

# JURY SECURED TO TRY CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMSON, AND LAND FRAUD CASE WILL BE UNDER WAY THIS AFTERNOON

## PROMPT ACTION

### Six Farmers, Four Merchants and Two Manufacturers the Jurors.

## ATTORNEYS BEGIN OPENING STATEMENTS

### Gesner and Biggs Arraigned With Williamson Watch Selection of the Twelve Men With Much Interest.

The jury selected today to try Congressman Williamson, Dr. Van Gesner and Marion R. Biggs is as follows:

August Binns, grocer, Heppner, Morrow county.

August Carlson, manufacturer, Portland, Multnomah county.

Webb Mast, farmer, Coos county.

Barney May, merchant, Harrisburg, Lane county.

M. E. Thomas, farmer, Bull Run, Clatsop county.

G. O. Walker, farmer, Walker, Douglas county.

J. E. Hendie, merchant, Philomath, Benton county.

W. E. George, restaurant keeper, Salem, Marion county.

J. W. Williams, farmer, Junction City, Lane county.

S. L. Burroughs, farmer, Elgin, Union county.

O. H. Flook, farmer, Olalla, Douglas county.

W. O. Cook, bricklayer, Eugene, Lane county.

One more notable legal battle began this morning in the federal court when Congressman John N. Williamson, his partner, Dr. Van Gesner, and Marion R. Biggs, former United States commissioner at Prineville, were placed on trial, charged with conspiracy to secure public lands through subornation of perjury.

A jury was secured before court adjourned at noon, and this afternoon the opening statements to the jury were made by attorneys for the prosecution and defense.

The presentation of its case, the jury was secured with unexpected expedition. Only 29 men out of the panel of 90 were examined and of these five were promptly challenged, three by the prosecution and two by the defense. Three others were challenged for cause by the defense or excused by the court. Six of the jurors selected are farmers, four are merchants and two are manufacturers.

Congressman Williamson, the central figure in the case, appeared early accompanied by his partner, Dr. Gesner. The third defendant, Marion R. Biggs, was also in court. The attorneys for the defense are Judge A. S. Bennett, who was associated with Senator Thurston in the defense of Senator Mitchell; H. S. Wilson of the Dalles, and C. W. Barnes of Prineville.

**The Accusation.**

Before the examination of the jurors began, United States District Attorney Heisey made a brief statement of the substance of the indictment.

"This is a case," he explained, "in which Congressman Williamson, his partner, Dr. Gesner, and Marion R. Biggs are charged with conspiring to suborn perjury by inducing a number of persons to make untrue entries wherein they swore that they were taking up the lands for their own use and benefit, while as a matter of fact they had an agreement with Williamson and Gesner to convey the lands to them for a consideration in each case of \$75, over and above the cost of final proof."

H. S. Wilson of counsel for the defense repeated more in detail the charges of the indictment, and the selection of the jury began. The first one to be examined was A. E. Binns, a grocer of Heppner, who was questioned at some length by Mr. Wilson. He proved acceptable to both prosecution and defense.

E. L. Hendie, a Union county farmer, declared himself without prejudice or preconceived opinion, but for some reason he was not satisfactory to the defense and was promptly challenged.

August Carlson, a Portland manufacturer, was the second juror to be accepted. John E. Hendie, of the Inman-Poulsen Lumber company, had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants and was excused for cause. Both prosecution and defense were satisfied with Webb Mast, a Coos county farmer.

**De Haven Defends Congress.**

H. S. Wilson, of counsel for the defense, had been asking the jury whether he had any prejudice against Williamson because of his being a member of congress. When the same question was asked of Barney May, a Harrisburg merchant, Judge De Haven interjected:

## FIREMEN'S HANDICAP

### Belmont Lodgings Injured Through Red Tape and Carelessness.

## FOR LACK OF NICKEL CAN'T USE TELEPHONE

### Train Stops in Front of Burning Building, Streetcar Cuts Hose, and Guests Lose Their Property.

"Our house is on fire," cried Mrs. Charles Belmont, Fourth street, between Taylor and Salmon, through her phone, this morning at a few minutes before 8 o'clock.

"Nickel, please," calmly answered the girl at the central telephone office. "But I can't find a nickel, and I want to turn in an alarm to the fire department," replied Mrs. Belmont, in pleading tones.

"Nickel, please, this is a pay phone you are using," was the rejoinder of central, and Mrs. Belmont hung up the transmitter in despair.

She had seen the flames bursting through the roof of her husband's three-story house on a moment previously, and naturally went to the telephone to inform the fire department, as she vainly tried to induce the girl at central to connect her with the department. This fire was gaining headway, and higher and higher mounted the flames, until they rose in a great column, while dense clouds of smoke made it difficult to breathe anywhere in the building.

Mrs. Belmont rushed through the house, calling to the 25 guests to escape with their lives, aroused her husband from sleep and then ran into the street to find some way to carry the news to Chief Campbell's firemen. A moment later Mrs. Belmont's cries, and volunteered to turn in the alarm.

**Train Delays Fire Department.**

Without delay the doors of the engine-house opened and the teams dashed away to the fire. The guests were pouring from the burning structure, having snatched what clothing they could find, and men were gathering from that neighborhood to assist any who might be belated in their escape from the roaring flames and blinding smoke.

The firemen with their apparatus reached the hydrants at Fourth and Yamhill streets, and were about to connect the hose, when the Southern Pacific passenger train, bound out on the west side line, came in front of the burning house and stopped.

Five minutes elapsed before the engine pulled out and the firemen could adjust themselves to the delay caused by the train was ended a streetcar ran over and out the line of hose that was laid from a hydrant on Fifth street, and added to the firemen's troubles.

When the department had overcome the obstacles so unexpectedly interposed, the fire was quickly extinguished. The loss was about \$2,000, of which Charles Belmont sustained \$1,000; Runch & Oster, tailors, \$150; J. H. Richardson, machinat, \$50, and the rooming-house guests \$200. Several of the guests fled without saving any of their property, excepting the clothing they wore.

**Telephone Girl at Fault.**

District Manager J. H. Thatcher of the telephone company was informed of the refusal of the central girl to connect the Belmont house with the fire department and stated that the rule of the company is that as soon as a call comes to the central office saying "fire" the subscriber is to be connected immediately with the department.

"All other matters must wait," said Mr. Thatcher, "when fire alarms come in. It is the rule of the company and all operators are expected rigidly to observe it. In any particular case when this rule is not honored, the fault is with the individual who was at the exchange board in the central office. It would make no difference if the person at the telephone could not find a nickel to drop into the box of a pay phone, the statement that a fire is in progress should give instant connection with the fire department."

Regarding the Southern Pacific passenger train stopping at the Fourth and Yamhill station in a manner to obstruct the work of the firemen, a representative of Superintendent Fields, in his absence, said:

"The rule in this case, of course, has not been officially reported to us, but if they are as stated immediately after the fire had been extinguished, it is likely that the trainmen should exercise quicker thought and meet such emergencies. The company would not in a manner to jeopardize property, and we will take up this case so as to ascertain the facts and learn who, if any one, is to blame."

Sparks from the chimney of a Chinese laundry in the rear are thought to have caused the fire by igniting the moss on the roof of the Belmont house.



Harbor of Odessa as Seen From the Decks of the Klias Potemkin. Below is a Photograph of the Ship Seized by Mutineers.

## ELIHU ROOT IN JOHN HAY'S PLACE

### Official Announcement of His Appointment and Its Acceptance—Takes Office Soon.

(Journal Special Service.)

Oyster Bay, July 7.—The following statement was issued from the executive offices this morning: "Elihu Root will accept the tender by the president of the office of secretary of state. He will take the office in a couple of weeks, but it will necessarily be some little time before he closes up his business affairs. He will not be in Washington permanently until some time in September."

**\$1,000,000 for Iron Plant.**

(Journal Special Service.)

Seattle, Wash., July 7.—James A. Moore has returned from New York with the statement that he has raised \$1,000,000 to establish an iron plant here to manufacture pig iron. A rolling mill and tin mill plant will follow the completion of the pig iron furnaces.

## PEOPLE SWELTER IN THE EAST AND SOUTH

PORTLAND ..... 78  
Boise, Ida. .... 92  
Carson City, Nev. .... 99  
Chicago ..... 84  
Denver ..... 84  
El Paso ..... 96  
Fresno, Cal. .... 110  
Independence, Cal. .... 102  
Los Angeles ..... 84  
Phoenix, Ariz. .... 116  
Red Bluff, Cal. .... 108  
Sacramento, Cal. .... 102  
San Francisco ..... 84  
Tuma, Ariz. .... 116

## Lynched for Molestation.

(Journal Special Service.)

Dumas, Ark., July 7.—James Woodman, a negro of Rives, Arkansas, was lynched here yesterday after having eloped with the daughter of J. S. Small, a white man. The elopement occurred the day before. The couple were caught on a train and the girl returned to her parents.

## DANCES TO HIS DEATH TRYING TO WIN PRIZE

### Applause of Indian Maidens Causes Kaotic Dorsoe to Come to Tragic End.

Jocho, Mont., July 7.—Kaotic Dorsoe, one of the best known of the braves of the allied tribes of Flathead Indians, is dead as a result of 20 hours' continuous dancing in an effort to win the prize for the best dancer at a monster pow wow being held by the five tribes on the reservation. Dorsoe's tragic end is believed to be directly due to the applause of a number of Indian maidens and some white people present at the dance. When it was seen that Dorsoe was staggering an effort was made to induce him to stop, but the Indian girls would not refrain from singing their praises of Dorsoe or squaws would not desist beating tom-toms which seemed to awaken a savage fury in the breast of Dorsoe, who kept springing forward with grim determination to keep on dancing.

## PRESIDENT TALKS TO THE TEACHERS

### Praises the Occupation of Instructing Youth as Most Noble of Callings.

## DECRIES AMBITIONS OF MERE WEALTH GETTING

### Vulgarity of Over-Rich Censured—Real Dangers Nation Faces Caused by Money.

(Journal Special Service.)

Ashbury Park, N. J., July 7.—President Roosevelt left for Ocean Grove, New Jersey, at 11 o'clock aboard a special train on the Long Island railroad. At Long Island City a boat was in waiting to convey the party to Jersey City, where the president took the train for Ocean Grove, where he will deliver an address before the National Educational association. Secretary Losh and several secret service men accompanied the president, who was joined at Jersey City by Senators Dryden and Keane.

The president's two addresses brought to a close the annual convention of the National Educational association. The first address was at the Auditorium and the second at the beach. The president said in part:

**President's Address.**

"I am glad to have the chance of greeting the National Educational association; for in all this democratic land there is no more genuinely democratic association than this.

"It is not too much to say that the most characteristic work of the republic is that done by the educator, for whatever our shortcomings as a nation may be, we have at least firmly grasped the fact that we can not do our part in the difficult and all-important work of self-government, that we can not rule and govern ourselves unless we approach the task with developed minds and trained characters.

**Whole World Debtors.**

"You teachers make the whole world your debtor. If you did not do your work well this republic would not endure beyond the span of the generation. Moreover, as an incident to your avowed work, you render some well-nigh unbelievable services to the country. For instance, you render to the republic the prime, the vital service of unifying into one homogeneous body the children alike of those who are born here and of those who come here from so many different lands abroad.

"It is in no small degree due to you and your efforts that we are one people instead of a group of jarring peoples."

**Praises Lady Edgell.**

"Moreover, where altogether too much prominence is given to the mere possession of wealth, the country is under heavy obligations to such a body as this, which substitutes for the ideal of accumulating money the infinitely better, non-materialistic ideal of devotion to work worth doing simply for that work's sake. I do not in the least underestimate the need of having material prosperity as the basis of our civilization, but I most earnestly insist that if our civilization does not build a lofty superstructure on this basis, we can never rank among the really great peoples."

"To furnish in your lives an example to the world."

## JOINS THE MUTINEERS

### Crew of the Battleship Catherine the Great Reported in Revolt.

## BRITISH SHIP HELD UP BY WARSHIP POTEMKIN

### Stories of Bombardment of Theodosia and Destruction of Vessel Not True—Czar to Summon Assembly.

(Journal Special Service.)

London, July 7.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says it is reported that the crew of the battleship Catherine the Great has joined the mutineers.

A dispatch from Theodosia says that the Potemkin stopped a British steamer and compelled her to follow the battleship and a quantity of coal was taken from the steamer. According to this dispatch the Potemkin left Theodosia last night.

Reports to the effect that the Potemkin bombarded Theodosia are untrue, as is the reported destruction of the warship. Sir Pressat, whereabouts is unknown. The torpedo-boat destroyer Streamley arrived several hours after the Potemkin departed, and after hurriedly coaling put to sea.

At Yalta, Crimea, there is intense excitement owing to the fear that the Potemkin will bombard the city.

A St. Petersburg dispatch states that reports are current today that tend to confirm previous Moscow news to the effect that the emperor has prepared to go to Kremlin to issue a manifesto summoning representatives of the people.

## REVOLT IN CRIMEA

**Peninsula Afflame With Revolution, While Anarchy Reigns in Caucasus.**

(Journal Special Service.)

St. Petersburg, July 7.—The whole Crimean peninsula is on the verge of revolt and anarchy reigns in the mountains of the Caucasus. At Theodosia the workmen are backing the mutineers and the soldiers refuse to fight them. The crews of the several ships in the harbor have joined forces with the crew of the Potemkin.

News of the mutiny was a signal for a general revolt in the Caucasus and Grozny and police are practically powerless to cope with the situation. Railroad traffic in all directions has ceased and the better classes are fleeing the country.

## UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

**Plan of Election of Proposed Representative Assembly is published.**

(Journal Special Service.)

St. Petersburg, July 7.—The draft of Bouligand's project for the formation of a representative assembly is printed in the morning papers. The question of election of members of the lower house is on the basis of universal suffrage by men and women, the latter voting by proxy. The classes excluded are Jews, nomadic races, persons not of Russian nationality, governors and other imperial and local administrators. The emperor has the right of absolute veto as well as the power to prorogue the assembly. The presidents of the two chambers are to be chosen by the emperor, who will have the right to suspend the sittings. The interpolation of ministers will take place behind doors if reasons of state are pleaded.

## ARMY PLANS REVOLT.

**Revolution Getting Arms to Aid Cause of Russian Revolution.**

(Journal Special Service.)

London, July 7.—The Moscow correspondent of the Standard states that an ultimatum will shortly be presented to the czar demanding political rights in behalf of the army. The demand will be made at the conclusion of the mobilization now in progress, when 250,000 of the most disaffected members will have received their arms and will be under command of men largely drawn from civil life. When the newly mobilized men are fully equipped for war the revolution will be started.

## TEARS OPEN VEINS WITH FINGER-NAILS

(Journal Special Service.)

Orensburo, Kz., July 7.—General Mesthley was wounded in the hand while marching at 2 P.M. in the rear of the 10th regiment of the 1st division of the 1st army corps. The wound was a deep laceration of the hand, and the general was unable to continue his march.

# The Two-Cent Paper Has Captured the Town

Since The Journal made a little sacrifice at the behest of a public need and in the interest of progress and a better circulation, in marking down single copies of The Journal from five to two cents each on the streets, "the enemy," otherwise known as our esteemed contemporaries, have been casting about for a way to offset The Journal's coup. But up to this date the more they have wrestled with the problem the darker has grown the outlook, until now "Ugly Disposition" rules the roost and "Desperation" stands guard in the portals of the Tall Tower, the order being sent forth to "cut the price" of the Evening Imitator, if there be no other way to check its flight on the newspaper toboggan. The truth of it is the people want The Journal—want it for the news; want it for what it stands for; want it for defense; want it in preference to any other paper, particularly to one which occupies the unique position of contending editorially that there is a difference between Tweedle Dum and Tweedle Dee, while shuttle-cocking on every question of the day, on which people are likely to take sides. The Journal having set the pace for newspapers in this town, the two Weary Moooses up the street have nothing to do but to consider how best to follow in its footsteps, so the public may expect very shortly to have the privilege of buying the Evening Imitator, and even the Morning Glory, on the street at two cents a copy, possibly three cents, for it seems a bitter dose for either one of these time-markers to "drop a penny" in price unless it is a "forced put." But, nevertheless The Journal is sold on the streets at 2 cents a copy—PAY NO MORE—and it is gratifying that there are prospects that other papers are to be sold likewise. The more the merrier! There is room for all.