

## THERE WILL BE NO PEACE UNLESS IT IS PERMANENT

### Japs Insist That Russia Plays Fair With Her

### NEGOTIATE AT WASHINGTON

### Plenipotentiaries Will Not Meet Until August For Their Conferences

WASHINGTON, June 15.—America's national capital has been selected as the seat of negotiations between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan for the treaty of peace. The choice of Washington marks another forward step in the negotiations toward the ultimate peace movement instituted by the president.

The announcement of the selection of Washington was made by Secretary Loeb at the white house at 1:23 p. m. today.

It reads as follows: "When the two governments are unable to agree upon either Chefoo or Paris, the president suggested The Hague, but both governments have now requested that Washington be chosen as the place of the meeting, and the president was accordingly formally notified by both governments that Washington would be so selected."

This statement was supplemented shortly afterward by the official announcement that "after meeting and organizing, the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, if it should be found to be unacceptably hot in Washington, may adjourn the meeting to some summer resort in the north and there continue their sittings until such time as the weather in Washington will be more comfortable."

Now that some details of the negotiations, pending for more than two weeks, are known, the selection of Washington is regarded as the only solution of the problem presented to the belligerent governments.

Russia was willing to meet at Paris or The Hague, preferably Paris, but refused to consider any Oriental point. Japan was pronounced in its refusal to meet in Paris, The Hague or Geneva on the same grounds. The Russian objection to an Oriental city because there were within the sphere of the influence of the opposing belligerent.

The objections of Japan to the European cities were made known today to the president by Minister Takahira. The president, in turn, transmitted them to Ambassador Cassini and he called them to St. Petersburg. While the president did not act as arbiter between Russia and Japan he was in a position after the conference with Takahira and his communication to Ambassador Cassini to announce formally the selection of Washington as the seat of the conference.

In view of the selection of the seat of the conference, it is expected that within a few days Russia and Japan will announce formally the names of their respective plenipotentiaries. It is deemed likely also, coincidentally with the announcement of the plenipotentiaries, that an agreement will be reached as to the time of holding the conference. The proposed conference will scarcely be convened before the middle of August, and perhaps not until a later date. It may be July 1, possibly a little later, before arrangements for the meeting of the plenipotentiaries can finally be accepted.

Both Russia and Japan are moving with the utmost deliberation, for the game of diplomacy now being played is of even greater importance to each government than the movements of the armies on the battlefield.

Prior to the assembling of the conference it is probable that a peace protocol will be negotiated. The making of the protocol will take place before the declaration of the formal armistice. It is well understood that the Japanese government will not make known, prior to the assembling of the plenipotentiaries, the terms on which she is willing to conclude peace. The mikado said he desired, when peace is secured, that it be coupled with reasonable assurances of permanency. Among the well informed diplomats it is deemed probable that Japan's terms will be regarded by the world as reasonable and likely will be acceptable to Russia.

### Retains Other Offices.

LONDON, June 15.—According to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, Grand Duke Alexis will retain all his other offices and dignities, including his position as aide-de-camp to the emperor.

### SEVEN MINERS DROWNED.

While Crossing Skeena River Canoe Capsized and All Sink.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 15.—A special from Hazelton, B. C., says that seven miners, en route from the coast to Lorne creek, were drowned by the swamping of their canoe on the Skeena river near Skeena canyon.

The party of eight miners, en route for Lorne creek from the coast, was following the river beach. Three pushed ahead and established a camp at Lorne creek, leaving one man in charge. Two returned and picked up the remaining five and their outfit at Skeena canyon, thirty miles below the river, and it is presumed that Lorne creek. Seven men attempted to cross the river and all were drowned. Search parties have found no elev, but give the hope that they reached shore. The missing men are: John P. Fuhs, a mining engineer of

Louisville; C. R. Reynard and Charles Stewart, miners of Lorne creek; Milton Johnson, Fred Slight, miners of Bellingham; Williams and Ward, a cook of Bellingham.

### URANN ARRESTED IN SEATTLE.

Is Wanted in Boston for Larceny of Over Eleven Thousand Dollars From Employer.

SEATTLE, June 15.—Louis J. Urann, wanted in Boston for larceny, was arrested in this city tonight by detectives. He admitted that he was the man wanted, but stated that he understood everything had been cleaned up. There are 101 indictments against Urann, copies of which, together with a photograph, were received by the police yesterday. The aggregate amount of his thefts is \$11,533, stolen from Samuel P. Goodenough of Boston, by whom Urann was employed.

## OIL THE ROADS

### PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN WOULD ASK FOR STOP-OVER HERE.

Says Railway Should Grant the Talks of Use of Oil on Roads and Streets and Recommends Same for Salem's Streets and Oregon's Roads.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Mr. H. J. Ottenheimer, the representative of Libenthal & Co., the hop buyers, returned to this city yesterday, leaving Mrs. Ottenheimer and the baby in San Francisco for the summer. Mr. Ottenheimer is as genial as ever, seems to have enjoyed his visit in California, where he has been for two months, and seems glad to see Salem again.

Mr. Ottenheimer brings a number of good suggestions with him, well worth acting upon, among which is one that some pressure ought to be brought to bear on the S. P. R. Co., so that company would permit a stop-over at Salem on tickets reading from San Francisco to Portland.

"Thousands of San Francisco and California people are coming up to the fair this year," said he, "who would like to see our hop fields, orchards, etc., but as it is at present a stop-over privilege is impossible without extra charge. This should be arranged by the railroad company, for it would mean lots of people would stay here after seeing this part of the valley. It is all right to arrange stop-overs for the eastern visitors, but thousands of Californians are interested in this part of Oregon also."

"Another thing I should like to see taken up here," said Mr. Ottenheimer, "is the oiling of Salem's streets. The more I saw the use of oil on the drive-ways in California the more I was satisfied with it. It would be just the thing for Salem, easy laid down, cheap and durable, and giving an excellent surface to roads. Its use is becoming very common in California, and I am sure will prove popular here as soon as it is introduced."

## ASKS DAMAGES

### ALLEGING PERMANENT INJURY, H. P. RIDINGS OF WOODBURN SUES MARION COUNTY.

Plaintiff Claims to Have Been Injured by Fall From Horse Caused by Defective Bridge—Asks the Limit.

H. P. Ridings of Woodburn yesterday commenced an action for damages against Marion county in department No. 1 of the circuit court, alleging that he is permanently injured as the result of a fall sustained on a defective county bridge. He claims to have been damaged in the sum of \$5000 and asks judgment against the county for the full amount allowed by statute, \$2000.

In his complaint filed through his attorneys, E. P. Morcom of Woodburn, and George G. Bingham of this city, Ridings alleges that on October 30, 1904, while traveling over a bridge crossing Pudding river, east of Woodburn, on horseback, his horse stepped through a hole in the bridge, throwing the plaintiff violently to the flooring of the bridge. He alleges that by reason of the fall he was severely and permanently injured in the right arm.

The plaintiff in the suit was a mail carrier in the employ of the government at the time the accident is said to have happened, and he claims he was rendered unable to perform his duties as such carrier and incapacitated for the performing of any labor.

### CONFEDERATES ADJOURN.

Re-select Old Officers and Vote to Meet in New Orleans Next Year.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 15.—The United Confederate veterans today re-elected the old officers, headed by Lieutenant General S. D. Lee as commander-in-chief, and chose New Orleans as the meeting place for 1906.

## LET DEAD PAST BURY IT'S DEAD

### CONFEDERATES AND SONS IN RE-UNION AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

BURY THOUGHTS OF ANIMOSITY

Teach Children Courage, Self-Sacrifice and Fortitude in Defense of Right.

Harry E. Hawes Delivers Response to Address of Welcome on Part of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans. Large Attendance.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 14.—The United Sons of Confederate Veterans met today in Hopkins theater. The attendance was not large.

Colonel N. K. Tisdale of Rusk, Tex., the commander-in-chief, in his address, complained of general lack of interest in the work of the order. A spirit of commercialism, he said, seemed to have caused the membership of the confederation to forget their duty to their heroic sires. More than one-half of the camps, he said, were in arrears in their per capita tax and therefore not in good standing. He urged that increased effort be made to hold the membership together.

Harry B. Hawes, a prominent officer of the organization, spoke as follows: "Confederates and Sons of Confederates—No more suitable place than Louisville could be found for a meeting of confederate sires and sons. Kentucky knows as well how to entertain as she does how to fight. Her people can lift their voices in a song of love or their arms for war; either the song of the sword, as right impulse dictates, for right and right alone can move her people's will."

"There is one duty that the southern son owes his father as well as his nation, and that is to insist persistently at all times and upon all occasions that the victory of the war shall be truly written, that its causes shall be asserted, and that we may proclaim and posterity know, that the soldiers of the south fought for principle and honor and the preservation of that construction of the constitution which was given by the men who made it."

"Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, men of the south, with their hands on the sword, have written the infant nation. Jefferson wrote its Declaration of Independence and Washington commanded its armies. Jefferson brought all that vast territory lying west of the Mississippi river into the Union by the Louisiana purchase. Virginia presented as a gift to the Union the 'Northwest territory,' out of which are carved Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the great middle states of the north."

"With the disappearance of slavery came new and vigorous life for the south. And her young men, building new homes in the great states of the west, who took with them the priceless heritage of courtesy and courage, and charity and fortitude given to them by southern fathers, not only have become leaders in enterprise, but beloved citizens as well, for courtesy and charity go hand in hand with courage."

"The sons of Confederates know the severity of their fathers' trials. But we feel that, out of it, necessity, the builder of character, the architect of success, has done much for our sons. Forced into competition, pushed into new paths of industry, the sons are building all through the south and the west monuments of successful enterprise. Great railroads, large factories, productive mines, are developing and opening to their energetic touch. Universities of learning, institutions of science, are keeping pace with the production of material wealth under their guiding hands."

"We believe that, in the race for success, in the competition of the industrial world, we shall receive the inspiration which came to us from the recital of your period of trial. We believe that a man may be a good business man and at the same time a good citizen. We believe that material success is not the sole object. We believe truth, love of home, courtesy to women and fair dealing with men are essential to our success in any walk of life."

"As time goes on and wealth comes we will cover the southland as well as the west with the statues of our generals, monuments to love and fortitude of our women, and nothing will be left undone that you would have us do, to commemorate a valiantly fought war. And as you would have us bury, so will we bury thoughts of animosities, hide away the unpleasant and disagreeable and teach our children only those bright things that treat of courage, self-sacrifice and fortitude in defense of principle and right."

### HORSE AND BUGGY WERE STOLEN

Later Developments Prove That Stranger Was Seen Driving Dr. Reynolds' Horse.

It was no false alarm, after all. The report to the effect that the driving horse of Dr. Reynolds had broken loose from his tether and ran into the city of his own accord, as given in the Statesman of yesterday, was based upon information which could be gained up to an early hour in the morning. The fact that the mare was caught with her halter strap by the deputy sheriff gave rise to this belief. Later developments prove, however, that the rig was seen to pass a residence south of this city, in a westerly direction, with a stranger in the buggy and driving like mad, which confirms the first impression of Dr. Reynolds. This being the case, it appears that the person who stole the horse

and buggy from the place where they were tied drove them as near the city as it was deemed safe and then abandoned the rig and left the halter strap hanging for the purpose of creating the impression that the horse had broken loose. Although strict vigilance is being maintained by the county and city officials, no trace can be obtained as to the identity of the thief.

### TWELVE PUPILS GRADUATE.

Philomath College Holds Annual Commencement Exercises—Old Faculty Retained.

PHILOMATH, Or., June 14.—(Special to Statesman.)—The commencement exercises of Philomath college occurred today. The class address was given by Rev. G. P. Foes of Corvallis. Miss Myrtle Bell received a diploma from the normal course, Wayne McKinley from the music course and ten others from the business course.

E. E. Finley received the degree of master of accounts. The faculty in charge of the school work last year is retained for the ensuing year. The left wing to be added to the main building is in course of construction and will give the building a more slightly appearance.

## U.S. CROP REPORT

### FROSTS DO MUCH DAMAGE TO TENDER VEGETATION IN SOUTH AND EAST.

With Few Exceptions, Apple Harvest This Year Will Be Light in Most Sections—Fruit Dropping in South—Strawberries Are Backward.

The following report is taken from the crop bulletin of the United States department of agriculture, showing the condition of crops in all sections of the country:

New England—Frosts in the interior and northern sections damaged tender vegetation and berries; apples below average, other fruit good. New York—Tender vegetables injured slightly by frost; apples setting well and all fruits promising.

New Jersey—Heavy frost morning of 21st general and did considerable injury to cranberries in Burlington and Ocean counties; potatoes, corn and tender vegetation badly nipped in places. Pennsylvania—Vegetables, much of the fruit and tender crops injured by general frosts from 21st to 24th inclusive.

Maryland and Delaware—Killing frosts in west portion first part of the week; corn deteriorating; apples and cherries about average; peaches below average; peaches light. Virginia—Apple prospect further impaired.

North Carolina—Fruit falling in many sections. Georgia—Peaches fair to good in south; corn growing well. Florida—Citrus trees vigorous; pineapples being harvested. Texas—Fruit good.

Arkansas—Apples dropping in north-west section; other fruits doing well. Tennessee—Fruit dropping. Kentucky—Fruit good; peaches and apples dropping. Missouri—Apples dropping badly. Illinois—Berries promising; cherries and strawberries ripe; apples and other tree fruits, except peaches, promising.

Indiana—Tree fruit falling, but fair crop of all varieties indicated; good crop of strawberries being gathered. West Virginia—Apples prospect fair; outlook for peaches, cherries, pears and plums not very encouraging. Ohio—Apples, pears and peaches less promising.

Michigan—Cherries set poorly, but other fruits continue promising. Wisconsin—Fruit prospects good. Iowa—Conditions favorable for apples and berry crops. Nebraska—Large crop of strawberries. Kansas—Hail damaged corn and fruit to some extent.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fruit doing well. Montana—Fruit and vegetables backward. Idaho—Strawberries ripening slowly. Colorado—Fruits in good condition; strawberries on market in south and west. New Mexico—Fruits making good growth.

Arizona—Heavy crop of apricots and figs; frost in northern and central portions. Utah—Fruit doing well. Washington—Fruit crop lessened one-half by frost. Oregon—Hops uneven but fair crop indicated; strawberries ripening slowly.

### MARE WINS SUBURBAN.

August Belmont's Beldame Takes First Money in Great Race at New York.

## DUKE ALEXIS IS DISMISSED

### HE IS RELIEVED OF SUPREME COMMAND OF NAVY.

CONCESSION TO PUBLIC OPINION

Admiral Avellan, Head of Russian Admiralty, Has Also Resigned His Charge.

Grand Duke, who has been head of Navy Since Present Czar's Father Founded It, Was Subject of Much Adverse Criticism—Action Sudden

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—The sensational announcement was made shortly before midnight that Grand Duke Alexis, the high admiral, who is an uncle of the emperor, and Admiral Avellan, head of the Russian admiralty department, have resigned.

The rumor was confirmed only a few minutes later by an imperial rescript relieving the Grand Duke of the supreme direction of the navy, which he had held since the days of the emperor's father, Alexander III, when Russia resolved to enter the lists as a first-class sea power, and build up a great navy the remnants of which were destroyed in the battle of the Sea of Japan.

Although from time to time since the war began there have been rumors that the Grand Duke would retire on account of public criticisms, not to use harsher terms, directed against the administration of the navy, and especially in the construction of the ships, the announcement of his resignation came like a bolt from the blue, for it was not preceded by any rumors which usually give warning of such an act. Consequently it is assumed that some sudden event precipitated it and ugly stories immediately came to the surface.

The words of rescript give no hint of imperial anger and the real explanation will probably not leak out for several days, but the instant disposition was to regard the retirement of Alexis and Avellan as a concession to public opinion following the crowning tragedy of the Sea of Japan.

Charges of mismanagement and tales of corruption and even worse against the marine department have been rife for years. After the war began they increased tenfold and lately a regular campaign against the department has been conducted in the newspapers.

It developed tonight that Japan's real objection to a European point was because she would not allow her envoys to go further from home than the Russian envoys must. She especially objected going almost to the doors of Russia to make peace.

### Japan May Strike.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—Unless President Roosevelt is able to induce the belligerents to agree almost immediately to an armistice, owing to the length of time that will elapse before the first meeting of the plenipotentiaries at Washington, there is a general fear that another bloody battle will occur in Manchuria. While Russia does not ask it, it is believed she would welcome the suggestion coming from the emperor, although there is doubt whether Japan would, with its present strategic position and Orama prepared to strike a crushing blow, be induced to forego the opportunity, even at the request of the president.

## MANY CHANGES

### PORTFOLIOS DESTINED TO HAVE NEW MASTERS WITHIN THE COURSE OF YEAR.

Bonaparte to Succeed Moody as Attorney-General—Metcalf for Head of Navy—Cortelyou Will Replace Shaw—New for Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Talk of cabinet changes has settled down to such a point that several portfolios seem destined to have new masters in the course of the coming year.—and perhaps by next autumn. The one of chief interest is that of Charles J. Bonaparte, who is to become Secretary of the Navy on July 1, but who is already scheduled for transfer from that post to the Attorney-Generalship, succeeding Mr. Moody. It is well understood in inner circles that Mr. Bonaparte has a big work to do in uprooting the navy clique which has so long dominated things in that department. It may seem to be a small matter for the head of a great department to dispense with the services of any individual who does not seem the proper man for the place under him but not so in the navy department. The first move to transfer an officer from a post there is invariably followed by a protest from influential friends, senators, representatives and others, and great pressure is brought to bear upon the cabinet officer. He is quickly given to understand not only that his term of office is short and may be terminated at any time by the President, but that a naval officer holds office for life and will be able to get back at a disagreeable chief through exerting influence. Cabinet officers who expect to remain in office only a short time, like Secretary Morton, do not usually care to enter such unequal warfare against an opponent so skillfully entrenched and have usually let the navy clique have full sway. This has emboldened those of the grim sea-fighters who do all of their fighting from behind an office desk, and the President has fully decided that they need a clearing out.

For this work Secretary Bonaparte is undoubtedly well fitted, for he is courageous and cannot be turned aside by threats of reprisals. He is too big a man to be so affected. When Mr. Bonaparte becomes attorney-general by January 1, next, or possibly before July 1, 1906, by which time Mr. Moody insists he must retire, he will have a big lot of "trust" questions to take up officially. It is intended that Mr. Moody shall conclude the beef trust cases before he leaves office, just as Attorney-General Knox did the Northern Securities merger case.

Then Mr. Bonaparte will take hold and if any railroad magnate supposes he can scare the Marylander into activity, such inexperienced individual is welcome to try it. He will find he has tackled a vigorous fighter who doesn't mean to "lay down" and smother official procedure.

Secretary Victor H. Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, is slated to become the head of the navy department and Commissioner of Customs. R. Garfield to succeed him. There is some talk of Postmaster-General Cortelyou succeeding Mr. Shaw as Secretary of the Treasury, but this is premature. It is known the President would like to keep his former private secretary in the postoffice department. Should he be transferred, however, Col. Harry S. New of Indiana, one of Hanna's close associates in past campaigns would get the postoffice portfolio. Secretaries Hay, Taft, Hitebeck and Wilson have been so successful in handling the matters which have come under their respective departments that it is very unlikely that any of them will be changed, under any circumstances, in the near future.

Should President Roosevelt carry out his supposed policy in selecting James R. Garfield for a cabinet position, he would thus show his appreciation of one of his closest personal friends. Mr. Garfield, who is a son of the late President James A. Garfield, and Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture are two of the closest friends the President has, and not only does he esteem their opinions on public topics, but he likes their companionship, and is with them oftener than with any other two of his men friends.

Forest and Game Preserves. Gifford Pinchot has just issued the second part of his tidy little book, "A Forestry and Game Preserve," the President deciding that it was far too valuable to the lumbering and farming element to be trusted to a perishable paper binding such as is usually given a government bulletin, and in its present cloth binding would be readily placed among the other library books of the agriculturist. The President has just added another big game preserve and a forest reserve to the number already belonging to the government. Under an act passed at the last session of Congress, he has proclaimed the entire Wichita forest reserve a game preserve. The land is in Oklahoma and contains 57,120 acres. Dealing with a reserve has the effect of reserving all territorial game laws, Game, especially quail and wild turkeys, will be protected and encouraged to propagate in the reserve. The President has also just proclaimed a new forest reserve in California to be known as the Lassen Peak reserve. Devo covers part of the Washoe, Sierra Nevada Range, and contains nearly 900,000 acres. Nearly eighty-four per cent of the area is forest which has over three and a quarter billion feet of accessible merchantable timber, chiefly yellow and sugar and red and white fir. The land lies at an elevation of 8,000 feet above the sea level. About 125,000 sheep and 10,000 cattle have been grazing annually over this area, and they will be allowed to continue there.

### Cuban Tobacco.

There seems to be great promise in growing Cuban tobacco both in Florida and Texas, and it has been found that an excellent quality of domestic filler leaf from Cuban seed can be grown in eastern Texas. Cigar tobacco has always been grown in Florida, but efforts at a superior grade were commenced only at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and were at first carried on in an exceedingly limited way by refugees. The government took up the experiment and has secured recommendations from a number of the agriculturists. The effect of the country who pronounce the tobacco almost equal to the Cuban product.

Cuba seems to be leaning more and more toward Americanism, and it is a matter of comment among foreign manufacturers that American goods are always given the choice in the Island over German goods, and those from England, Spain, Belgium and other countries.

### Growing Tomatoes.

Some valuable information on tomato growing for the market has just been issued in the form of a farmers' bulletin by the Department of Agriculture, and in addition to other topics gives a short note on contracts between growers and canners. The treatment of diseases, which are the bane of trouble to growers, is treated, and remedies given.

### Mexican Tree Cotton.

Consul General Parsons at Mexico City, has sent the state department a letter from J. J. Fitzgerald of that city, on Mexican tree cotton. Some of the fiber was sent to a Massachusetts factory a few years ago and was said to be excellent, but too short for many machinery. The cotton tree grows wild but is frequently cultivated in every state in Mexico. The trees are said to be immune from the cotton boll weevil which have proven destructive to the southern cotton crop of the United States. The same old and new cotton, different lengths and colors, the latter ranging from pure white to a maroon. There is one variety growing on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which under proper tropical climatic conditions produces cotton continuously. Other varieties produce one and two crops annually. On the highlands of the north-eastern states of Mexico the tree withstands the frost and cold weather successfully, putting forth new leaves in the spring time and producing an annual crop of cotton. The seed and

## WILL BE TRIED NEXT TUESDAY

### JUDGE DE HAVEN OVERBULES MITCHELL DEMURRER.

BUT OBTAINES INDICTMENT

Last Straw of Hope For Breaking Down Indictment Gone From Defense.

Counsel For Senator Mitchell Waives Reading of Indictment And Enters Plea of Not Guilty—Jury List of 200 Drawn to Try Land Fraud Cases.

PORTLAND, Or., June 13.—Senator Mitchell must stand trial upon the Kribs indictment charging him with having accepted fees while Senator of the United States for services to Frederick A. Kribs, by which, it is alleged, the timber land claims belonging to the latter passed through the general land office to patent. Judge De Haven overruled the demurrer of the defense and set the trial of Senator Mitchell for Tuesday, June 20.

The initial victory for the prosecution is an important one, and the defendant, after fighting his Fabian warfare for a time, will be brought face to face with his accusers early next week. Delay and postponement no longer serve the purpose of the defense and the last barrier to the most sensational trial in Oregon in years is down. Determined to the last, however, counsel for the defense claimed its right of moving an exception to the decision, and, if the trial goes against Senator Mitchell, this objection can be urged as a possible ground for a new trial.

Senator Mitchell was not in court this morning, and on his behalf his counsel waived reading of the indictment and entered a plea of not guilty. Marshal C. J. Reed was asked how long it would require to assemble the jury as the trials should commence, and he said it would probably take until Tuesday, June 20. On this account, the beginning of the Mitchell trial was set on that date, instead of Monday, June 19.

Judge De Haven made an order for the immediate drawing of a jury list of 200 in open court, and this was done. Captain J. S. Gladen, clerk of the court, and George H. Marsh, assistant clerk, drew the names of the jurymen from the box and read them aloud as drawn. The jurors are drawn from all over the state.

The victory of today for the prosecution places the Mitchell case immediately upon its merits before the federal courts and removes the last vestige of hope the accused may have had in the objections urged by his counsel against the regularity of the indictment, as found by the late grand jury and drawn by Oliver E. Pugin, special assistant to the United States attorney general, who was sent here for that purpose.

### HAY WILL NOT RETIRE.

Secretary of State, Improved in Health, Arrives Home From Europe Yesterday.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Secretary Hay arrived from Europe today. While he is improved in health, he is far from being a well man. Hay stated that he had no intention of retiring from the cabinet.

## IS WORST EVER

### REVELATIONS RELATING TO GREATEST SCANDAL CHICAGO HAS EVER HAD DUE.

Former Secretary John C. Driscoll Tells Grand Jury History of Dealing Between Employers and Union Labor Leaders—Serious Crimes Committed.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The greatest scandal Chicago has ever seen, according to State Attorney Healey, is to follow the disclosures made today before the grand jury by John C. Driscoll, former secretary of the Associated Building Trades and the Coal Team Owners' Association, revealing the entire history of the dealings between the employers and the union labor leaders, particularly that branch of union labor represented by the Teamsters' Union. Healey said: "More serious offenses have been committed than bribery and conspiracy, and the evidence presented has been of an extremely sensational character. It is very important and will lead to startling results. The names mentioned by the witnesses are those of prominent men on both sides."

Staple of the cotton tree are similar to those of the common cotton plant. The tree grows from fifteen to twenty feet high and its trunk is from six to twelve inches in diameter, and might be described as a gigantic cotton plant. The chairman of the arbitration committee of the New Orleans cotton exchange says of the samples sent him: "This appears to be extra staple cotton, which runs one and five sixteenths to one and one-half inches in length. It is strong and superior to the ordinary growth in the United States and should bring from one to two cents per pound more if properly prepared for the market." It is thought that Mr. Wilson, secretary of Agriculture, will take up the matter at once and if the tree should be introduced in this country it would broaden the field of the staple production now confined to the extreme southern states.