

# FULTON HAD POWER

## Heney Proves Inaction of Hall in Certain Cases.

### SENATOR KNEW FILINGS ILLEGAL

#### Burke and Goslin Indicted by District Attorney on Perjury Charge, But Never Prosecuted.

Portland, Jan. 28.—Senator Fulton was again dragged into the conspiracy case of John H. Hall and Edwin Mays yesterday by Special Prosecutor Heney. By the testimony of W. E. Burke and William G. Goslin, former agents for A. B. Hammond, timberland speculator, and at one time president of the Astoria & Columbia River railroad, it was shown that late in 1899 and during 1900 Fulton appeared as attorney for Burke and Goslin and two others, who had been indicted by Hall on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government by perjury.

Burke and Goslin testified that in September, 1899, they induced 20 transient male residents of the North End to file on as many timberland claims for a consideration of \$2 each for their services, with the express understanding that the claims so filed on should be held for a time and relinquished, when Burke and Goslin, representatives of Hammond, procured lieu land scrip to cover the land included in the relinquishments. Only the preliminary facts by which Fulton, as attorney for Hammond and his various interests, will be associated with this transaction were brought out yesterday, but Heney promises by the introduction of further evidence this morning conclusively to prove not only that Fulton appeared in a legal capacity for the men indicted, but that Hall, as United States attorney, failed to prosecute the alleged perjurers, although he had full knowledge of the unlawful filings.

#### RAILROADS ASK FOR TIME.

#### Want to Test Law Against Owning of Coal Mines.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The operating vice presidents of many of the large railroads of the country were received by President Roosevelt yesterday and presented a request that in execution what is known as the comity amendment of the railroad rate law bill one case be brought against the roads by the government, this case to be finally disposed of by the Supreme court of the United States. This, if agreed to by the government, would mean that the railroads owning coal producing lands would not sell them by May next, as required by law, but could operate them as heretofore until the disposal of the test cases. The law in question is regarded by the roads as unconstitutional.

The president referred the railroad men to the Interstate Commerce commission, where it is understood the question will be fully discussed and a report made to the president as to the legal possibility of carrying out the suggestion made.

#### POLICE BILL IS PASSED.

#### Nevada House Acts on Bill Received From Senate.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 28.—The Nevada legislature has passed the police bill, giving this state a measure that will give for a system of policing in time of riots which it is believed will quell all trouble in the Goldfield section at the present time and place the state in position to handle any future contingencies that may arise.

Several members who were devout union men have made a fight in opposition to the bill, while the conservative members have made a forcible issue and have won the law. Speaker Skaggs, who has been taking a most active part for the union men, left his chair and voted. Skaggs denounced the bill as pernicious and czar-like and predicted the men who voted for it were digging their political graves. All amendments were lost and the bill went through as it came from the senate.

#### Fined On the 16-Hour Law.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 28.—A special agent of the Miner, from Helena, says that for violating the 16-hour law, the Northern Pacific Railway company was this morning fined \$130 in Judge J. M. Clements' court. The case attracted considerable interest because it is considered a test of the law created at the last session of the legislature to prevent railroad employes from being obliged to work when they are really incapacitated from efficient service. The case will be appealed and the constitutionality of the law tested.

#### Plans to Divide Finland.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—A startling report is current both in St. Petersburg and in Helsinki that the emperor has decided upon the partition of Finland, annexing to Russia the district of Viborg, which was formerly a part of the empire, and sending an army corps to the grand duchy of Finland to overawe any protest. This report is strengthened by the publication in the Novoe Vremya of an article defending such a step.

#### Mother of Empress Dead.

Tokio, Jan. 28.—It was officially announced Saturday that Lady Shouing Ichijo, mother of the empress, died January 25, at the age of 80 years.

### WILL BREAK MONOPOLY.

#### Bonaparte Starts Suit Against Harriman Roads.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Attorney General Bonaparte directed that a bill in equity be filed to set aside the control by the Union Pacific Railway company and its subsidiary corporations of the Southern Pacific and the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroads; also to have declared illegal the ownership by the Union Pacific or the Oregon Short Line of stock in the Santa Fe, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, all of said lines being competitors of the Union Pacific.

The attorney general issued an official statement to this effect, which, after referring to the extended investigation by the Interstate Commerce commission into the relations existing among the various lines of road engaged in transcontinental traffic, says:

"From the evidence so adduced and from independent investigation the department has arrived at the conclusion that the stockholding of the Union Pacific and its subsidiary companies in the corporations mentioned above is in direct violation of the Sherman act.

"The department regards the suit as of first importance, as it is sought by means thereof to break up a substantial monopoly of the transportation business of the country between the Missouri river on the east and the entire Pacific coast south of Portland on the west."

Aside from the railway companies above named, the other defendants in the suit are the Farmers Loan & Trust company, of New York, which is the depository of all the stock of the San Pedro road under a contract by which it is required to give proxies to such persons as may be named by Mr. Harriman and Mr. Clark for a period of years. There are also individual defendants who are alleged to have conceived and carried out the conspiracy complained of, to wit: E. H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, Otto H. Kahn, James Stillman, Henry C. Frick, Henry H. Rogers and William A. Clark.

While naming the individual defendants the statement makes no mention of any intention to prosecute any of these officials personally in any criminal proceedings.

#### MAYS DISMISSED.

#### Heney Says He Cannot Convict Him of Conspiracy.

Portland, Jan. 27.—Franklin Pierce Mays, ex-state senator, was the principal witness for the government Saturday in the Hall-Mays conspiracy case in the Federal court. A treacherous and failing memory prevented the witness from positively associating his various conversations with Hall and the dates of the letters that passed between them. Probably the most damaging evidence against Hall, adduced from the witness, was his identification of a letter written by himself to Steiwer in which Mays told of his successful efforts in dissuading Hall from instituting criminal proceedings against the members of the Butte Creek company for unlawful fencing.

Before Mays was called into the court room, Heney announced that he wished the indictment dismissed against Mays, who was a co-defendant with Hall and Edwin Mays. In making this request of the court, Heney said that he did not consider that the government was in possession of sufficient evidence with which to convict Mays of the alleged conspiracy. Later in the examination of Mays, Heney repeated the declaration he made before, that it was not his intention to prosecute Mays on any of the other remaining indictments against him because of his physical condition. Judge Hunt consented to the dismissal of the indictment and at the same time exonerated the bond Mays had furnished. Mays was then sworn as a witness for the prosecution.

#### Charles B. Moores, ex-register of the Oregon City land office, will undoubtedly be a witness for the government before the prosecution closes its case either today or tomorrow. Just what Moores will testify can only be conjectured.

#### Tried to Win Over Army.

Lisbon, Jan. 27.—The government issued a statement tonight that the conspirators in the recent plot to overthrow the state had procured revolvers and bombs and other weapons and had unsuccessfully tried to win over the officers and soldiers of the army so that they might bring a mutiny at the psychological moment. Continuing, the statement says: The government has taken all measures necessary to guarantee public order and secure the maintenance of obedience and loyalty in the army.

#### Spain Cementing English Ties.

London, Jan. 27.—Inquiries among Spanish consular and commercial circles in London make it clear that the proposal of the Spanish minister of commerce to hold an exposition of Spanish arts and industries in London in 1908 is warmly welcomed by the Spanish colony in the metropolis as additional evidence of the desire of King Alfonso to cement yet more closely the entente that already unites the two countries.

#### Encroaching on Norway.

Stockholm, Jan. 27.—A mining engineer who has just returned here from an exploring expedition in Northern Norway, where the Russian frontier approaches within 15 miles of the North Atlantic at Lyngenfjord, says that he saw large bodies of Russian soldiers installed in log barracks, engaged in constructing a railway in Norwegian territory in a wilderness many days journey from the highway.

# DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

## Wednesday, January 29

Washington, Jan. 29.—The senate was entertained today by a series of animated comments on the method adopted by Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou in placing before the senate his reply to the resolution calling for notification relative to the operations of the Treasury department in connection with the financial disturbance. The secretary had had the introductory part of his reply printed, and copies of the pamphlet were on the desks of all senators, which was declared by Democratic senators to be without precedent.

The Seattle exposition bill was given a black eye when it was passed over under rule nine. This means that hereafter the bill can be considered only when a majority of the senate votes to take it up.

The senate passed a bill to reorganize the corps of dental surgeons attached to the army.

Senator Hopkins introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting polygamy in the United States.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The need of an American merchant marine as an auxiliary to the navy formed the principal topic of discussion in the house today during the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The debate was precipitated by Littlefield, of Maine, who questioned the legality of the provision appropriating \$1,000,000 to supply a deficiency of coal for the navy caused by transfer of the battleship fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He criticized congress for its failure to make appropriations for a merchant marine.

The bill was still under consideration when the house adjourned.

## Tuesday, January 28

Washington, Jan. 28.—The senate today ordered that the privileges of the floor be extended to Benito Legarda, and Pablo Ocampo, resident commissioners appointed by the Philippine assembly.

Senator Heyburn's bill, granting leave of absence to settlers on government irrigation projects who have been able to get water, was passed.

The bill appropriating \$25,000 to re-survey the Washington-Idaho line was passed.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Representative McGavin, of Illinois, in the house today attacked the custom of American girls marrying titled foreigners. He said he had no particular person in view, but went on to say that "women are sacrificing their souls and their honor on the altar of snobbery and vice." He maintained that every day is a bargain day in New York, "where you can buy anything from a yard of ribbon to a pound of flesh."

Mr. McGavin was speaking on the bill to tax dowries and titled husbands. His remarks were made under the license of general debate and at times they provoked laughter and applause. The urgent deficiency bill was the principal topic of debate today, although no great progress was made. This was the longest session of the house.

## Monday, January 27

Washington, Jan. 27.—Greatly to the surprise of everyone, the subject of slavery was introduced in the senate today. Secretary Taft was directly charged with having a knowledge of slavery in the Philippine islands. The debate was made pertinent by the sections of the bill revising the criminal code of the United States which provide penalties for dealing in slaves.

Hale asserted that such provisions should be stricken out, as he regarded slavery as obsolete in the United States and could see no reason for referring to it.

Heyburn, in charge of the bill, contended for the retention of the provision, saying that there are forms of slavery other than those abolished by the Civil war.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The financial question was discussed in the house today by Fowler, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, in an exhaustive speech in which he opposed bond secured currency and the proposition looking to the establishment of a central bank. He used for his text the bill introduced by him early in the present month providing, among other things, for bank redemption districts, which, he argued, would meet national emergencies.

Fowler declared the United States had the worst financial and currency process in the world, instead of the best.

The Indian appropriation bill was reported to the house today by Mr. Sherman, chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs. The bill carries a total appropriation of \$8,215,697.

## 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 Corea.

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.

#### PUT UP MONITOR AS TARGET

#### Navy Department Decides to Make Gun Practice More Real.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Encouraged by the valuable result believed to have been obtained by the British admiralty in the spectacular sinking of the old battleship Hero by modern gun fire lately, the Navy department has determined upon a similar experiment, though not one to be carried out to the same point. A single-turreted monitor is to be made a target for the big 12-inch rifles of a battleship, and the experiment will take place in the waters of Chesapeake bay or the Potomac river. It is not the purpose to destroy the monitor, which was built only about 10 years ago, but the gun fire will be directed against one of her turrets. Much mechanism is contained in the turret and information is desired as to the effect of actual gun fire upon this controlling machinery.

#### National Bank at Wallows.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The controller of the currency today authorized the Stockgrowers' and Farmers' National bank, of Wallows, Or., to begin business with \$50,000 capital. James P. Stevens is president, E. A. Holmes vice president and C. T. McDaniel cashier.

#### Election Causes Uprising.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Rumors of an uprising or an invasion in Honduras has reached the State department. Details are lacking but it is believed the leaders of the movement are persons who were driven out of Honduras into Guatemala during the last revolutionary outbreak. The revival of the attempt to overthrow the government at this time is believed to have been inspired by the fact that the elections for president are to be held soon.

### 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 hands 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 out 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 loaf 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, 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 Meringue.  
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.

# FULTON IMPLICATED

## Brownell Gives Testimony in the Hall Case.

### FORCED OUT OF RACE BY HALL

#### Tells How He Was Induced to Indorse Hall Because of Veiled Threats of Indictment.

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 indorsement 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 indorse and support him for reappointment. This contention by Heney has been supported by the testimony of Steiwer and Hendricks in the Butte Creek company's operations and by that of Brownell yesterday, and Heney 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.

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.

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