

HENDRICKS IS AGAINST HALL

Tells of Plot to Hold Political Club Over Steiwer.

Zachary and Hendricks Confess Conspiracy Charges Are True—Steiwer Also Is Expected to Testify Against Hall—Were Indicted Jointly With Ex-District Attorney.

Paris, Jan. 21.—The reports cabled from Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian authorities were warned from Paris of a possible attempt to blow up the American battle-ship fleet while in the harbor there are true. Some time ago certain suspicions indicating the existence of a plot to destroy the whole or a portion of the fleet, either at Rio Janeiro or in the Straits of Magellan, were aroused and communicated to Rio Janeiro and Washington. A chartered steamer was reported to have conveyed explosives for the use of the conspirators to Rio Janeiro, arriving there about the middle of December, and John Fodher, whose name is mentioned in the Rio Janeiro dispatches, was one of the men whose names were revealed here as implicated in the conspiracy.

The alleged plot is supposed to have some rather startling ramifications, but the evidence along this line is far from conclusive and rests chiefly upon the statement of an individual whose record was subsequently proved to be anything but creditable. Consequently the whole affair is regarded with much skepticism, and indeed the presumption has been raised that it may have been a deliberately concocted scare.

HENEY NEARING CLIMAX.

Government Witnesses Tell of Land Stealing by Settlers.

Portland, Jan. 21.—With testimony strong and apparently conclusive, the government yesterday by several witnesses in the Hall-Mays conspiracy trial exposed the bold and law defying operations of the Butte Creek Land, Livestock & Lumber company, and disclosed to the jury how during the years 1900 and 1901 this company acquired fraudulently a considerable area of public land. By this same evidence it was shown how this land grabbing corporation by the acquisition of these lands was enabled to complete the enclosure of a still larger area of government land to which other settlers were denied access for grazing purposes.

Heny, for the prosecution, made considerable progress in establishing the existence of a conspiracy among the members of the Butte Creek company and he said last night that the government's case would be supported still further as to the alleged conspiracy by the introduction today of more testimony of the same character as that presented yesterday. When this has been done, Heny will begin the next step outlined by the prosecution and will seek positively to connect Hall and Mays with the conspiracy that will have been proved against the officers of the Butte Creek company.

STORM CITY HALL.

Six Thousand Unemployed in Seattle Make Demonstration.

Seattle, Jan. 21.—The unemployed laborer's long talked of demonstration was made yesterday.

Marshaled by leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization which includes the unemployed in its membership, about 6,000 men marched up First avenue for several blocks and then debouched to the city hall, where a call was made for the mayor.

The mayor submitted a letter a short time later in which he replied to the demands by saying that the county commissioners have devoted \$5,000 to feeding and sheltering the unemployed, that all public works provided for by appropriation are now under way, and that to do away with the chain gang it will be necessary for the council to strike the ordinance from the books.

They Were Invited.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 21.—The report of W. L. Mackenzie King, the royal commissioner appointed to inquire into the influx of Oriental labor into Canada, establishes that the Japanese government has been observing the agreement to restrict immigration, and that the departure of the Japanese Foreign office was made only at the request of the Canadian Nippon Steamship company, backed by the Canadian Pacific railway and other influential Canadian interests, which represented at Tokio that Japanese labor was needed.

Bank Commissioners Sued.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—Henry B. Russ today began suit against the present and former boards of state bank commissioners to recover \$16,374.53, which he deposited with the California Safe Deposit & Trust company on the strength, he alleged, of favorable reports regarding the condition of that institution, issued by the commissioners. He said that he made a deposit of \$10,000 in the bank only two days before its doors were closed.

\$15,000,000 More Retired.

New York, Jan. 21.—Large blocks of clearing house loan checks, amounting to about \$15,000,000, were retired yesterday, and the amount outstanding now is in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000.

STEIWER PLEADS GUILTY.

Heny Puts Him On Stand to Testify Against Hall.

Portland, Jan. 24.—Shortly before court adjourned yesterday afternoon, W. W. Steiwer, president of the Butte Creek Land, Livestock & Lumber company, pleaded guilty to the conspiracy indictment and was immediately called by Heny as a witness for the government against his co-defendants, Hall and Mays. Steiwer related the substance of a conversation he had with Hall in Portland in 1900, when the district attorney told Steiwer that it would probably be necessary for him (Hall) to prosecute the Butte Creek company for maintaining unlawful fences. Heny asked the witness to give his "understanding" of that conversation, but counsel for the defendants objected to that form of examination and Judge Hunt reserved his ruling until 10 o'clock this morning, to which hour court adjourned.

Steiwer's confession and his appearance as a witness for the prosecution is another move by Heny by which the government expects convincingly to fasten the conspiracy charge against both Hall and Mays. The alleged conspiracy has been proved against Steiwer, Hendricks and Zachary, officers of the Butte Creek company, but the testimony of these three witnesses is relied on by the government further to associate Hall and Mays in that conspiracy. While the testimony of Hendricks was material to the prosecution's case, Steiwer is considered a more important witness, since it is expected to show by him that Hall declined to prosecute Steiwer and his associates in consideration of a political obligation to Steiwer.

POLICE ROUT MOB.

Chicago Unemployed Not Allowed to Parade Streets.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—An attempt of Socialists to bring about a "march of the unemployed" through the downtown streets today resulted in two sharp fights with the police in which the would-be marchers were routed after a number of men had been clubbed. Dr. B. L. Reitman, the originator of the plan to march through the streets, and two of his followers, were arrested. For several days Reitman, who is a Socialist, had been making announcements of his intention to hold a parade of "hobos" and "unemployed" despite the warning given by Chief of Police Shipley that no march through the streets would be permitted. Reitman continued to defy the authorities and last night thousands of circulars were distributed through the downtown saloons and in the lodginghouse district, calling upon all men out of work to assemble at 2 o'clock on the lake front. The policemen early in the day reiterated their statement that the march would not be permitted, and directed that all the police force be held in reserve at the various stations.

PLOT IS DISCOVERED.

Portugal Narrowly Escapes a Coup d'Etat by Republicans.

Lisbon, Jan. 24.—An abortive attempt to overthrow the monarchy and proclaim Portugal a republic was nipped in the bud last night by the prompt action of the government. The plot was organized by a small group of advanced republicans. As near as can be ascertained the plan was to assassinate Premier Franco and then depend for success upon street riots, supported by secret Republican and labor organizations armed with bombs and revolvers.

The conspirators intended to take advantage of various festivities to carry out the coup d'etat. The royal family was at Villa Vicosa, entertaining the duke of Abruzzi. Most of the army and navy officers who were in the city were attending a gala performance at the theater, while many of the chief functionaries of state were present at a magnificent ball at one of the legations.

Mrs. Stoessel a Graftor.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—Testimony showing the traits of the civil population of Port Arthur during the siege was given at the court martial of General Stoessel today by Colonel Vershinin. According to Colonel Vershinin mere existence was a luxury, for civilians. Prices were enormous, a cow cost \$800, a pig \$500 and eggs \$1 each. He testified that Madame Stoessel had a large herd of cattle and a flock of chickens and charged exorbitant prices. Shortly before the surrender, he said, she attempted to dispose of these.

Rent Strikers Arrested.

Boyle, Ireton, Jan. 24.—Twenty constabulary visited the Geevagh district early today and took into custody 20 men charged with unlawful assembly and riot and having interfered with the mails. Every one of the 20 prisoners was caught in bed. The landlords, against whom a "no rent" combination has been organized, had sent out processes and it was the mails bearing these documents that were interfered with by the men arrested today.

Restriction on Emigration.

Honolulu, Jan. 24.—Japan Consul Saito has received a cablegram from Foreign Minister Havashi notifying him that, beginning February 1, the coolie Japanese laborers who have been permitted to emigrate to Hawaii are those who are returning and who are immediate relatives of those who are there.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTIETH SESSION OF NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Saturday, January 25

Washington, Jan. 25.—Representative Ellis today introduced a bill providing that the time for reclamation of all lands covered by desert land entries in Umatilla county, Oregon, heretofore made, where it can be shown to the satisfaction of the department of the interior that the entryman has been hindered, delayed or prevented from reclaiming such land by unusual floods, either directly or indirectly, is hereby extended until the first day of October, 1909, and the time for making final proof of reclamation of such lands is hereby extended to the first day of April, 1910.

The house committee on pensions has agreed on an appropriation of \$15,000,000, an increase of about \$7,000,000.

Friday, January 24.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The senate expositions committee favorably reported the Seattle exposition bill, after cutting the appropriation from \$1,125,000 to \$700,000. The bill appropriates \$300,000 for buildings and \$400,000 for exhibits. Of the latter item, \$250,000 is for the main government exhibit; \$100,000 for the Alaska exhibit, and \$25,000 each for the Hawaii and Philippine exhibits. Four buildings are authorized.

Washington, Jan. 24.—An attack on the power of the speaker was made in the house of representatives today by Mr. Shackelford, of Missouri, during the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. He said Speaker Cannon was the "ablest, boldest champion of autocracy this age had produced," and declared the speaker "exercised a greater despotism than exists in any monarchy in Europe."

Representative Perkins, of New York, introduced a bill appropriating \$1,373,643 for the purchase of grounds and erection of buildings for the United States consular service in China, Japan and Korea.

During the debate on the urgent deficiency bill Hitchcock, of Nebraska, took occasion to boom Bryan as the Democratic nominee for president.

Thursday, January 23.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Senator Stone, of Missouri, today presented statistics of government deposits in national banks to show that the distribution of money during the recent currency stringency was not "equitable," as contemplated by law governing the Treasury department. He declared that the West and South were discriminated against, while New York and Boston were favored. His speech was on his resolution pending in the senate directing a committee to investigate and report on these transactions.

In response to a resolution introduced by Senator Ankeny and passed by the senate, the secretary of the navy today transmitted to the senate a letter giving the estimate of the cost of submarine torpedo boats delivered at Puget sound and Grays Harbor, on the Pacific coast. He said that under a recent contract the navy had been offered 340-ton submarines for \$360,000 and 270-ton submarines for \$285,000. The Navy department estimate for each boat on the Pacific coast would be \$378,000.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The urgent deficiency appropriation bill occupied the attention of the house today to the exclusion of all other business. A surprise was sprung when Chairman Tawney of the appropriations committee warned the members that the country was confronted with the certainty of a \$100,000,000 deficit unless the estimates for the next fiscal year should be cut down materially.

Tawney's warning was seized upon by Underwood, Alabama, as the text for a lengthy discussion of the recent financial depression.

Wednesday, January 22.

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to the senate and house copies of the tariff regulations negotiated some time ago between the United States and Germany, together with a proposed amendment to the customs administrative act, putting the same in force as a statute. In the senate the message aroused lively discussion in executive session when taken up. The remarks were not addressed to the message so much as to the policy of considering it in executive session, as well as the policy of the president in connection with the agreement.

Senator Hansbrough declared the harvester trust is trying to control delegates to the Republican National convention.

A bill has been introduced to raise the pay of officers in the revenue cutter service.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Rapid progress was made in the house of representatives in the consideration of the bill to codify and revise the penal laws of the United States. The only amendment of any importance which got through was one by Ollie James, of Kentucky, making it a criminal offense.

Give Coal Roads a Chance.

Washington, Jan. 22.—At the Department of Justice today it was announced that if the coal carrying roads agree to comply with the decision of the Supreme court of the United States on the constitutionality of the provisions of the Hepburn law prohibiting transportation companies from owning and operating coal properties after May 1, it will not prosecute such companies pending adjudication of the case by the Supreme court.

under heavy penalty, to falsify government crop statistics, the object of the amendment being to protect cotton and tobacco growers from speculators. Over 50 pages of the bill were disposed of.

The house asked the president for a report of the commission sent to Goldfield to investigate the trouble there.

Representative Humphrey introduced a bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for four submarines for Puget sound.

Representative Jones introduced a bill making it unlawful for any person to injure or destroy any part of government irrigation works.

Representative Kahn introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for submarines for the Pacific coast.

Tuesday, January 21.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The senate today discussed the propriety of authorizing one of its committees to investigate the circumstances connected with the issuance of an injunction at the instance of the Hitchman Coal & Coke company against John Mitchell by Judge Alston Grayson, of the United States Circuit court of the Northern district of West Virginia.

Considerable time was spent in considering the bill to revise the criminal code of the United States.

Senator Teller today introduced an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill providing for the purchase of silver bullion to the extent of \$100,000,000 to be made into subsidiary coinage.

Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, today introduced a bill to provide for ascertainment of the true boundary line between Idaho and Washington.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Two exciting episodes and narrow escape of the representatives from defeat on an amendment to the penal code bill made the session of the house today one of intense interest. First came a hot tilt between Daizell, of Pennsylvania, and Randall, of Texas, in regard to the latter's amendments prohibiting senators or representatives from being employed by public service corporations.

The climax of the debate came when Clark, of Missouri, amid thunderous Democratic applause, declared that William Jennings Bryan would be nominated at the Denver convention, and Boutell, of Illinois, aroused the members on his side of the house to a high pitch of enthusiasm by stating that Speaker Cannon would be the Republican nominee at the Chicago convention in June, and would be elected in November.

Representative Smith, of California, yesterday introduced a bill providing that widows of civil war veterans shall not lose their pensions by marriage to surviving veterans of the civil war.

Monday, January 20.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The senate devoted over two hours to considering the bill revising the criminal laws of the United States.

The senate adopted a resolution offered by Tillman directing the secretary of the treasury to send to the senate a statement showing the number of national banks placed in the hands of receivers as insolvent since January 1, 1903, the capital stock of each, the names of the receivers and their compensation and the names of all attorneys or special employes under them.

Senator Fulton secured favorable report on his bill to divide Oregon into two judicial districts, one east of the Cascades and one west. Later the bill passed the senate.

Secretary Cortelyou asked more time to report on the various bond issues.

Senator Fulton today introduced a bill appropriating \$250,000 to reimburse the Sherman county settlers for land and improvements of which they were dispossessed by the decision of the Supreme court.

The senate today passed Senator Fulton's bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Ninth Circuit Federal court to determine in equity the rights of American citizens under the Behring sea arbitration and render judgment thereon.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Unrestrained opportunity to express views on the immigration question was afforded members of the house today by the decision to take up and consider a bill appropriating \$250,000 for an immigration station in Philadelphia and so many took advantage of it that the code of laws bill, which the managers had planned to take up, was side tracked for the day.

The discussion of the immigration station bill opened up the whole subject of immigration and excited the interest of the entire house. Members from both sides of the chamber clamored for recognition, which carried with it the right to speak for an hour, if so desired.

The debate was notable in that it was indulged in largely by members serving their first terms, who found in the bill a chance to make their maiden efforts at speech making on the floor of the house. The entire session was devoted to a consideration of the bill, which was passed.

Strengthens Land Fraud Law.

Washington, Jan. 23.—A bill designed to amend the statute relative to the entry of public lands in such manner as to legalize affidavits made in connection with Interior department regulations will be introduced in the senate by a member of the committee on judiciary. Officials of the Interior department have communicated the need of this amendment, which they believe will assist the department in the prosecution of land frauds.

THE GRANGE.

Secretary for Washington Falls of Benefits to Be Derived.

By Fred W. Lewis, Secretary Washington State Grange, Tumwater, Washington.

The Grange has, for forty years, stood for the upliftment of the farmer, and we only have to look back, over its history, to see what it has accomplished for us.

It is to the Grange that we owe the rural mail delivery, the oleomargarine bill, the denatured alcohol law, and in many states it has forced the passage of better tax laws, and other laws that assist in giving the farmer the benefits of his labor.

Nor is the work of the Grange alone directed to the urging the passage of laws. It becomes needful to prevent the passage of some laws that would be detrimental to the best interests of the farmer, and that is a part of the work of the Grange does.

Space will not permit me to go into details, but anyone may obtain the details by asking for them.

Although we take an interest in the legislative work of our people, we also benefit them in many ways besides.

To the young man and woman, we offer a chance to gain pleasure and profit in the meetings of the Grange, as we carry on our meetings in strict parliamentary manner, providing we get the right person for Master, and so give them a chance to learn how such work is done. We also have literary programs, providing we get the right person for Lecturer, and so give them a chance to practice speaking in public, and appearing on the rostrum before an audience, all of which is a benefit to any young or, in fact, an older person, too, in these times of public awakening.

To the father and mother, who are the providers for a family, it gives them a chance to purchase their needed supplies in connection with their brothers and sisters, and so gain the advantage that is to be derived from wholesale dealing.

To the home owner, it provides a safe and sure, as well as cheap insurance for his property, and any member of the Grange, who is attached to any subordinate Grange is entitled to that benefit.

Our insurance is carried at exact cost, and we are laying by no surplus to be lost by poor investments, or by the dishonesty of the officers, but we keep enough on hand at all times so that we can pay all losses promptly, upon the proof being sent in.

In life insurance we have none to offer that will answer the demands of the great majority of our patrons, but we are working on a plan, that will ultimately furnish us a life insurance as well as a property insurance, and on the same basis, that of actual cost.

In the line of purchasing and selling, we are not as well organized as we would like to be, but as the dealers are all in combines, and the commission men are all united by common consent, it behooves us, as farmers, to combine if we would protect our own interests and obtain the just rewards for our labor and enjoy the better accommodations that we might have if we could obtain the real fruits of our labors.

In the Grange we place woman where she belongs, on an equality with man, and so make our order a truly social one, and our Grange work includes the enjoyment of the fruits of our labors, as well as the education of the mind, and the guarding of the purse.

In conclusion let me state the purposes of the Grange, as set forth in the declaration of purposes adopted by the founders of the order:

To develop a higher and better manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of the home, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor, to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more in order to make our farms self sustaining. To diversify our crops, and to crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more in hoof and in fleece, and less in lint and more in warp and wool. To systematize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system that tends to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement.

If we, as farmers, become organized, we have the power to ask for what we want and to get it, because we have the numbers, and all that is required is the union that is the means of unifying that power.

Think the matter over, and decide to organize a Grange and so help to make this world more worth living in.

Dissolve one heaping tablespoonful of lard in one cup of boiling water, add a tablespoonful of baking soda, one of ginger or cinnamon, one-quarter teaspoonful of salt, one cup of molasses and enough flour to make a soft dough. Bake in a loaf tin.

The Pilgrim Congregational church, near London, founded in 1616, is the oldest of the denomination in the empire, and it was from it that the London contingent of the men of the Mayflower was recruited.

Rice Blanc Mangle.

Boil three-quarters of a cup of rice in milk in a double boiler. When cooked, add a half box of gelatin dissolved in a little cold milk, add sugar and vanilla to taste. When cold, beat in a quart of cream that has been whipped to a stiff froth. Set in a wet mold in the icebox to form. Serve with raspberry juice poured over it.

BLOW UP FLEET AT RIO JANEIRO

Plot Is Said to Have Been Concocted in Paris.

Warning Sent to Brazil and Washington and Precautions Taken Frustrated Plans of Conspiracy if Any Existed—Submarine Mines Were Shipped to Brazil.

Portland, Jan. 25.—Senator Fulton was unfavorably connected with the Hall-Mays conspiracy case by the testimony of George C. Brownell, ex-president of the Oregon state senate and for years a prominent Republican of the state. Brownell testified that he was forced to withdraw from the contest for appointment as United States attorney for Oregon in 1903 because of the insinuations of Hall that the government was in possession of evidence on which Brownell's indictment for complicity in the Oregon land frauds was probable. The dethroned boss of Clackamas county politics further testified that in return for the endorsement of Hall for reappointment, which he was forced to make, Senators Mitchell and Fulton exacted from Hall a promise of immunity from prosecution for Brownell and the latter's former law partner, J. U. Campbell, also of Clackamas county.

The purpose of Brownell's testimony, which was admitted over the vigorous objection of counsel for the defendants, was to corroborate the charge of conspiracy alleged against Hall in the indictment in that Hall controlled Steiwer's vote for senator in return for his failure to prosecute Steiwer and his associates for enclosing government land, by showing that Hall used his office as district attorney to intimidate others and to force them to endorse and support him for reappointment. This contention by Heny has been supported by the testimony of Steiwer and Hendricks in the Butte Creek company's operations and by that of Brownell yesterday, and Heny proposes by the introduction of other witnesses today to show that Hall, together with the connivance of Fulton, prostituted his office as district attorney by protecting violators of the law in two other specific instances.

W. W. Steiwer, president of the Butte Creek company, completed his direct testimony yesterday and will be cross-examined this morning. He testified that his understanding with Hall was of such a favorable character that his company failed to remove the unlawful fences it was maintaining after he had the interview with Hall.

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED.

New York Uses Thousands to Shovel Snow.

New York, Jan. 25.—New York is digging itself out of a foot of snow so unevenly divided that while exposed and unfrequented spots like Coney island have been blown bare, the thoroughfares of the millions are left piled high with drifts that impede the progress of man and beast and in the open districts have tied up streetcars and vehicles. Mercifully, the snow was accompanied by moderate temperature and in its early stages was welcomed by the honest part of the 35,000 unemployed men in the city. All who sought employment from last midnight found it readily and at good wages. The street cleaning department required 10,000 shovels, the traction companies as many more, and thousands of others earned many dollars from householders by cleaning off walks.

Probably the sharpest distress was experienced by several thousand genuine tramps who, having ridden into town on the hardtimes wave and since enjoyed the city's bounty, awoke today to find themselves confronted with an unmistakable opportunity to work. Some rose to the occasion, and others shifted their lodgings.

New Railroad for Chile.

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 25.—Congress yesterday passed a bill authorizing the president to make contracts for a railroad running north and south. The bill limits immediate expenditures to about \$37,400,000, but it is intended that the road eventually will be extended to the northern and southern frontiers. When completed the railway will run from the frontier of Peru to the Strait of Magellan, a distance of about 2,600 miles. Spur lines will be built to coast ports and into mining districts and agricultural areas.

Not Accountable for Coolies.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Captain I. H. Hattaway, of the Pacific Mail steamship Magnolia, was today exonerated by Commissioner Heacock of blame in connection with the escape of Chinese immigrants from his vessel. It was shown that under the revised law officers of vessels cannot be held strictly accountable for the escape of coolies, if they can show that reasonable care was taken to prevent evasion of the act.

Shut Down Locomotive Works.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 25.—The local plant of the American Locomotive Works will be shut down the first week in February for an indefinite period. The force which in December numbered 1,008 has gradually been reduced to 500.