



LURED TO RUIN BY FAT, UGLY MAN

Evelyn Thaw's Story of White's Crime.

GIVEN DRUGGED CHAMPAGNE

Old Roue Works His Will With Senseless Girl.

WHY SHE REFUSED THAW

Wronged Girl Bares Her Heart to Save Her Husband—White Circulated Slanders About Thaw to Prevent Marriage.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw told her story today. To save the life of her husband, charged with murder, she bared to the world the innermost secrets of her soul. It was the same story she told Harry Thaw in Paris in 1902, when he had asked her to become his wife—the confession of one who felt there was an insurmountable barrier to her ever becoming the bride of the man she loved.

In the big witness chair she appeared but a slip of a girl, and she told the pitiful story of her eventful young life in a frank, girlish way. When tears came unbidden to her big, brown eyes and slowly trickled their way down her scarlet cheeks, she strove in vain to keep them back. She forced the words from trembling lips and by marvelous displays of courage, which took her willingly to her staggering ordeal, she shook off a depression which once threatened to become an absolute collapse.

Struggle Ends in Wrecked Girlhood.

As the young wife unfolded the narrative of her girlhood and told of the early struggles of herself and her mother to keep body and soul together; of how gaunt poverty stood ever at the door and how she finally was able to earn a livelihood by posing for photographers and artists, she was murmured sympathy of the throng which filled every available space in the courtroom.

Then came the relation of the wreck of that girlhood at 16 years of age. It was the story of her meeting with Stanford White, the story of the sumptuous studio apartments, whose dingy exterior gave no hint of the luxurious furnishings within, of a velvet-covered swing, in which one could swing until slippers tumbled crashed through the paper of a Japanese parasol swung from the ceiling; the story of a glass of champagne, of black, whirling sensations, and of mirrored bedroom walls. In short, she told the story.

"Don't scream so. It is all over. It is all right."

Still a Girl at Heart.

The stillness of the great crowd was its own tribute to the effect of the girl's story. Into the narrative there entered nothing of the woman of the world. Mrs. Thaw was still a girl as she withdrew an ordeal which might well have started into terror a woman of mature years and harsher experiences than hers.

"Into the narrative she injected many little touches of a young girl's hopes and disappointments. Of her early life she related how her mother had come from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia to secure assistance, and how she and her brother Howard were placed on a train by friends and sent on to the mother. She recalled that the two little travelers had trouble with the conductor, who wanted to put them out of the car. But, she naively added, they held fast to it.

She told of her arrival in New York, of her life there, and eventually the acceptance by her mother of the three refused invitations of a girl for her to meet some friends at luncheon. The girl's mother told Evelyn's mother that they were in New York society and perfectly proper, else she would not let her girl go.

In 'Big, Fat, Ugly Man's' Den.

"He was a big and fat, ugly man—I remember him meeting us at the head of three flights of stairs," she continued. "He gave me presents, and my mother let me go to other parties. Then he said my mother should visit some friends in Pittsburgh. She said she could not leave me. He said it would be all right; that he would look after me. Finally she went. Then came an invitation to a party, but no one else was there—just two.

"They all seem to have turned us down," he said. After we had dined and I wanted to go home, he said I had not seen all of the apartments and we went to the bedroom with the mirrors all over the walls."

Thus the story ran, with here and there an interruption by Mr. Delmas to advise the girl to tell just what she had to say to Harry Thaw when he has asked her to become his wife. It was through the fact that she had "told everything to

Harry" that she was permitted under the rules of law to give her story to the jury.

Thaw and Wife Both in Tears.

Thaw sat pale but brave beside his counsel when his wife took the stand. The two exchanged glances and the faintest of smiles played about the firmly set lips of the girl.

In the sympathy-impelling story of the girl, the girlish fascination of a voice of softest quality, yet ringing clear in enunciation, the courtroom lost sight of the prisoner. But when there came a halt in the girl's fight against the tears, the people who had gazed unceasingly at her lowered their eyes, as if the relief from their stare might bring her the composure she finally won.

Harry Thaw, with his whole frame shaking, sat with his head buried in his hands, a handkerchief covering his eyes. Where the defendant sits, he is all but shielded from the jury. Bent over the table as he sobbed, he could not be seen at all. Thus Thaw sat for many minutes and, when he finally lifted his head, his eyes were red and swollen.

Even if they could have seen, the jurors would have had no eyes for the prisoner. They, too, had turned their gaze from the witness, as the tears came to her voice as well as her eyes, and each man of the 12 seemed intent upon some object on the floor by him. Justice Fitzgerald looked on the iron grated windows. The scene and the story marked a new precedent in the history of criminal proceedings in New York.

Gropes Way Out as if Blind.

Mrs. Thaw was still on the stand, her direct examination uncompleted, when the day was done. Once during the afternoon she was excused for an hour while Frederick Longfellow was sworn to fix the date of certain letters written to him by Harry Thaw subsequent to the revelation Miss Nesbit had made to him in Paris. The girl had identified the writing, but the court held that the date must also be a matter of competent evidence.

Mrs. Thaw seemed to appreciate the relief this incident offered, although during the hour and a half recess for luncheon she had recovered from the fatigue of the two hours spent in the witness chair during the morning. As she left the stand for the recess she walked unsteadily and, passing back of the jury box, ran the fingers of her left hand along the wall as a blind person might.

Letters Corroborate Story.

The letters, which eventually were offered in evidence after much objection by Mr. Jerome and a flood of argument by opposing counsel, are regarded as corroborative of Mrs. Thaw's testimony today, which she often denied, in response to objections by the District Attorney, was a repetition of the reasons she had given Thaw for refusing to become his wife. They also were offered as tending to show the state of mind of the defendant just after he had heard from the lips of the girl he loved of her relations with the man he says he killed as a result of insanity, excited in heart and induced by stress of circumstances.

The letters were written by Thaw to Mr. Longfellow as his attorney. He told of his coming marriage to Miss Nesbit and of the "row they want to raise." Disconnected and jerky, jumping from subject to subject, they nevertheless show a scale of insanity excited in heart and induced by stress of circumstances.

Other Letters to Come.

Only two of a half dozen letters offered in evidence were read during the afternoon session. The others probably will be presented tomorrow, when Mrs. Thaw is again called to the stand.

The completion of the direct examination of the prisoner's wife will possibly require all of tomorrow's session. There is an impression that Mr. Delmas may strive to have it occupy the entire day. In order that the young woman may take advantage of the adjournment over Saturday and Sunday to recover from her fatigue and be prepared for the cross-examination of District Attorney Jerome.

Effect of White's Slanders.

While most of the afternoon session was given over to the argument as to the admissibility of letters written by Thaw to Mr. Longfellow, Mrs. Thaw reviewed at length the narration of her life. She told of how she came back from Europe a month ahead of Thaw. During that month friends of Stanford White had told her many stories about the young Pittsburgh millionaire and, when she returned to America, she refused to see him except in the presence of a third party. When he sought an explanation, she told him the stories.

One was that Thaw had put a girl into a bathtub and turned scalding water upon her. Another was that he was addicted to the use of morphine and a third declared he had tied girls to bedposts and beaten them.

"He looked very sad," she said, "and told me they had been making a fool of me. He said he understood why it was done. Afterward I got so many conflicting accounts from the persons who had told me the stories, and their reputations were so bad that I finally told Mr. Thaw that I did not believe the stories. He said: 'You know I have never lied to you.' And he never had."

Called Her His Angel.

"When I told him the story in Paris," she said, "he came to me and poked up the hem of my skirt and kissed it and said he would always love me. He nearly always called me his angel. We sat together that night until daylight talking the matter over. The effect on Harry was terrible.

"Stanford White sent me to school in

GAS MONOPOLY IS BEATEN IN HOUSE

Representatives Pass Coffey Bill.

BUT THREE VOTE AGAINST IT

Bitter Fight in Multnomah Delegation Before Ballot.

SUBSTITUTE IS OFFERED

Freeman Leads Opposition in Valiant Battle for Rival Measure Revoking All Perpetual Franchises.

SALSM. Or., Feb. 7.—(Special).—To repeal the two state franchises of the Portland Gas Company, the House tonight, amid scenes of excitement, passed Representative Coffey's bill by a vote of 50 to 2, after sharp skirmishing of the majority members of the Multnomah delegation, led by Freeman, to substitute for the Coffey measure another bill applying to the entire state and revoking all privileges, rights and franchises granted to any person, company or corporation, whether for use of streets or not.

The Coffey bill would terminate the gas franchises December 31, 1907, compelling the company to secure new franchises from the city. The majority report, signed by seven members of the Multnomah delegation, to which the Coffey bill was referred yesterday, reported in favor of the substitute bill. The seven members were Freeman, Chapin, Beutgen, Northup, Beveridge, Farrell and Wilson. The minority report, signed by Driscoll, Adams, Burns and Coffey, recommended the Coffey bill.

Speaker Davey rejected the majority report because it offered a bill covering the whole state while the Coffey bill had been referred to the Multnomah delegation as a bill affecting only the City of Portland. The report of the minority was adopted by a vote of 25 to 23.

Freeman's Fight Is Lost.

Later in the evening the Coffey bill came up in regular order for final passage and Freeman endeavored to have it made a special order for 10:45 tomorrow morning. Shortly before, he introduced his own substitute bill as a new measure and had it referred to the committee on corporations, of which Chapin is chairman, and which reported it back at once with recommendation that it pass.

McCue of Clatsop was then in the chair. Speaker Davey having stepped out of the House Chamber, Freeman immediately moved a suspension of the rules and the passage of his bill, but McCue held the motion out of order because the bill was for a general act, while the evening had been set apart for local legislation.

Freeman appealed from the decision of the chair. The House sustained the chair. Thereupon Freeman had his bill made a special order for 10:30 tomorrow morning.

Consequently, when the Coffey bill came up for final passage, Freeman endeavored to have his own bill put ahead of it and to make the Coffey bill a special order 15 minutes later than his own tomorrow. His motion that this be done was defeated by vote of 30 to 21, the vote being as follows:

How the Vote Stood. Ayes—Belknap, Beutgen, Beveridge, Brix, Brown, Chase, Dye, Farrell, Freeman, Gray, Hendrick, Holt, Jackson, Jones of Clackamas, King, Kubli, McCue, Northup, Perkins, Vawter, Wilson—21.

Noes—Adams, Barrett of Umatilla, Barrett of Washington, Bayer, Beals, Burns, Carter, Coffey, Connel, Crawford, Deane, Donnelly, Driscoll, Eaton, Edwards, Jones of Polk, Knowles, Merryman, Moore, Newell, Purdy, Rackieff, Reynolds, Rothchild, Settlemier, Simmons, Slusher, Upmeyer, Washburne, Davey—30.

Absent—Bones, Campbell, Chapin, Hunter, Jewell, McCallon, Rodgers, Steen, Pike.

On the question of passage of the bill there were but three noes—Gray, Kubli and Wilson, the latter being the only Multnomah man voting against the bill. When the roll was called Beutgen, Beveridge and Chapin of Multnomah and Brown of Linn voted no, but changed their votes before the announcement of the Speaker.

There were several skirmishes before the Coffey bill passed and they threw the House into a high pitch of excitement. The effort of Freeman to have his bill take the place of, and then take precedence over the Coffey bill, was aided chiefly by Northup and Beveridge, and the fighting on the other side was borne by Coffey and Driscoll.

At every turn of the battle the Freeman forces were defeated, but they took their losses gamely and came back each time as before. Their first fight was to have the Freeman bill put on the calendar as a substitute for the Coffey bill. Defeated there, their next fight was to defeat the minority report of the Multnomah delegation. Next they tried to pass the Freeman bill ahead of the Coffey bill tonight. Then they endeavored to have the Coffey bill deferred until tomorrow as special order. Failing in all these directions, they finally voted for the Coffey bill.

Coffey Bill Takes Precedence. The Freeman substitute, when coming up tomorrow, will receive the support of Coffey and Driscoll and numerous others who voted for the Coffey bill, but as it is a far-reaching measure, extending beyond Portland into every part of the state, considerable opposition to it may develop. Coffey and Driscoll have no fight to make on the Freeman bill, but insist as the Portland franchisees were the ones in which Multnomah County is especially interested, the Coffey bill should be enacted first.

Just before its passage, Freeman said that since the Multnomah Legislators had pledged themselves to revoke perpetual franchises in the election, he was not opposed to the Coffey bill, but he wished to go further than did the Coffey bill. Coffey responded that one of the issues of the election was the termination of the gas company's franchise and the members from Multnomah should redeem their pledges.

When the report of the Multnomah delegation was read, early in the evening, on the Coffey bill, there were two reports, one from the majority and one from the minority. The minority report was recognized by Davey and the other rejected.

Following Colloquy took place:

Davey Upholds Coffey.

Mr. Freeman.—In the first place, the Multnomah delegation did not approve of that Coffey's bill. A bill was referred to the Multnomah delegation, and the report was on the desk of the Clerk, on behalf of eight members of the delegation, offering a substitute for the bill (Freeman's).

Speaker Davey.—From the reading of the title of the bill, it is of the nature of a bill to repeal all franchises throughout the State of Oregon—all perpetual franchises. The original bill referred only to a certain franchise in the City of Portland. The chair will note that the substitute bill is not a proper substitute. It involves an entirely different principle, and should come in under a separate bill.

Mr. Freeman.—That is the case as I saw it exactly; I made that same proposition this morning. It was not proper. I myself, as chairman of the committee, refused to sign the majority report.

Mr. Coffey.—Mr. Freeman, of Multnomah, says that eight of the Multnomah County delegation were in favor of his bill. There are 12 members of the Multnomah County delegation, and I believe five of them are in favor of the bill as it was introduced yesterday, and five from 12 would leave no room to fall to see.

Speaker Davey.—It is an important

(Continued on Page 7.)

VAST SUM GIVEN BY ROCKEFELLER

\$32,000,000 for General Education.

LARGEST DONATION IN HISTORY

Distribution to Be Directed by Him or His Son.

UNDER NATIONAL CHARTER

General Education Board Amazed at Unexpected Announcement From Oil King's Son—Dedicated to Service of Man.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Thirty-two million dollars' worth of income-bearing securities is the gift which John D. Rockefeller, through his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., announced to the General Education Board when it assembled for a special meeting today.

The gift, which is the largest single gift handed out for such purposes, will be used for general education purposes throughout the country. Mr. Rockefeller had previously given the board \$10,000,000 for the same work, his contributions now amounting to \$22,000,000.

The General Education Board was not prepared for this gift, which was announced simply in a letter from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in which he said:

Letter Announcing Gift.

"My father authorizes me to say that on or before April 1, 1907, he will give the General Education Board income-bearing securities the present market value of which is about \$22,000,000, one-third to be applied to such specific object within the corporate purposes of the board as either he or I may from time to time direct, the remainder not so designated at the death of the survivor to be added also to the permanent endowment of the board."

Members of the board were amazed, saying they did not know of the donation until the letter was read. The board voted to accept the gift, and in appreciation drafted a letter to the elder Mr. Rockefeller.

Largest Gift in History.

"This is the largest sum," wrote the board to Mr. Rockefeller, "ever given by a man in the history of the race for any social or philanthropic purpose. The board congratulates you upon the wise and high impulse which has moved you to this deed and desires to thank you in behalf of all educational interests, whose developments it will advance; in behalf of our country, whose civilization for all time it should be made to strengthen and elevate, and in behalf of mankind everywhere, in whose interests it has been given and for whose use it is dedicated."

"The administration of this fund entails upon the General Education Board the most far-reaching responsibilities ever placed upon any educational organization in the world. We will use our best wisdom to transmute your gift into intellectual and moral power, counting it a supreme privilege to dedicate whatever strength we have to its just use in the service of men."

While the board was in session today

gifts to olive colleges were ordered, amounting in all to \$400,000.

In 1902 the General Election Board was chartered by Congress. It employs a force of experts in the continuous and systematic study of education in the various states by means of gifts and otherwise.

The members of the board who will administer Mr. Rockefeller's immense gift includes some of the best known educators, financiers, publicists and philanthropists in the country.

MORMONS DESERT GOODING

Vote Solidly to Man Against Idaho Railroad Commission Bill.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 7.—(Special).—Defeat of the Railway bill in the House was the feature of the day in the Legislature. The vote was preceded by the liveliest debate heard during the session. Great earnestness was shown and much feeling displayed. The vote was 22 for the bill and 25 against it. There was one pair and one absentee.

It was noticeable that the Mormon members were solidly against the measure, a feature that has aroused much comment. This was Governor Gooding's favorite measure and the Governor has been one of the best friends of the Mormons in the state, fighting their battles at all times with vigor. The solid vote of the 13 Mormon members was therefore a surprise. There was no other alignment of interests. The Democrats were about equally divided and in most cases counties were divided, but the Mormons were united to a man.

There is some talk of one or more arrests being made for violation of the anti-lobbys bill, but it is scarcely likely any such action will be taken, though there have been numerous lobbyists busy against the bill. Ballantyne, author of the bill, said this evening he has been asked to introduce a bill providing for submission of the question to a vote of the people at the next election. It is rumored an effort will be made to plumb the small bill forward. It is a Democratic measure. Still another story is that a modified bill will be introduced and passed.

In the Senate, on motion of Jensen, the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to arrest any lobbyists found working around the capitol building.

JAPANESE MINERS RIOT

Plunder and Burn Liquor Store and Blow Up Buildings.

TOKIO, Feb. 7.—Troops have been sent to the copper mines in the Asato district, where yesterday the miners made an attack upon the property, using dynamite freely.

Fifteen rioters were burned to death in a storehouse, which they had plundered for provisions and liquor, and which they set fire to while in a drunken condition.

It is now known that the disturbances were instigated by Socialists, whose leaders have been arrested.

OREGON WHEAT IS DONATED

Red Cross Society Receives Message From T. B. Wilcox, of Portland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The State Department today called Minister Rockhill at Pekin that the American Red Cross Society had sent, through Consul-General Rogers at Shanghai, \$40,000 for famine sufferers, of which \$25,000 was contributed by the Christian Herald. The Red Cross was today advised by T. B. Wilcox, of Portland, Or., of the donation of more than 5000 bushels of seed wheat.

JIM CROW CAR IN MISSOURI

Democrats Carry Anti-Negro Measure Through Senate.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—By a party vote of 20 to 11 the "Jim Crow" bill was passed in the Senate today. The Democrats supported the bill and the Republicans opposed it. The bill requires separate railroads in the state to furnish separate coaches for white and negro passengers. It permits a partition in the car to constitute separate coaches.

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THE SOLID NINE—I DON'T SEE ANYTHING WRONG WITH PERPETUAL FRANCHISES



STORIES ABOUT NOTED PERSONS

Senator Pettus Oldest Public Man.

BELOVED OF ALL ALABAMANS

Southern Mountaineers Who Never Heard of Jesus.

GRAHAM BELL'S INVENTION

Trouble Made About It by Inventive Newspaper Men—Dr. French's Answer to Allopath—Mrs. Storer's Pottery Fad.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—(Special Correspondence).—The oldest man in public life in the United States is Senator Edmund Winston Pettus, of Alabama, who will soon be 86 years of age. He is also assured of a longer term of office than any other Senator, having been re-elected for a term of six years beginning in March, 1906. If he lives to serve out his term, he will be nearly 95 years old. Mr. Pettus was born two months after the death of Napoleon, during the "era of good feeling." His father, James M. Pettus, was President of the United States. This was before the admission of Missouri to the Union and only two years after his own State of Alabama was created. He was 5 years old when Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died. He has watched the quadrennial battles of presidential elections 16 times since he reached his majority, and he has seen the Union double in size from 23 states to 46.

Mr. Pettus is a lieutenant in the Mexican War, he rode horseback to California with the "forty-niners" and was advanced from the rank of major to that of brigadier-general in the Confederate Army. He was admitted to the bar at Gainsville, Ala., when he became 21 years of age. At this time Texas was an independent republic, California was a part of Mexico and Great Britain was disputing the American claim to the Oregon country. Andrew Jackson was then supreme in politics and was yet to succeed in making Polk President of the United States.

The last time Mr. Pettus was re-elected to the Senate the Alabama Legislature unanimously set aside a law as old as the state, which requires that a Senator shall appear before the Legislature in person to accept election. The legislators were not inclined to require their aged Senator to make the trip in the dead of winter. Alabama loves him as it would a father, and his affection for his wife is paternal and unbounded. His wife died last year, after a happy married life of 65 years.

Never Heard of Crucifixion.

Miss Mary N. Murree, the brilliant novelist who is known as Charles Egbert Craddock, has had some amusing experiences with the unlettered mountain people of the South. Some of these mountaineers are unbelievably ignorant of either sacred or profane history. On one occasion, when Miss Murree stopped at a wayside house for a glass of water, she found a party of old women stolidly engaged in patching clothes. With characteristic hospitality they asked her to be seated and rest herself before continuing her journey. A few questions made it plain to Miss Murree that the old women were hopelessly ignorant, so she told them the story of the crucifixion. As she surmised, there was not a gleam of recognition as she told the simple tale, but its pathos almost moved one of her listeners to tears.

Newspaper Men as Inventors.

Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, is a familiar figure as he walks about Washington for his recreation. He has white hair, white whiskers and glowing pink cheeks. It would be hard to find a more perfect picture of health. To a newspaper man who remarked that he approached a great inventor with some trepidation, Mr. Bell replied: "My hat is off to newspaper men as the greatest inventors of the age." He then told a story to illustrate the necessity of keeping a new idea a well-found secret. Some years ago Mr. Bell placed a sealed package in the Smithsonian Institution containing a mechanical contrivance, the nature of which he was not ready to make public. The greatest curiosity prevailed as to the character of the new invention.

Finally a newspaper man wrote an article saying that the mysterious package contained an attachment for the telephone which would enable its users to see each other at any distance. The news of the marvel flew all over the world. Immediately thereafter two celebrated English scientists came out in indignant interviews, declaring that Mr. Bell had stolen their idea. Then an American scientific journal gravely announced that a young inventor of New York had filed the specifications for such a contrivance in its office long before the sealed pack-

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