovery. On Monday last the Senator left his room and took dinner in the hotel dining-room. He also attempted to look after some of his official business, and apparently overtaxed his strength, for, except for short periods, he has not been out of bed during the remainder of the week. His long confinement in bed has very greatly weakened his condition, and it is slowly indeed that he recovers his strength. For the past week or more he has had practically no more stomach or bowel trouble and suffers none except from confinement.

The Senator's physician has insisted all along that Senator Mitchell was steadily improving and tonight told the Oregonian correspondent that the "Senator would be out some time during the coming week." This is the same statement he made a week ago, and the week preceding. For all that, Senator Mitchell does not appear to be gaining strength as rapidly as was hoped. It is his weakness that is now his greatest ailment, and his insistence upon work appears to retard his progress.

Alarming reports as to Senator Mitchell's condition were in circulation in Portland last night. They were telegraphed to the Oregonian News Bureau, with instructions to telegraph the facts. The answer follows:

"Oregonian News Bureau, Washington, Feb. 7.—Senator Mitchell's physician reiterates his statement telegraphed in previous dispatch tonight. Representative Moody saw Senator Mitchell today. He thinks his condition not at all alarming. The report that he is dying is apparently not justified."

KING GEORGE UNBENDING

Will Not Allow Princess to See Sick Child—Can Never Return.

GENEVA, Feb. 7.—The lawyers of the former Crown Princess of Saxony today received a telegram from the King of Saxony refusing the Princess' request to be allowed to see her sick child under any circumstances.

KING O'KEEFE'S MILLIONS

He Was Sovereign Lord of Yap in Caroline Islands.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 7.—W. H. Partidge, a prominent lawyer of Savannah, left today for Hong Kong and the Caroline Islands to look after the estate of Captain David O'Keefe, long known as King O'Keefe of Yap, on behalf of O'Keefe's heirs. Twenty-five years ago O'Keefe was wrecked on Yap, an island of the Caroline group, and became chief of the natives. He is supposed to have left an estate of about \$200,000. O'Keefe was lost at sea about 15 months ago.

How Signals Should Have Worked.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 7.—A practical illustration of the workings of the signals on the division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey on which the wreck occurred near Westfield recently, was given last night when two special trains were run over the line. The first, representing the wrecked local train, and the second, in which were the jury and officials of the inquiry, representing the Philadelphia express. Signals were displayed and torpedoes exploded in reproduction of the precautions taken on the night of the disaster. The workings of the signals were personally explained to the jury by Vice-President Beeler, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Third Death in Clark Family.

DENVER, Feb. 7.—Mrs. Frank E. Shaw, of Butte, Mont., is dead at St. Luke's Hospital, in this city, from the effects of an operation. Mrs. Shaw was a sister of the late Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., who died at Butte recently. Among the relatives who watched at the bedside of Mrs. Shaw during her illness was W. A. Clark, Jr., the son of Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana.

The remains will be taken to Butte on Sunday next.