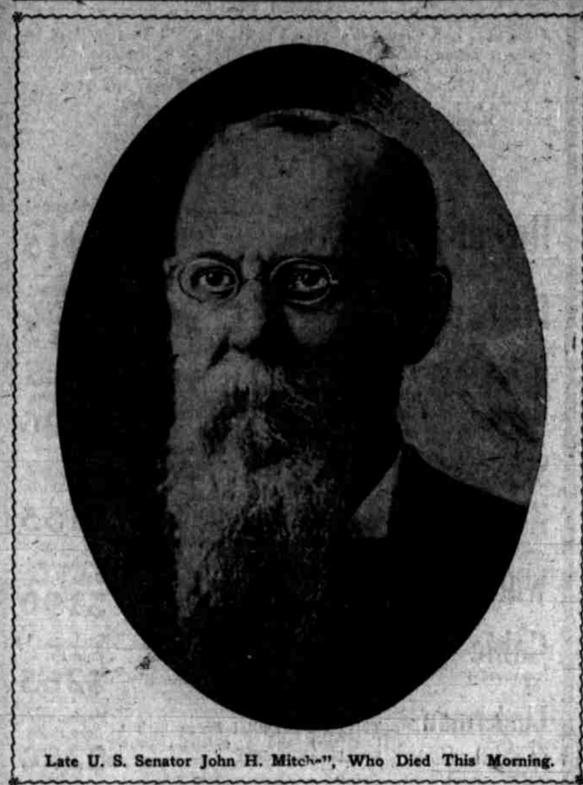


SENATOR MITCHELL DIES AT 11:30 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING

He Lapsed Into a State of Coma Last Night and Never Recovered Consciousness



Late U. S. Senator John H. Mitchell, Who Died This Morning.

Diabetic Coma Precipitated by Mental Stress and Severe Bleeding Following Drawing of Teeth Yesterday Caused Death.

Injections of Salt Solution Keep the Spark of Life in His Body Until This Morning—Troubles of Recent Years Weaken His Vitality Beyond Possibility of Sustaining Any Shock.

At 11:30 o'clock this morning United States Senator John H. Mitchell was summoned from the honors and troubles of a long life.

Death came unannounced to the aged statesman and removed him before he uttered a parting word. Decline was gradual, but swift. A profound coma quickly following from a dental operation and death ensuing the coma in a few hours.

Yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock Senator Mitchell was conveyed to the Good Samaritan hospital.

"Back again," he remarked feebly but cheerfully to Superintendent Emily L. Loyeridge. A few quiet words passed and the senator was supported to room 21 on the first floor.

Dr. Emil Pohl, who had been attending the senator after a dental operation in the office of Dr. Wise, in the falling building, summoned other physicians to his aid. Dr. A. J. Gleay, Dr. George F. Wilson and Dr. Wiley were all called in consultation. The two former were old friends of the senator and were familiar with his infirmities.

Unconscious at 10 p. m.

Bleeding continued, despite many efforts after reaching the hospital. The senator was conscious until about 5

o'clock, when his mind began wandering slightly. By 10 o'clock he was in the coma which continued until death. Loss of blood, light for one in health and the vigor of life, kept telling on the senator, his face paled rapidly and feebleness was quickly noticed. Diabetes has been an ailment of considerable duration and left the patient an easy prey to any complication. The shock of the dental work and loss of blood, ensueing destroyed the balance which sustained life and gave death an easy victory.

None of the senator's characteristic comeliness was evident in the last struggle. Broken both in spirit and health, his resignation seemed cheerful.

Not a word of complaint or instruction was uttered, and no farewell was said. Senator Mitchell succumbed with a quiet submission that has never marked any other contest he waged with fate or man.

Dr. Pohl acquainted the stricken man with the seriousness of his condition after the persistent bleeding and the apparent danger of a diabetic coma was discovered.

Know the Danger.

Senator Mitchell listened passively, with scarcely a perceptible look of interest. He acquiesced in the suggestion that he should be taken to the hospital, and seemed cheerful, both en route and after reaching that institution. But it was clear that he made a greater effort to maintain the cheerful mien than to rally against his last and greatest foe. By the time that Drs. Gleay and Wilson arrived Senator Mitchell had partly lost consciousness, and continued sinking steadily. He was then beyond the power of imparting thought for the lips that have thrilled national assemblies were moved without audible sound.

Senator Mitchell died, with few of

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Duchess of Rochefoucauld, One of the Senator's Two Surviving Daughters.

WITTE RESIGNS BUT CZAR TEARS UP PAPER AND THROWS IT AT HIM

Emperor Tells Premier That He Cannot Desert Him in His Hour of Need—Bloodshed in Central Russia—Millions of Strikers Arming—Mutinies Increase.

(Journal Special Service.)

St. Petersburg, Dec. 8.—Count Witte yesterday handed the czar his resignation as premier. A sensational scene ensued, in which the czar, after reading the resignation, tore the paper to bits which he flung at Witte's feet and said, angrily:

"Are you such a poor patriot that you will desert me in this hour of misfortune? You must remain in office until I see fit to relieve you."

The emperor turned sharply and left Witte standing in the middle of the chamber. Later the czar told an intimate that he would have been glad to get rid of Witte, but that the count was indispensable until the crisis was over.

Count Witte is very much dissatisfied with the treatment he has received from his imperial master. His authority is so limited that he feels it is beyond his power to restore order. Public confidence in the government is fast waning. The revolution is gaining strength on every hand. Mutinies are reported in increasing numbers among the troops. Lawlessness is on the increase.

Bloodshed in Interior.

Terrible bloodshed is impending in central Russia. The strike committee controls 6,000,000 men, one third of

whom are already armed. Arms are still entering the country from all directions.

The ravages of peasants in the Baltic provinces have driven the land owners to St. Petersburg in a pitiable state of destitution. Possessions and family heirlooms have been destroyed and appropriated. Lands are being forcibly occupied and wealthy owners are being rendered paupers.

Revolutionists when acting as workmen delegates or as a revolutionary committee divide the authority with the nominal government, but are receiving the lion's share of the power.

Cabinet Ministers Resign.

The railroad strike is spreading. It is now general throughout southern Russia. More strikes are reported at Warsaw. Mutiny is stated to be impending at Lodz. The telegraphers are remaining firm. An official statement shows that 8,000 persons have been killed at Odessa since the beginning of the trouble. The killings and plunderings continue night and day.

The military commanders from all parts of the empire are requesting permission to resign. Minister of War General Rudiger and M. Durnovo, minister of the interior, have both asked the emperor to be allowed to resign.

SCENES AT THE HOSPITAL

Impressive Scenes in Hallway and in Chamber Mark Peaceful Ending of Senator's Career—Never Rallied.

At the end of a long, dark hall in the Good Samaritan hospital is a little deep-set door with the number 21 painted on it. Outside the moving white-capped nurses tiptoed back and forth, and clustered near the door, men high in the councils of the nation and newspaper reporters.

Behind the little door lay Senator John H. Mitchell, slowly sinking to his last rest. Bustling hospital attendants moved less hurriedly when passing this door today, nurses with flashing instruments, stepped with unusual care, doctors from other death rooms passed by with softened tread.

All night and through the dragging morning number 21 was the center of interest for a multitude of men, some of whom had believed the name of Mitchell, stricken from their memory. Relatives passed within and came out weeping; boys with flowers delivered their burdens to the nurses and forgot to whistle as they departed; doctors who had a moment to spare waited the last word and old friends of the dying man betook themselves to adjoining rooms and renewed memories and told incidents of long ago.

Muffled Silence Within.

Within the little room a hush prevailed that was only broken by the labored breathing of the senator and by his occasional uneasy movements. At his head stood the nurse who through the long night had attended him; about the foot of his bed were grouped a few close friends who had remained faithful through all his recent troubles, and in a corner a doctor kept watch with death.

From the beginning of the fatal attack Senator Mitchell apparently made no effort to battle with the last enemy. His face even when he was conscious bore the look of one who has peered into the verge of death and found him a good friend. Utter lassitude and willingness to submit marked his final moments of consciousness. Shortly after being taken to the hospital the senator recognized Dr. Gleay, a lifelong friend, but in a short time he passed into a state of coma from which he did not arouse, except at 10 o'clock last night, when he turned unsteadily and made a low request for water.

The first of the senator's relatives to reach him was John W. Price, a nephew residing in Portland, and shortly after his niece, Miss Lottie Price and Mrs. Mary Barth, arrived. Through the morning the pieces waited by his bedside for a sign of recognition but none came and in an almost fainting condition Miss Price was assisted from the room.

Allen R. Joy, Mr. Mitchell's law partner, arrived early in the morning and with Colonel David M. Dunne watched beside the senator faithfully. Postmaster John Minto, Colonel O. Summers, William M. Galvani and the senator's

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GAVE NO WORD OF PARTING

Aged Man, Told That Condition Is Serious, Makes No Farewell Statement, Last Words Being Request for Water

From the time that Senator Mitchell began weakening at the hospital, his case seemed hopeless. He arrived there at 2:30 in the afternoon and was placed in room 21, where four attending physicians worked with him steadily until late in the evening. Drs. Wilson, Gleay, and Pohl strove to master the complications that grew out of a debilitated constitution, diabetes and the shock from the dental work.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the senator became semi-conscious. His mind seemed incapable of grasping anything that was occurring about him, yet he possessed a semblance of his faculties. This partial coma developed slowly until consciousness had completely passed. In this condition the senator remained with no movement of any muscle, not even his lips.

The trouble from the dental work was not from the first a hemorrhage, but a slow oozing of blood from the wound, which the physician could not check. Owing to the enfeebled condition of the senator, any loss of blood whatever was quickly felt, and as this light trouble continued uncontrolled for some time, he was not able to rally.

Was Vomiting Spells.

By 10 o'clock in the evening the diabetic coma had mastered the aged man. As he had not sufficient strength to expectorate the blood from the dental wound, it had accumulated in his stomach, and a little after 10 o'clock he vomited. The same occurred again at 10:30, at 12 and 12:30 o'clock, but did not trouble the dying man during the late morning hours.

Heroic work was done by the house surgeons of the hospital all night and morning. Every three hours after the extreme sinking spell strong hypodermic injections were made to rally the fading strength of the senator. Nothing could be administered in any other way. After this treatment the pulse responded for a short time, but began to fall again within an hour or two, necessitating another stimulant.

About the time that the senator reached the hospital his pulse was 46. Late evening it began dropping rapidly until it reached 70, when the stimulants began. Following such application the pulse would be driven up to 100 and once it went as high as 105.

Discoloration of Limbs.

This morning the dark discoloration of the limbs from the diabetic trouble was apparent, and soon this sign of advancing death had reached the body. All morning the attending physicians regarded the issue as a matter of hours, possibly minutes, as there was no hope of any material rally.

From the time that the senator began sinking he suffered no pain. During his semi-conscious hours there were times when his face seemed to indicate a slight anguish, but these quickly passed, and the placid calm of oblivion pervaded again. There was not a perceptible irremot after the coma at 10

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CAREER MOST INTERESTING

Mitchell's Delightful Personality, Which Gained Him Thousands of Friends, Enabled Him to Rise From Defeat and Win

John H. Mitchell's career furnishes all the elements that are required for the construction of a romantic novel. Times United States senator from Oregon leader of one of the powerful political organizations of the state, known personally to more men than any other citizen of the commonwealth, looked upon by his friends as of winning personality, possessing wonderful magnetism, central figure in suffrage battles that lasted nearly half a century, object of bitter opposition by relentless foes, not infrequently defeated and apparently permanently out of the fight and then again triumphant, John H. Mitchell's life history is one that cannot easily be duplicated or equaled for absorbing interest.

Senator Mitchell's tastes were essentially political. Immediately after coming to Portland in 1860 he entered politics; he was elected city attorney the succeeding year, 1861, and to the state senate only a year later. In 1865 he was elected city attorney for the first year of the civil war. He was then a young man. He was born in Butler, Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1835, educated in the public schools and later under a private tutor, studied and practiced law, removed to California to practice his profession in San Luis Obispo and San Francisco, then moved northward with the great body of pioneers who came from the Golden Gate state to this locality.

A Winning Personality.

The ease with which Mr. Mitchell won his way in politics—city attorney a year after coming here and president of the state senate a year later—has always been explained by his friends by citing a winning personality, a magnetism, an accommodating nature, as reasons. Those who were closest to him, many of whom were asked about it to-day, invariably add that the catalogue of his qualities that, even when attacked by foes and in the midst of bitterest political warfare, vindictiveness was absent from his character.

"I was very close to Senator Mitchell," said one of his warmest friends today, "and now that he is dead I wonder if it is not due to him to say something of a quality which to me always was a marvel. John H. Mitchell absolutely held no malice against any one. I do not mean that he was a weak, flabby man who would not fight. He was a good fighter; in fact, he never knew what it was to shirk, the thought of accepting defeat. But I never knew him to express bitterness toward those who fought him relentlessly for nearly half a century. He was chivalrous to a degree, gallant toward his foes, generous toward all men, making in any of the elements that go to make up the man character."

Was Personally Popular.

However opinions may differ as to any of the warm encomiums passed by his personal friends, there can be no dispute on the subject of his personal popularity.

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HITCHCOCK ANNOUNCES CONDITIONS GOVERNING UMATILLA PROJECT

Agreements Must Be Signed Up by Property Owners for Property Needed Before Million Is Touched—To Continue Black Sand Experiments—Brown Aids Fulton.

(Journal Special Service.)

Washington, Dec. 8.—Secretary Hitchcock announces that his appointment of \$1,000,000 for the construction of the Umatilla project is based upon the following conditions:

First—That a satisfactory agreement, or agreements, be obtained from the owners of private property for the acquisition of such property as may be necessary or required for the proper construction of the project and that no part of the moneys appropriated shall be expended for construction purposes or for the acquisition of canals, laterals or other property until a satisfactory agreement or agreements have been obtained and approved by the secretary of the interior.

Second—That sufficient acreage of land under the project be pledged to return to the reclamation fund all of the moneys appropriated therefrom.

An earnest effort is being made by western senators and representatives to secure the passage of an urgent deficiency bill prior to the holidays appropriate \$25,000 for continuing experiments by the geological survey of the black sands of western rivers at Portland. Unless this appropriation is secured the experiments must close until the next fiscal year.

At an informal conference of members of the senate committee on naval affairs it was decided to provide for only one new battleship in the naval bill. The navy bureau asked for three. Secretary Bonaparte for two and the president in his message suggested at least one. The committee thinks naval expansion is somewhat too rapid in view of the difficulty of obtaining officers and men. The new vessel will be 18,000 tons.

J. H. Brown of Portland, who is here supporting Senator Fulton's bill to create a federal judicial court in China, was notified today that the New York chamber of commerce has strongly indorsed the bill. It is believed this indorsement will materially assist Fulton in securing the passage of the bill.

masters into four classes, ranging from excellent to poor, without regard to length of service. The postmasters of the first two classes will not be removed on the requisition of senators or representatives except on the filing and proving of written charges.

In the cases of third and fourth class postmasters whose standing is not of the best, the department will be open to some suggestions from senators and congressmen as to removals.

This does not suit the senators at all. They have been free heretofore to remove postmasters, and are disposed to regard the new order as a distinct blow to their prerogatives. Congressmen are more excited than the senators as the postoffices are personal plums with which to pay political debts.

SENATE RATE BILL.

Measure Differs Materially From Any Bill Heretofore in Congress.

(Journal Special Service.)

Washington, Dec. 8.—According to an administration member of the committee that has in hand the railroad regulation rate bill that is to be introduced, the bill to be prepared by the senate committee on interstate commerce will differ very materially from any of the measures of a like character that have as yet been proposed or introduced. The power to be given the commission will be as the question now stands be along this line:

First—The power shall be exercised only on complaint.

Second—In its exercise the commission shall deal only with the carrier complained of, thereby excluding from its consideration questions which arise as to the adjustment of rates between distant sections of the country and independent railroad systems.

Third—The power conferred will extend only to rates which the commission finds unreasonable or unreasonably discriminating, and to the practices of the road which relate to such rates.

Fourth—The remedy will lie in the power of the commission to prescribe maximum reasonable rates.

Secured Sales Buildings.

(Journal Special Service.)

Washington, Dec. 8.—A bill appropriating \$5,000 for grading and finishing the grounds around the public buildings at Salem will be introduced by Senator Fulton at an early date.

TWO MEN CHARGED WITH ROBBERING EUGENE FARMER

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Eugene, Or., Dec. 8.—Two Indians are held by the officers here awaiting an examination before the grand jury on peace on the charge of robbing W. H. Scott, a Croswell farmer of 25, while he was driving in the rear room of a Eugene saloon. Scott had been driving at Eugene and was on his way to Eugene when he was robbed. When he was robbed he was driving a horse-drawn wagon and he was alone. The two Indians were seen to get into the wagon and they were seen to drive off with it. Although the money stolen was not found, the men were charged with the robbery.

STOLE \$50; MISSED \$25,000 IN OVERCOAT POCKET

Tacoma Man Seeing Signs of Great City Calls on Strange Lady and Is Robbed.

(Journal Special Service.)

New York, Dec. 8.—Herman Goets of Tacoma, head of the Asphalt Paving company of that city, who is here on his way to Europe, told in the Yorkville police court that he was robbed on Lexington avenue of \$50 by thieves, who were frightened off before they got \$25,000 in English money, in the parlor. While in another room he heard a noise in the parlor and investigating found that his overcoat had been moved, but nothing was missing but a \$50 bill. The Delaney woman and others about the place were arrested, but released for lack of evidence.

KILL SHEEP AND SHOOT AT TWO BOYS

Cow Injured, Five Blooded Bucks Killed and Youth Shot in Hand Near Colfax.

Colfax, Wash., Dec. 8.—At the farm of H. S. Hollingsworth, near here, yesterday five head of sheep were shot and killed, a cow shot through the leg and two boys were shot at, one being hit in the hand by a .22-caliber bullet.

The sheep killed were valuable bucks and were shot several times. Three were killed outright and two died during the night. The cow is a thoroughbred Jersey and a valuable milch cow. The boys evidently tried to shoot her through the udder, but missed and the bullet struck her in the leg. She is badly injured and may have to be killed.

Two sons of Farmer Cole, living near the Hollingsworth ranch, were walking along the road when both were shot at. One bullet passed through the hat of one of the boys, while the other received a severe wound in the hand.

The shooting is believed to have been done by two boys living near the scene and strong evidence has been secured against them. One is a notoriously bad boy, who has been in trouble before. The neighbors are intensely indignant over the affair and have called upon the authorities to make a thorough investigation.

Big Buffalo Fire.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Shops at the Union Drydock company and Erie railroad's freight house were destroyed by fire this morning, with \$250,000 loss.

POWERS AND SULTAN MAY REACH COMPROMISE

(Journal Special Service.)

Constantinople, Dec. 8.—The ambassadors of the powers have been submitting amendments made by the sultan to the original demands, and it is believed a compromise will be effected in a few days on the question of Macedonia's financial control.