

# GRAND JURY SPEAKS

## Brings More Indictments in Connection with Land Frauds.

### MITCHELL'S LAW PARTNER NAMED

#### Perjury is Crime Charged Against Him—Brother of State Treasurer Also in Toils.

Portland, Feb. 9.—Judge Albert H. Tanner, law partner of John H. Mitchell, and one of the most prominent attorneys and citizens of Portland, was indicted yesterday afternoon by the Federal grand jury for the crime of perjury alleged to have been committed on January 31 while before the grand jury as a witness in relation to the dealings of Senator Mitchell with Frederick A. Krills, the land speculator.

At the same time this indictment was returned three others were also returned to the court, one against Hamilton H. Hendricks for subornation of perjury, one against George C. Brownell in amendment of the indictment for subornation of perjury returned a week ago, and the last against Henry Mel-drum, George Waggoner, David W. Kimball, Rufus S. Moore, a brother of State Treasurer Charles S. Moore; John W. Hamaker and Frank J. Van Winkle, for conspiracy to defraud the government.

The indictment of Judge Tanner is the most sensational returned for some time, for it brings before the public with unexpected suddenness the name of a man heretofore entirely unconnected by rumor or fact with the far-reaching frauds now being unearthed. The indictment further charges that it was loyalty to his partner, Senator Mitchell, and a wish to spare him from the shame of the second indictment returned a week ago which caused him to attempt to hide, according to the allegations of the indictment, the true state of affairs as existing in the business of his law office.

It is alleged in the indictment that Judge Tanner, while a witness before the grand jury on January 31, 1905, and while under oath, said that the firm had received moneys and other compensation for work done by Frederick A. Krills, in expediting claims through the general land office and passing them to patent, but that of these sums received Senator Mitchell had not received any part for himself. This the government thinks is untrue, and it will attempt to prove that Senator Mitchell did receive money, placed to his account by Judge Tanner at the expiration of each month.

### RECOVERED AFTER MANY YEARS

#### One of \$3,000,000 of Stolen Bonds Causes Three Arrests.

New York, Feb. 9.—Dr. Lewis O. Wilcoxson, who is under arrest here, together with Joseph A. Taylor, of White Plains, N. Y., and James A. Smith, of this city, in connection with the recovery of a \$3,000,000 United States government bond stolen from the Manhattan savings institution in 1878, has resided with his wife and child at one of the leading up-town hotels here for nearly three years. He claims Chicago as his native city, says he owns extensive mining interests in Alaska, and has an income of \$5,000 a month. Nevertheless he spent the night in prison in default of \$10,000 bonds required by the Federal authorities. The recovery of the bond was made through the subterfuge in Wall street, where it had been delivered by a bank messenger. Thirty of the same series were taken in the Manhattan robbery, and this is only the third one found. Two others were recovered in 1880.

The police are now searching for Samuel Warren Miller, from whom Wilcoxson says he received the bond in part payment for some Alaska mining property last Monday.

Recovery of the bond recalls the robbery, 27 years ago, of the Manhattan bank, one of the richest hauls ever made in America. The burglars secured nearly \$8,000,000 in cash and negotiable securities.

### Red Cross is Reorganized.

Washington, Feb. 9.—In pursuance of the terms of the act of congress providing for the reorganization of the Red Cross, the incorporators of the American National Red Cross met at the State department today. About two dozen persons were present, but Miss Clara Barton was absent. Secretary Taft called the incorporators to order. The following permanent officers were elected: President, William H. Taft; treasurer, Charles H. Keep, assistant secretary of the treasury; counselor, I. A. Pradt; secretary, Anita N. McGee.

### South is Still Demoralized.

Louisville, Feb. 9.—With rain and sleet falling over nearly every mile of country from Ohio to New Orleans, the usual avenues of wire communication, which have been demoralized since Sunday, today went from bad to worse. Nearly every branch of commercial life felt the interruption. Cloudy weather, with rain, sleet or snow, prevails from the Dakotas to the Gulf of Mexico, where, with warm weather, a heavy rain has been falling for 48 hours.

### Japanese Seize More Coal.

Tokio, Feb. 9.—The British steamer Eastry, bound for Vladivostok, with coal, was captured off Hokkaido yesterday. She is being brought to Yokosuka.

### JURY DRAWS NET.

#### Two Indictments Said To Be in Order for J. N. Williamson.

Portland, Feb. 7.—The last week of the present Federal grand jury is at hand. The long series of investigations which have been taking the time of the jury for the past two months is drawing to a close and will end on Saturday, if the plans of the government attorneys carry.

The present week will be a busy one, for it will bring to light some of the entanglements of those high in the confidence of the state and the nation and will show still further the extent and scope of the land frauds which have been carried on in many cases to completion and in others practically to that stage during the past few years.

During the week it was rumored that Representative J. N. Williamson will come under the notice of the Federal grand jury, not once, but twice. It is said that the next few days will see the junior representative of the state indicted for his alleged connection with various land deals in the vicinity of his home at Princerville and also for fraudulent transactions in the Blue Mountain reserve.

Just what the complaints are is a mystery which the government officials alone would be able, at this time, to tell. They have nothing to say. But in spite of this reticence, it is made known from various sources that the end of the week will see more persons implicated in the land frauds than have as yet hinted at or thought of.

In addition to the names of Mr. Williamson are mentioned those of various of the former special agents of the government, and several of the special agents who have been sent to this territory to look into the alleged irregularities of the land department. Beyond a rumor that several of the special agents are under the eye of the grand jury, nothing definite can be learned. However, it can be stated with a reasonable degree of certainty that former employes of the Interior department in Oregon will be brought to book for irregular work done by them during their terms of office. It is further safe to predict that Saturday will see the adjournment of the jury until the March term calls the men once more to the task of probing into the irregularities of the land transactions of Oregon.

### IMPROVE VANCOUVER BARRACKS

#### Large Allotment from Army Post Fund Likely To Be Secured.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The army appropriation bill, recently passed by congress, carries a large appropriation for the improvement of army posts. This money is distributed by the secretary of war, he approving allotments which are made up by the quartermaster general. Senator Ankeny and Representative Jones have arranged to call upon the secretary of war and ask for a liberal slice of that lump sum for making much-needed improvements at Vancouver barracks.

Reports which have been submitted by the officers at Vancouver show the urgent necessity for many new buildings to replace the antiquated and dilapidated structures now standing. Of course they ask for more money than can be had, something over \$1,000,000 in all. Nevertheless, an attempt will be made to get a liberal portion of this fund.

The largest item recommended is \$250,000 for erecting a new building for headquarters offices, a building of brick, with stone trimmings, large enough to accommodate all the officers assigned to headquarters, together with the clerical force of the post. It is also asked that four additional double infantry barracks be erected at a cost of \$250,000, and in addition quarters for 50 officers as follows: One commanding officer's residence, six field officers' quarters, nine captains' double quarters and nine lieutenants' double quarters, to cost in all about \$500,000. In addition \$10,000 is asked for a new main sewer, \$8,000 for cement sidewalks, \$2,000 for extending the electric lighting system, \$5,000 for water mains, \$45,000 for grading and filling, \$15,000 for improving the parade grounds and \$70,000 for two new artillery stables.

### Foreign Mines Shut Out.

Tokio, Feb. 7.—After the most heated debate which has yet taken place in the Japanese house of representatives, the amendments to the mining law prohibiting foreigners to work Japanese mines was passed during Monday's session. The bill was fought bitterly by the foreign residents having mining interests in Japan, and the government has been severely censured for advocating a measure which must needs antagonize certain influential interests whose good will, it is believed by many, to be important and necessary at this time.

### Japanese Colony in Texas.

San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 7.—In an interview today B. F. Yoakum gave out the following details concerning the recent visit to Texas of a number of commissioners from the Japanese government: "As a result of this visit a great Japanese colony will be planted in Southwestern Texas for the growing and manufacture of silk. A splendid tract of land has been secured, and upon each five acres of this will be settled a Japanese family."

### Reservists Are in Arrest.

London, Feb. 7.—The London Daily Chronicle prints a dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent stating that 6,000 reservists at Peterhof have mutinied and are under arrest in their barracks.

# READY FOR PEACE

## Grand Dukes Admit Inability to Cope with Japan.

### TOO MUCH TROUBLE AT HOME

#### With Nation in Rebellion Reserves Cannot Be Sent to Cope with Those Sent by Japan.

London, Feb. 7.—The highest authority is claimed by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle for the statement that the grand ducal party has suddenly decided that Russia must sue for peace.

The correspondent states that the grand dukes and their supporters have held frequent conferences of late at which they discussed the Far Eastern war and came to the conclusion that the country could not afford to continue the war under the present conditions. The immediate cause for this change of mind on the part of the very men who have right along stood in the way of peace is said to have been the recent disaster to the Russian arms on the Hun river.

Coupled with the news of this defeat has come to the grand dukes the realization that they cannot compete with Japan's ability to throw army after army into Manchuria, especially in view of the internal situation, which may render further mobilization of reservist troops almost impossible.

The correspondent states that, accordingly, the Russian embassy at Paris has been asked to gain the good will of Great Britain with a view to mitigating the terms which Japan is likely to impose.

### STREET CAR OVERTURNS.

#### Portland Wreck Causes One Death and Thirty-one Injuries.

Portland, Feb. 7.—One man was killed and 31 persons injured, some of them fatally, by the wrecking of a car of the Portland Consolidated railway company on the Montavilla line, at the corner of East Twenty-eighth and East Gilliam streets, at 7:20 o'clock yesterday morning. The accident occurred on a sharp curve at the base of a steep incline. The car's momentum was so great that it was unable to make the turn and was overturned. There were 66 passengers on the car at the time of the accident, the majority being business men and employes on their way to work in the heart of the city.

It is a question whether the motor-man lost control of the car or whether he did not use the usual precautions until it was too late. Five blocks from the scene of the accident the car was running at a speed greatly in excess of the rate specified in the city ordinances governing street car traffic. One passenger, who stood on the front platform of the car beside the motor-man, declares that no effort was made to govern the speed of the car until it was almost rounding the curve. The street car company says the brakes had been set as shown by the fact that the wheels were worn smooth by sliding.

### READY TO FIGHT.

#### Warlike Talk of High British Official Causes Kaiser to Anger.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—At the foreign office it was said this afternoon that Germany would ask England for an explanation of the provocative anti-German speech made at Eastleigh, February 2, by Arthur H. Lee, civil lord of the admiralty, in which he said that Britain would smash an unnamed enemy in the North sea before that enemy had time to realize that war had been declared. The foreign office said: "We hope that nothing will result from Lee's speech. We prefer to believe he spoke more as a naval expert than as a statesman or cabinet officer. Yet it is impossible not to put a political construction upon his utterances. We shall, of course, take up the matter."

### Will Fight Near Sandapas.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 7.—Military operations in Manchuria continue at a standstill. No importance is attached by the war office to the Japanese movements on the Russian center and left, which are regarded as merely demonstrations. General Heisman, a war critic, expresses the opinion that the Russians are not likely to surrender the positions captured northeast of Sandapas, and that a series of encounters there will probably continue until the weather is favorable for a general advance.

### Rivers and Harbors Next Week.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Although the river and harbor bill was reported to the house today, it will probably not be considered before next week. The naval appropriation bill is ahead of it and will be called up Thursday, when the railroad bill is disposed of. The naval bill will remain under consideration three or four days, shoving the river and harbor bill over until next Tuesday or Wednesday. Probably it will be passed about Feb. 15.

### Russia Wants More Money.

London, Feb. 7.—It is stated in well informed financial circles in London that negotiations have been completed for floating a new Russian loan of \$200,000,000 in Paris. The loan will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The date of the issue has not yet been fixed.

### CHANCE OF RATE LEGISLATION.

#### Elkins Bends to the Storm and Newlands Suggests Simple Plan.

Washington, Feb. 13.—As showing the drift of sentiment and the effect of the constant demand from every part of the country for legislation, it is noticed that Senator Elkins has felt called upon to deny that he has ever said that there could be no railroad legislation at this session of congress. On the contrary, the senator is very careful to qualify everything he says in this regard, so as to leave it an open question as to whether he opposes or favors railroad legislation. The general impression is that he does not believe in anything being done at this session.

Probably the most optimistic member of the senate committee on interstate commerce is Newlands, of Nevada. He sees no reason why there should be legislation, and he also suggests a plan which might be adopted in an ordinary business institution. He suggests that a number of prominent railroad men, together with Messrs. Bacon and Ferguson, who have been most active in presenting the side of the shippers, meet with the committee on interstate commerce and get down to business and agree upon a measure that will meet all complaints. He thinks that in less than a week these men could frame a bill which would pass both houses, and would be satisfactory to all interests of the country and would not disturb business to any great extent.

Newlands has another idea which might be taken into consideration by those who are fighting all kinds of legislation; that is that it would be better to pass some interstate commerce legislation at a special session rather than have it wait until the long session of congress, when it might be delayed for many months. He takes the view that something is bound to be done within the next year, and it would be better to have it done at once, even from the railroad point of view.

### TRYING TO CROWD THE SENATE

#### House Aims to Reduce Unlimited Debate to an Absurdity.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The United States senate seems to have embarked upon a well nigh impossible feat, that is, of disposing of the business necessary before the close of the session, and also trying an impeachment case where many witnesses will have to be summoned and a great deal of testimony submitted, to be followed by the arguments of the attorneys for Judge Swayne and the managers of the house who are conducting the impeachment.

There is a suspicion that the house of representatives put the impeachment case into the senate at this session for the purpose of taxing the rules of that body to the utmost, and to show that its unlimited debate is impracticable in a legislative body. But whatever may have been the purpose, it is evident that the house has unloaded upon the senate a job which makes it almost impossible to conclude public business and adjourn at the time congress expires.

Senators say there is no question about this, and that they will be able to get through with the impeachment, and also to pass the necessary legislation, which must be concluded by noon on March 4.

### TO SETTLE OLD CLAIMS.

#### Fulton Secures Amendments to Indian Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Senator Fulton has succeeded in having several of his amendments attached to the Indian appropriation bill by the senate committee, and if they stick, various old claims will be settled next summer.

The principal amendment proposes to pay the Klamath Indians \$537,007 for 621,824 acres of their reservation, which they relinquished to the government. Amendments paying the Flat-top Indians \$10,500, the Lower Chinooks \$20,000, the Klamath Chinooks \$7,000, and the Tillamook \$15,000, in settlement of claims dating back more than 50 years, were also adopted by the committee. Another amendment quieting titles to lands purchased from Umatilla Indians is attached.

### More Factories are Idle.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 13.—The strike extended today to Lessners, Tieltmans and a number of other works. The men remain quiet and determined and declare they will not yield until they win the fight for an eight-hour day. A large number of troops are posted about the Viborg and Newsky quarters. In consequence of the threatening attitude of the strikers in the Viborg quarter of this city the authorities today brought in from Peterhof additional cavalry, which were posted about the Viborg district.

### Nobody Will Be Punished.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 13.—Judge Greene today sustained the motion to quash the indictments against Thomas J. Noonan, manager and treasurer of the Iroquois theater, in Chicago, and Cummings, the stage carpenter, which grew out of the theater fire catastrophe. An attorney representing the state attorney's office of Cook county attempted to draw a parallel between the Slocum steamboat disaster and the Iroquois case, but the court refused to allow it.

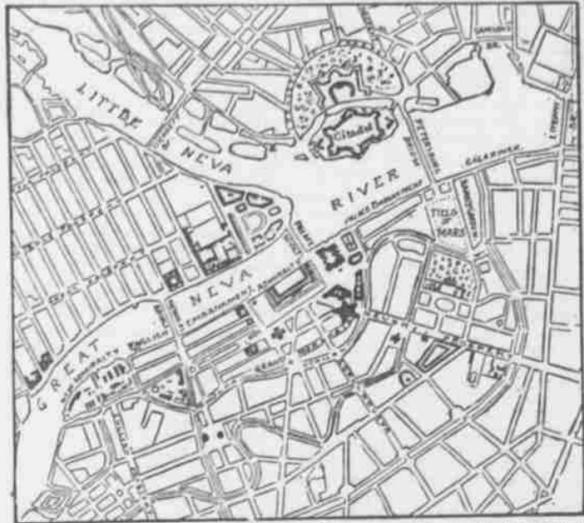
### Japanese Buy Dakota Oats.

Minneapolis, Feb. 13.—According to Minneapolis elevator men who operate throughout the Dakotas, over 2,000,000 bushels of oats have just been bought up by the agents of the Japanese government.

### WHERE CZAR'S TROOPS SHOT DOWN RUSSIANS.



WINTER PALACE OF THE CZAR AT ST. PETERSBURG.



Russians marching toward the czar's winter palace in St. Petersburg were fired at first at the bridge over the Moika canal in the avenue leading across the Grand Morskaya to the palace square, where stands the Alexander column. The star indicates the scene of the first massacre. The second charge of Cossacks against the crowd was at the Morskaya entrance to the square. People were shot down, however, in the Newsky prospect, on the ice of the Neva and in other streets. Yassili Ostrov is the island where the industrial section of St. Petersburg is situated, where most of the workmen live and where the revolutionists, behind their barricades, defied the Emperor.

### CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Russia has 30,000 miles of coast line, but half of it is ice-bound.

The United States has twenty-three times as many factories as Russia.

In Russia there are only ninety daily newspapers, in the United States there are 2,457.

Russia's population in 1903 was 141,000,000; population of the United States, 80,000,000.

Russia produces one-twentieth as much coal and one-sixth as much iron as is produced in the United States.

The United States has 210,000 miles of railways; Russia has only 30,000 miles of railways, two-thirds of it owned by the government.

Russia stands next to the United States as a grain producing country, but the average laborer there gets only one-fourth as much wages as in the United States.

Russia is two and one-half times as large as the United States and Alaska, but America has fifty-three times as many miles of telegraph and sends fifteen times as much mail.

### MONETARY BURDENS BORNE BY THE PEOPLE OF RUSSIA.

National debt	\$3,500,000,000
Annual interest on debt	80,000,000
Expended on Siberian and Manchurian roads	1,500,000,000
Taxes unpaid by peasants	
1900	60,000,000
Loss by industrial depression in three years	300,000,000
Loss by famines in five years preceding 1902	500,000,000
Eight famines, five since 1862, loss	200,000,000
Loss to tollers by 150 to 170 holidays each year	100,000,000
War loss to date	400,000,000
Expenses of holy synod, annually	18,500,000

In relation to these figures a well-known writer says: "The simple truth is the Russian peasant, 100,000,000 of him, is under present conditions, slowly starving to death. His average earnings in the central provinces are 17 and 18 copecks (8 to 9 cents) per day throughout the year; during the harshest harvest time rise to an average of 27 to 36 copecks (13 to 16 cents a day); during the whole winter he and his family earn nothing. His diet consists of meat, flour and grits, cabbage and potatoes, no meat, excepting three times a year. His diet is insufficient, and less than in any civilized country. The hovel he lives in is two and a half yards long and one and one-half yards high, harboring the whole family and whatever cattle he possesses. These data are taken from official sources. Is it a wonder that the Russian peasant has morally and physically degenerated?"

### Dividing the Tips.

Tippling has been reduced to a very fine system in some English hotels and restaurants. "I was sitting at meat with the manager of one of the well known London restaurants," says a writer. "I am short-sighted and unobservant," I said, "and as I never know one waiter from another I'm always uneasy lest I've tipped the wrong one." The manager laughed. "Fritz, bring the book," he said. The book was opened upon the table and disclosed columns and rows of figures opposite the names of waiters. Between them the manager and Fritz explained the system.

### Shark a Commercial Product.

The shark, which is so abundant in the waters of Central America, is to be utilized in commercial products. A company has been formed which converts sharks' fins into jelly and tinned soup, makes fine machinery oil from their livers, handsome leather, equal to alligators', from their skins, walking sticks from their backbones, and numerous articles from their jawbones and teeth.

### Thibetians as Tea Drinkers.

The champion tea drinkers of the world are the Thibetians. They buy it in "bricks" and drink it in pints. Tea bricks are used as currency.

### ENGLISH DOCTORS' FEES.

#### They Are Regulated by the Royal College of Physicians.

The specialists must be divided into two distinct classes, the surgeon proper and the pure physician. The former unquestionably gets big fees in ratio to his reputation. The famous surgeon has only to name his fee to the millionaire with appendicitis. With the fear of death before his eyes he will write his check gladly. When he has recovered he will often grumble if he does not boast. A younger and less known man will perform the same operation for a tithe of the cost, but the public, with death staring them in the face, will have the man with the big name, regardless of expense.

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But the pure physician is an entirely different matter. His fees are standardized not by act of Parliament, but by that autocratic body, the Royal College of Physicians. His fees for consultation at his own house are fixed at 2 guineas the first visit and a guinea for each subsequent one. For consultations away from home he receives a fee at the calculated rate of two-thirds of a guinea a mile. Eirstree, twelve miles out of town, is ipso facto 8 guineas, Liverpool (201 miles) is 134 guineas, and so on pro rata. But it must be remembered that nowadays all the big provincial centers have their own specialists, and the town man is very seldom sent for unless he be one of the very biggest names and the case desperate and rich.

If the physician should accept more he transgresses that professional fetich, "medical etiquette," and is branded a quack by his less lucky brethren.

Moreover, when he arrives at a sufficient standing in the ranks of his profession the Royal College of Physicians will not elect him to their all important fellowship, the crowning qualification and high water mark of his calling.—London Mail.

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