

COUP BY PACKERS

Plan to Learn Secrets of Grand Jury

IN CASE OF CONNORS

Immediate Trial Demanded for Armour's Man.

GOVERNMENT READY FOR HIM

But Revelation of Case Against Beef Trust Is Not Necessary to Convict Connors, Say the Officials.

CHICAGO, April 1.—(Special.)—A possible coup by the big packing concerns interested in the Federal investigation of the packing industry lies behind the demand which will be made by Alfred R. Ulrich and John S. Miller, the attorneys, before Judge Kenesaw Landis for an immediate trial for Superintendent T. J. Connors, of Armour & Co., indicted for alleged attempts to influence witnesses. Notice that the attorneys for the packers will ask for a speedy trial was served on District Attorney Morrison when he came from the grand jury room today after adjournment had been taken until Wednesday.

Should Connors secure immediate trial, it is declared by lawyers who have followed the investigation that the Government will take long chances in having some of the secrets of the grand jury room made public in open court. Shields will be the principal witness against Connors. Should he be subjected to a cross-examination by the packers' attorneys, it is likely that the packers can learn the undercurrent of the inquiry.

Need Not Reveal Secrets.

The Government officials, however, declare that Connors can be tried and convicted without the revelation of the jury room secrets. The Federal lawyers say they can present the case against Connors as outlined in the indictment without showing any of the proceedings of the grand jury or even giving a hint of the course the probe has taken to get at the inner workings of the packing business.

"It would be impossible to force the Government to show its hand in this matter," said a Government official after the notice had been served. "It would not be necessary, if this case should go to an immediate trial for the Government to divulge any of the secrets of the grand jury room. The testimony of J. Edward Shields, the witness upon whose testimony Connors was indicted, would be presented before a petit jury with any substantiation the Government may have. This would not necessarily cause the Government to give away any secrets. The Government would be ready to go to trial at any time. We do not wish to cause any man discomfort, and if the Connors case seems reasonable he will perhaps be given the right to an immediate trial. We are now in the March adjournment term of the Criminal Court, and the case could be called immediately."

May Delay Trial Till July.

The attorneys for the packers will urge Connors' constitutional right as a citizen to a trial within a reasonable time. Whether or not the trial will come up immediately or go over until the July term of the court, for which it is now set, will depend on Judge Landis' interpretation of the word reasonable. What reply the Government will make to the petition is not known. As the indictment was returned only a few days ago, it may be argued that trial at this time would be unreasonable from the Government standpoint, or that the great press of business due to the sessions of the special grand jury make it impossible for the District Attorney's office to give proper attention to other matters.

Mr. Ulrich would give out no statement in regard to the matter after the notice was served today. Neither would Mr. Morrison give out a statement to come officially from his office.

When the jurymen went to their homes today they were followed by secret service men. They will be shadowed, it is said, in their home towns until Wednesday, to prevent possible intimidation by outsiders. The adjournment was taken because of election day next Tuesday.

Three witnesses were heard today among these was Miss Katherine Breen, a stenographer for the National Packing Company.

Inquiry Nearly Finished.

The fact that the supply of witnesses was exhausted before noon today is taken as indication that the grand jury will not be busy with the beef inquiry nearly as long as was first anticipated. While nearly 200 subpoenas were issued, summoning men from all parts of the United States to testify as to the business methods of the packers, it is now known that during the past week many of them have been notified that their presence will not be needed. Up to yesterday noon not more than 75 witnesses had appeared before the grand jury.

Owing to the extraordinary precautions taken by the Federal officials to guard the secrets of the jury-room, the full extent of the investigation is largely a matter of conjecture. It is known, however, that most of the evidence gathered has come from employes of the packers in other cities, especially those in charge of branch houses, who are necessarily in close touch with the railroads and have special understanding of freight rates.

Nebraska Anti-Trust Bill.
LINCOLN, Neb., April 1.—The Junkin

ROCKEFELLER IN MINIATURE

No Pardon for Man Who Violated Kansas Anti-Trust Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 1.—Governor Hoch will not grant a pardon to E. J. Smiley, convicted of violating the Kansas anti-trust law while acting as secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association. "Mr. Smiley is a miniature Rockefeller," said Governor Hoch today, in discussing the case. "If his methods were to prevail, the farmers of Kansas would have received only \$20,000,000 for their wheat this year instead of \$20,000,000. I am glad we have a law that will protect the men who raise the wheat."

BIDDERS FOR REFINERY BONDS

Kansas Will Not Sell Until Court Confirms Their Validity.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 1.—The Kansas oil refinery bonds will not be purchased by the State School Commissioner, as has been reported. Bids have been received from Boston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and a number of Western cities, but they were all rejected because of the statement that the bids were conditional upon the bonds standing the test case to be brought in the Supreme Court. The case in court will be decided as soon as possible, and another chance will then be given bidders to get possession of the bonds.

PEARL GOES WITH THE OYSTER

German Court Decides Against Claim of Restaurant Man.

HAMBURG, April 1.—The Supreme Court here today rendered a decision in the case of the pearl, valued at over \$750, found in her mouth by a woman who, accompanied by a male escort, was eating oysters in a restaurant. The woman claimed the pearl and her escort supported her claim, but the proprietor of the restaurant sued to recover the pearl on the ground that shells, like chicken bones, were by tradition left by customers and were a source of profit to the proprietor.

The court declares that the pearl did not belong to the woman who found it nor to the proprietor of the restaurant, but to the man who paid for the oysters. In rendering its decision, the court pointed out that, if the ownership of the pearl were to repose in the restaurant proprietor instead of the person who paid for the oysters, then its ownership might as well be carried back to the oyster dealer who supplied the restaurant proprietor with the oysters and thence to the fisherman who took the pearl oyster from his bed.

Will Seek Gold on Tiburon Island.

EL PASO, Tex., April 1.—Dr. McGehee, of the United States Department of Ethnology, and Thomas Grindell, of Douglas, Ariz., have organized a party to explore Tiburon Island, off the Mexican coast, in the Gulf of California, and search for gold mines. Exploring parties who have heretofore gone on this mission were reported to have been killed by the Seri Indians.

SING A FAREWELL

Portlanders Bid Nineteenth God Speed.

CROWDS THROUGH WHARVES

Third Escorts the Soldiers Through Streets.

ROUSING RECEPTION GIVEN

As the Transport Buford Departs for the Philippines, Troops Take Up the Song, "Goodbye, Little Girl, Goodbye."

Eight hundred strong voices raised in song, the strains of a military band, hundreds of waving handkerchiefs, plaintive little farewells from women who straggled in vain to keep back the sobbing soldiers' faces with eyes that stared hard to keep back the tears, an animated mass of color charged with human emotions—such was the departure of the Nineteenth United States Infantry for the Philippines on the transport Buford at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

As the last line was cast away, as the crowds on the docks burst forth with a cheer and handkerchiefs began to wave, 300 men in khaki, who crowded the fighting-tops and decks of the Buford, followed the cue of the regimental band and began to sing. They sang with strong voices, waving hats and handkerchiefs as they sang:

"Good-bye, little girl, good-bye;
Don't cry, little girl, don't cry."
Unconsciously the crowd on the dock took up the air, and as the great transport swung slowly to starboard fully 200 voices mingled in the song. When the verse came to an end and the soldiers who crowded the Buford were still, rave for calls to friends on shore, the band struck up Sousa's "Stars and Stripes," and the crowd cheered, while the enlisted men answered them, cheer for cheer.

Officers' Deck Thronged.

The officers' deck was crowded with regimental officers and their ladies. The lively children of the regiment ran about the deck waving frantically to acquaintances on shore. The officers of the Nineteenth were less demonstrative than the enlisted men; there was a touch of gravitas in their manner, that unknown something instilled into a soul by discipline,

but they answered the farewells of the crowd with a good will as the ship backed away.

The sides, decks and tops of the Buford were mingled into one mass of brown. Here and there was a sudden gleam as the sun reflected from a gunbarrel or a bayonet scabbard. Here and there was a bit of color, where a soldier had fastened his sweetheart's parting rose to his blouse or to his campaign hat. Here and there was a darker spot, where a blue shirt was mixed in the mass of brown. A hundred yards from shore the Buford looked to be bearing a mass of men rigid at attention, but in reality the men were at their ease, waving hats when they so desired, cheering always. So closely were they packed on the decks that it was rarely one could see the white of the ship itself. As the vessel drifted toward the eastern shore the cheering died away, though the handkerchiefs continued to flash in the sun. Then, after a time, the tug at the Buford's stern had her day, the transport swung gracefully down-stream, the speed became faster, there came a last wisp of song across the water:

"We'll come marching home again—
Good-bye, little girl, good-bye;
Don't cry, little girl, don't cry—"

Some one at the dock proposed three cheers for the Nineteenth. The Nineteenth was too far away to hear the proposal, but they heard the cheers. And they answered them with three more, three that came ringing across the river like a benediction.

Transport Buford Departs.

A black column of smoke emerged from the Buford's stack, gradually spread and drifted toward the horizon. The water rose in huge waves as the great screws began to turn, there came a last ringing cheer, and then—the Nineteenth and the Buford were gone to back up the Stars and Stripes across the seas. But as the crowd began to thin and sober-faced people left for homes, there still came, perhaps in fancy, across the waters, the strain of the song—as on a saphyr from a far country:

"Good-bye, little girl, good-bye—"

The hearts of the crowd went out to the singers of that song. The crowd knew that there were 50 officers aboard the Buford who had their little girls with them; there were 800 men aboard, the majority of whom were leaving their little girls behind. But then—it is the men after all. Sixteen-seventeenth of the regiment are just plain men. Out there under the tropical skies, beneath the unmerciful sun, in jungles of unhealthy verdure, in the frigid hospitals and in the fever camps, on the firing line, perhaps—it will be the men—just plain men who risk the fever and the wounds, who give up the little girls that the United States may hold her own. The transport Buford may carry many an aching heart over Columbia Bar at sunrise this morning, but every aching heart will be ready to bleed as long as there is an officer to give the word. It was the men who sang the song; the men who were cheered.

Arrive From Vancouver.

The first battalion of the Nineteenth arrived from Vancouver on special cars at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The second battalion arrived shortly before 9 o'clock, and the last about 10 o'clock. The Third Infantry, Oregon National Guard, stood at ease on Front street north of Burnside.

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FIND FOR HUNT

Exoneration of Chief Is Complete.

CHARGES ARE DISPROVED

Committee Has Words of Praise Only.

POLICE HIGHLY COMMENDED

Full Text of the Report is Given, Showing the Findings as Signed by Charles T. Beebe and Sig. Sichel.

PLEGEL'S CHARGE—That numerous saloons violate the ordinance that specifies they must close between 1 and 5 A. M., and that Chief Hunt willfully permitted such violations; that the department has been extremely lax regarding the ordinance.

THE INVESTIGATION—Much testimony was given for and against the Chief, before General Beebe and Senator Sichel, committee men.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT—Exonerates Chief Hunt from all blame, and declares that the Police Department is in better condition now than at any previous time. Nothing whatever was found to substantiate any of the charges, but said charges were entirely disproved. Chief Hunt and the department in general receive laudatory praise.

Complete exoneration for Chief of Police Hunt on the charges preferred by Councilman A. F. Flegel, laudatory praise for the department in general and the declaration that the allegations were entirely disproved, are contained in the findings of Committee men Charles F. Beebe and Sig Sichel, filed with Mayor Williams late yesterday afternoon.

The report of the investigating committee, made public after careful consideration of the evidence, is lavish in praise of Chief Hunt and the department of which he is the head, and the committee men declare that not only were Councilman Flegel's charges without foundation, but that Portland's Police Department is in

better condition now than it ever has been.

"We find nothing whatever in any of the testimony or alleged proof offered by Mr. Flegel to substantiate these charges," says the report.

The report states that from testimony adduced, it is apparent that there have been some violations of the 1 o'clock closing ordinance, but cites the small number of patrolmen employed, the large number of saloons to be watched, and believes the administration of the police department from all blame regarding this.

When Councilman Flegel first made his charges General Beebe wrote him, asking him for proof. Mr. Flegel, after some correspondence, agreed to do so. The first hearing was held at Police Headquarters Friday afternoon, March 10, and the second session took place at the same place Saturday, March 12. At both of these sittings the prosecution, directed by Mr. Flegel, introduced its evidence. The defense put in its testimony Wednesday, March 22.

Much testimony was taken at the three sessions of the investigating committee, and it required considerable time to transcribe the notes. After several meetings the committee formulated their report and submitted it to Mayor Williams yesterday.

Report of Committee.

In full, it follows:

"April 1, 1935.

"To the Mayor, Portland, Or.—Sir: The undersigned police committee of the Executive Board has very carefully considered all the testimony offered in the case of charges made by the Hon. A. F. Flegel, Councilman of the City of Portland, alleging that continuous open violations of the ordinance requiring saloons to be closed between the hours of 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock A. M. were being permitted, with knowledge and consent of the Police Department, and now have the honor to respectfully report as follows:

"We find nothing whatever in any of the testimony or alleged proof offered by Mr. Flegel to substantiate these charges, and the committee respectfully recommends that the Chief of Police and the official supervision of the administration of the Police Department be absolutely relieved from any unfavorable criticism or blame under these charges.

"It is entirely apparent to the committee that the Chief of Police has at all times fully appreciated his responsibilities as to the necessity for persistent effort to assure the enforcement of this ordinance, and there is nothing whatever in the testimony adduced to indicate that he has not at all times had this necessity definitely in mind and exercised himself to the utmost to accomplish the enforcement of the law, both in its letter and its spirit.

"It is apparent from testimony adduced that in instances at different times this law has been violated and that it has been possible to effect an entrance into saloons during the prohibited hours. Your committee does not deem this, however, any reflection upon a painstaking, honest and conscientious effort on the part of the police administration to assure compliance with the law.

Small Patrol Force.

"When it is remembered that at no hour during the day or night more than from 13 to 18 men are on duty at any one time, covering by their beats the entire territory included within the city limits, and also that there are between 400 and 500 saloons within these limits, the necessity for closing of which at 1 A. M. comes within the scope of this ordinance, it

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AID TO REBELS

Charge Made Against Asphalt Trust.

CASTRO'S COURT ACTS

He Seeks to Punish Trust for Backing Matos.

BRINGS PROOF OF CHARGES

Venezuelan President Has Seized Asphalt Lids, and Competes With Trust—No Danger of War With America.

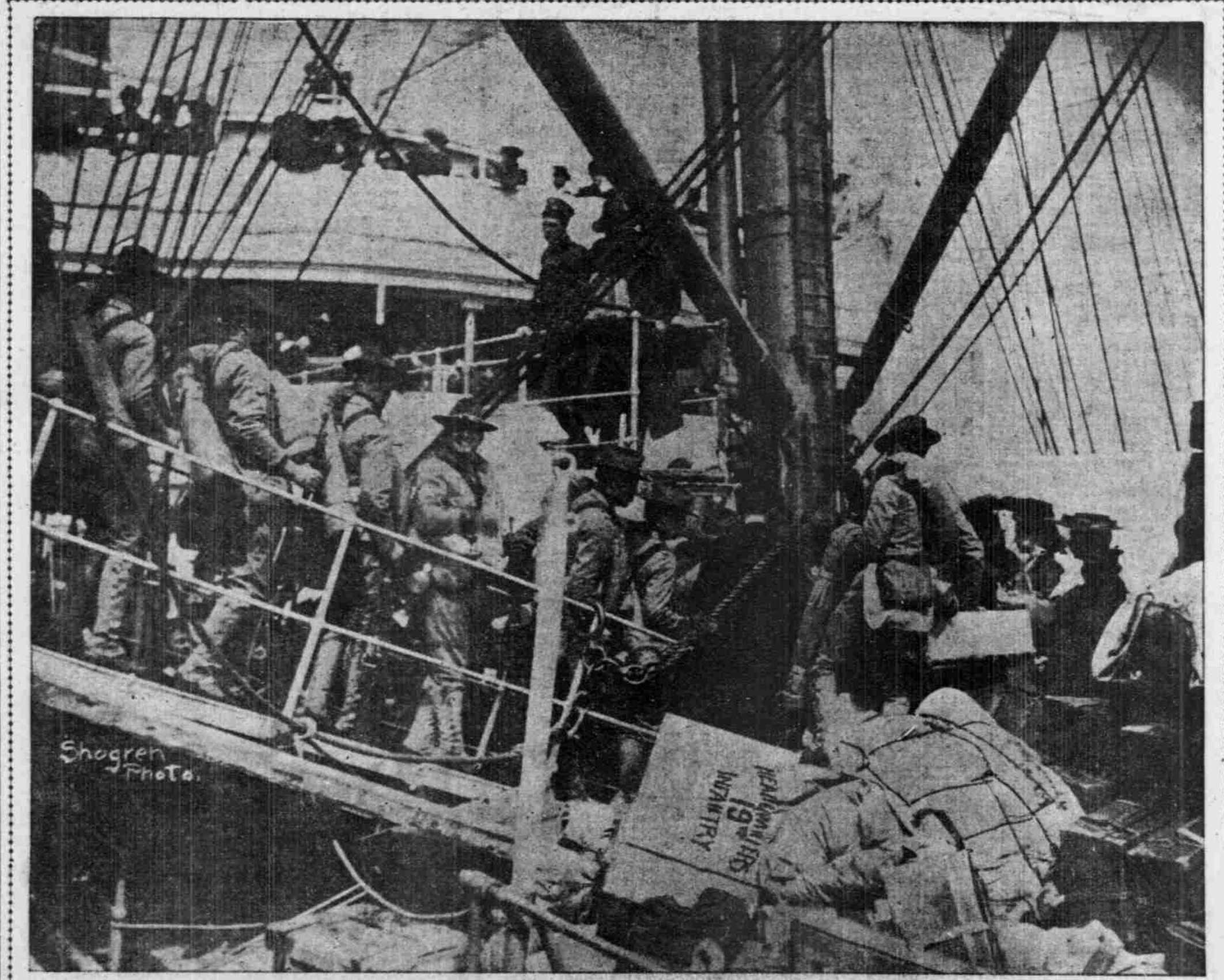
WASHINGTON, April 1.—Senor Veloz-Gottica, Charge d'Affaires of Venezuela, called today on Acting Secretary Adee and handed to him, as a mere matter of reference, a translation of the decision of the Federal District Superior Court, rejecting the motion to dismiss made by the New York & Bermudez Company in the action against said company by the nation to compel it to pay damages to Venezuela for its participation in the revolution called "Libertadora." The text of the decision contains some interesting and rather startling statements, the facts set out being in substance as follows:

"The Attorney-General for Venezuela, March 22, 1904, brought suit against the New York & Bermudez Asphalt Company in the person of Robert Kemp Wright, its resident representative, for damages by reason of the company's participation in the last revolution (the Matos revolution), called 'Libertadora.' Mr. Wright pleaded that even if the hypothesis were true (which he denied), there was no ground for action under article 13 of the penal code in the case of crimes against the national power, any and all proceedings ceasing upon the re-establishment

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SOLDIERS OF THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY GOING ON BOARD THE TRANSPORT BUFORD.