



## VESSEL RESCUED FROM DEATH'S GRIP

### Coquille River Is Towed Safely Into Harbor.

### FOUR DAYS IN AN ANGRY SEA

### Men Work 22 Hours in Water Waist Deep.

### GALE AT 90-MILE RATE

### Steamer Santa Ana and Tug Tatoosh Save Schooner After Anchors Aweigh and Men Barely Escape Being Washed Overboard.

ASTORIA, Ore., March 24.—(Special.)—The disabled steam schooner that was lying at anchor off the mouth of the Columbia River all day Saturday proves to have been the Coquille River, which was en route from Tillamook for San Francisco with a cargo of lumber. She was towed inside this morning by the tug Tatoosh and taken alongside the wharf at Flavel. As near as can be learned the vessel's hull is not damaged and the trouble was caused by the breaking of a two-inch suction pipe in the forepeak. The steamer had a narrow escape from destruction during the terrific gale and it was due only to the faithful work of her crew and the assistance rendered by the steamer Santa Ana and the tug Tatoosh that the vessel was not lost.

None of the crew was injured, but all were worn out by their exertions during the past three days and one or two of them will be taken to the hospital for treatment. The vessel lost about 75,000 feet of lumber from her deck load, as well as three anchors and chains. She will be ready for service again as soon as her broken pipes are repaired and her pumps cleared of the coal with which they are choked. In speaking of the thrilling voyage, Captain George Winkle, master of the Coquille River, said:

"The sea broke clear over the steamer as we lay at anchor. One immense swell swept all hands from the forecastle head and nearly took six men overboard. The bar was so rough that the tug could not reach us, until the flood tide in the afternoon, when the Tatoosh, after making five or six attempts, managed to get close enough to put a wire hawser on board. I immediately slipped the two big anchors, but as the tug started to pull, the wire parted. The Tatoosh then sent her Manila hawser on board and after slipping our kedge anchor we were hauled off shore and kept there until this morning.

"As to the Coquille River, she is not seriously damaged. Apparently her hull does not leak as much as usual and as soon as her pipes are repaired and the coal which chokes her pumps and pipes is cleared, she will be ready for service again. The members of the crew were not injured but are completely exhausted, as they have had no sleep since Thursday and were working in water up to their waists for 22 hours at a stretch. Fortunately we were able to cook our meals, but the experience was a terrible one and I hope that may never go through another like it."

In crossing the bar to go to the rescue of the Coquille River, the tug Tatoosh slipped two immense seas, one of which broke the window in starboard door of the pilot house, but she was not damaged otherwise.

"We sailed from Tillamook for San Francisco at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, carrying a cargo of 200,000 feet of lumber, about 170,000 feet of which was on deck. In crossing over the vessel's heel struck, but not sufficiently hard to do any damage. Three hours later, when we were about off Yaquina, the water had risen so high that it put out the fire.

"In the meantime I had discovered that the trouble was caused by the breaking of a two-inch suction pipe in the forepeak, allowing a big stream of water to pour in. This was stopped by the boatwain diving down and shutting off the seacock. The donkey-pump became clogged with coal that it was useless, and the men stood in water up to their waists while they bailed the water out, as the steamer drifted helplessly in the trough of the sea. By 7 o'clock that night we had the steamer sufficiently clear to start the engines again. The pumps were, however, still useless and, knowing that my crew would be exhausted before we could proceed to San Francisco in the face of the gale, we were rapidly coming up, I turned around and made for the Columbia River.

### CANNON IN QUARANTINE

### HIS PARTY REFUSED RIGHT TO LAND AT COLON.

### Engineer Stevens Pays No Attention to Congressional Party—Major Gorgas Stubborn.

COLON, March 24.—The steamer Blucher, with Speaker Cannon and Representatives of the United States on board, arrived here today. The Congressmen were not permitted to land owing to the fact that the Blucher had been ordered to Venezuela but seven days, as required by the quarantine regulations and the health authorities were unwilling to establish a precedent in favor of the Congressmen.

Colonel L. White Busby writes to the Associated Press protesting against the quarantine. He says in part:

"Speaker Cannon and a half dozen Congressmen are quarantined in Colon harbor. Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal Stevens has paid no attention to the legislative and Major Gorgas, of the chief sanitary office, declined to allow the passengers to land, but on being introduced to Mr. Cannon, he offered to make an exception and allow him and his party to land. Mr. Cannon declined, saying he was only a passenger and a private citizen and therefore could not bring himself to do so. Representative Tawney landed with Major Gorgas and saw Mr. Stevens, but no arrangement was made to lift the quarantine of six days against Venezuela.

"Mr. Pierce called in the afternoon and offered to allow the passengers to land, but they replied they would have been glad to do so this morning and said they had expected the same courtesies as were extended the passengers of the Blucher on the last trip. The latter is expressed that the Administration is likely to hear about the treatment of the Congressional party by Major Gorgas."

### TAPT PARTY IS ENTERTAINED

### Day Is Spent at Charleston, Only Stop En Route to Panama.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 24.—Secretary Taft and party en route to Panama, Cuba and Porto Rico, arrived in this city early today and were met by Mayor Rhett and a number of citizens. The visitors were entertained at breakfast, there being about 25 persons present, representing the Navy, the Army and the city.

The visitors were then taken in automobiles to see the Magnolia Gardens, a private estate on the Ashley River. Returning to the city at 1 o'clock, the reception committee became the guests of Secretary Taft and went aboard the Mayflower. The luncheon was held on board, after which the Mayflower raised anchor at 4 o'clock and sailed for the Isthmus. Cites to see the first stop, according to announcements of plans.

The Secretary and party are in splendid health and the best of spirits. Mr. Taft only laughs when suggestions of his possible candidacy for the Presidency were made.

## RAILWAY STRIKE SEEMS CERTAINTY

### Wage Increase Alone Can Stop It.

### REJECT COMPROMISE OFFER

### Recent Vote Not Announced, but Result Is Known.

### WILL AFFECT 50,000 MEN

### Final Action Will Be Taken Tuesday, and If No Advance Is Granted Men Are Expected to Prepare for a Long Contest.

CHICAGO, March 24.—(Special.)—Arbitration of the differences between the railroads and the trainmen and conductors on the Western roads will not be accepted by the men. Strengthened in their position by the almost unanimous vote of the rank and file of their organization, the labor leaders will put the question squarely to the railroad managers at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. A further increase in wages must be granted, or there will be a strike.

Representatives of each railroad system today canvassed the result of the recent vote. Nearly 40,000 votes have been cast on the proposition. While the officers refuse to speak of the poll until the last ballot is counted, there is no doubt as to the result.

### Recent Vote Is Final.

The offer made by the railroads when the conference broke up four weeks ago has been almost unanimously rejected. The vote just taken is final. The merits of the demands of the men will not be entered into again. The general managers will be met with the proposition of granting the 12 per cent increase in wages and a nine-hour day, or a speed of eleven miles an hour on freight trains.

The committee is empowered to modify these demands provided the railroad managers make another offer. The offer of 10 per cent made by the managers for all men in the freight service and about 7 per cent for the passenger service, without any change in the working hours, cannot be accepted by the men. Our position has been sustained by a large majority that we expected, and the time for arbitration has gone by.

### PLAN FOR 1908 CAMPAIGN

### Roosevelt in Conference With Woodruff and Cortelyou.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou and Timothy Woodruff, of New York, chairman of the Republican State Committee of New York, were in conference with the President at the White House for more than two hours tonight. Mr. Woodruff said the conference related to Presidential campaign plans for 1908, but that candidacies were not discussed.

### CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

- The Weather.
- YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 59 degrees; minimum, 35.
- TODAY'S—Rain; southerly winds.
- Foreign.
- War in Central America is believed to be at an end. Page 3.
- Chinese government unable to cope with epidemic of cholera, endangering lives of all foreigners in the empire. Page 4.
- Atrocities in Roumania continue. Page 4.
- National.
- Word of ex-Senator Burton that he was offered the White House is denied. Page 3.
- Embarking of Twenty-fifth Regiment to Philippines has been delayed. Page 14.
- Roosevelt in conference with Woodruff and Cortelyou regarding 1908 campaign. Page 1.
- Domestic.
- Barrel of epson salt used as antidote for poisoned hush eaten by old soldiers. Page 2.
- Four people killed by head-on collision in Los Angeles. Page 2.
- Strike of Western railroad men certain unless men are granted increase in wages. Page 1.
- Thaw gives out another statement. Page 4.
- Pacific Coast.
- Coquille River towed into Columbia harbor after terrible storm. Page 1.
- Gallagher charged fellow Supervisors' commission on bondie he collected for them. Page 1.
- Mrs. W. D. Chadwick, a Christian Scientist, dies at Chasburg after refusing medical aid for trichinosis poisoning. Page 3.
- Eight men buried alive by snow slide on Vancouver Island. Page 5.
- Sports.
- Rain may cause postponement of Pacific Coast baseball season. Page 2.
- Portland and Vicinity.
- Mayor Lane's letter pleases prominent Democrats and all general friends. Page 12.
- Portland may bring suit to test constitutionality of Port of Columbia act. Page 5.
- Dr. Brougher answers critics among Christian Scientists. Page 12.
- Small strike fails. Mills resume this morning. Page 8.
- Y. M. C. A. committees start out today to complete building fund. Page 5.
- Two county charges commit suicide. Page 14.
- Portland churches observe Palm Sunday with imposing ceremonies. Page 12.

### EVENTS OF COMING WEEK

A special meeting of the New York Chamber and Commerce will be held in New York City on Tuesday, at which Ambassador Bryce will make an address. Afterward he will leave for Ottawa, Canada.

Secretary Taft, who, with a party of Congressmen and engineers, sailed for the Panama Canal Zone Sunday aboard the dispatch-boat Mayflower, is due to arrive at Colon, March 29. The trip will include visits to Panama and San Juan, and Mr. Taft expects to return to Camden Road, April 22.

### End Thaw Trial in Sight.

This week may see the appointment of a commission to pass on the mental condition of Harry K. Thaw and the consequent interruption for some time of his trial before a jury for the killing of Stanford White. Court will reconvene Wednesday, when Justice Fitzgerald may announce his decision regarding the commission.

A murder trial presenting features of unusual interest is scheduled to begin at Carmel, N. Y., on Monday, when Jennie Burch, a 14-year-old girl, will be called on to answer the charges of poisoning the will, which she was charged with in the killing of her father, a 2-year-old child whose nurse she was. The defense will be insanity.

### Bowling Tournament.

The tournament of the National Bowling Association will be held at Atlantic City from March 25 to April 8.

The entry list shows that 120 five-man teams, 200 two-man teams and 487 individuals will compete. Besides New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto and other cities will be competitors at the tournament.

Contests for the National gymnastic championship of the American Athletic Union will be held in New York next Saturday. Among the entrants is a team from the Newark Young Men's Christian Association, which won the Young Men's Christian Association National championship at St. Louis. Teams are also expected to enter from Yale, Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania.

## TOOK TOLL FOR HANDLING SWAG

### Gallagher Took Fees From Fellow-Grafter.

### JURY AFTER BIG MEN TODAY

### Bankers and Politicians to Tell Their Stories.

### PUT MULLALLY ON CARPET

### Young Millionaire to Be Questioned Regarding Affairs of United Railways—Ruef Sends Word to Schmitz and Gets Reply.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—(Special.)—A feature of the hoodling operations of the Supervisors not hitherto exposed and which surprises in genuine candidness anything yet revealed, came out today when it was learned that Supervisor Gallagher, who acted as distributor of the swag, charged his fellow-Supervisors a commission of 5 per cent on all bondie he collected for them.

Gallagher admits it in his confession. He said he did it because of the expense he was put to in the way of car fare and the risks involved. Gallagher hotly defended himself when questioned in the grand jury room about the practice. He said he thought he was honestly entitled to the brokers' commission. In some cases, he said, his colleagues protested, but he informed them that if he was not to get the commission they would not get the bondie.

### Prob Home Telephone Deals.

The grand jury will begin today a crusade against the big men in the big corporations, which, if plans carry, will result in a large crop of indictments before the end of the week. It may be stated that the investigation into the affairs of the Home Telephone Company has just begun. This company has offered a most fruitful field. During the week the financiers of wide repute will be placed upon the carpet.

The week will establish the status of Marcus Gerstle, president of the company. Gerstle says he has no fear. District Attorney Langdon said today that any man in the directorate of the large corporations who in any way encouraged the giving of a bribe would be indicted. Langdon also gave it as his opinion that the active directors of the large corporations were either criminally negligent of their duties or they knew full well where the bribe money went.

### Trainload of Officials to Testify.

A trainload of Home Telephone Company officials is on the way to San Francisco from Los Angeles. In the party are bankers, magnates, politicians, white men of high social standing in the southern part of the state. They will give testimony before the grand jury.

In his jury statement today Langdon declared with force that families old and respected, whose names had heretofore been considered synonymous with integrity, would be shattered. He added that in every case where an indictment had been returned the evidence was sufficient to convict.

Following the Home Telephone inquiry the United Railroads and the San Francisco Gas & Electric Company will be placed on the carpet. One of the men who will be asked to explain the affairs of the United Railroads is Thornwell Mullally, a young man of splendid physique and handsome face, who rumor says is engaged to marry one of the richest young women of San Francisco.

Mullally is a nephew of Patrick Calhoun, the Wall street magnate who controls the United Railroads. Mullally acted as Calhoun's right-hand man and was given the title "assistant to the president." Mullally came to San Francisco from New York two years ago. In New York Mullally was a prominent society figure. His connection with the grand jury investigation, it is expected, will be fully revealed during the week. Calhoun will also figure in the inquiry.

### Expert Glass to Surrender.

Although Louis Glass of the Pacific States Telephone Company and Abram Detweiler, of the Home Telephone Company, the two indicted magnates have not been apprehended by the police, no fear is felt by the prosecution as it is believed that both men will surrender to the local authorities. Glass is in Goldfield and is unable to reach San Francisco at present, owing to washouts. Detweiler was in Cairo, Egypt, a few months ago, but is believed to have been in Toledo, Ohio, his home within the last few days. A son of William J. Burns has gone East to locate him.

Ruef today sent his attorneys to visit Schmitz. They carried a message from him the purport of which was not revealed. Later in the day they returned to Ruef with a reply.

### Ruef Sees Writing on the Wall.

This morning Attorney Samuel Shortridge visited Ruef at the St. Francis. They studied the situation and soon discovered that the evidence produced before the grand jury the prosecution would be able to convict the bribe-givers without the testimony of either Ruef or Schmitz. This discovery was made known to the Mayor by Ruef's attorneys. Whether it will influence the course of action of the partners in hoodie is not known.

### Supervisors Meet Today.

The Board of Supervisors will meet tomorrow in regular session. The plan of the prosecution is to keep the men in office. An attempt to oust them would make it necessary to reveal the evidence and this the prosecution is unwilling to do.

So extensive has been the petty grafting of Supervisor Boxton that his brazenness has aroused the scorn and derision of even his fellow members of the board and companions in crime. Boxton once took \$2,500. Boxton had a free telephone. Boxton did not have to pay a cent.

Then came the era when the newspaper was the personal property of its editor, an editor with an ambition to rule in politics. This type flourished for three decades and during its continuance the editors moulded the public thought and shaped the public policy. Well-nigh all-powerful in politics, the newspaper was still a thing which appealed to but few of the masses. Devoted altogether to the convenience of government, it printed news only as a side-line and excluded from its columns nearly all that would interest the people.

### Begin to Publish the News.

Then the newspaper realized its principal mission of gathering and publishing the news. Politics was still most important, however, and each prominent paper was the "organ" of one of the great parties, fighting for its own gains and its own ends without let or hindrance. Lastly comes the great American newspaper of today, printing the news and with it something for every member of every family. It takes a lively interest in politics at times, but instead of being tied to any particular party's apron strings, is more often entirely independent as to men and measures.

### Object Lessons in Progress.

When Lincoln was assassinated, the leading New York newspapers next morning published the story of the assassination. The Herald's display headline was the single word, "Important." Sixteen years later, when Garfield was shot, the first day's news was given to New York in 36 columns of reading matter. No portraits were printed of the President and the story was printed in the next day's paper. The Herald's display headline was the single word, "Important." Sixteen years later, when Garfield was shot, the first day's news was given to New York in 36 columns of reading matter. No portraits were printed of the President and the story was printed in the next day's paper.

### CONFESSES AND IS SHOT

### Body of Negro Is Riddled by Bullets From Mob of Three Hundred.

FLORENCE, Ala., March 24.—Cleveland Harding, a negro, who attacked Mrs. Benn Rice near Friday, was lynched today by 300 citizens, including his intended victim's husband. Tied to a tree, the negro was riddled with bullets, the first shot being fired by Rice. Following this, every man in the crowd fired his revolver at the prisoner.

The negro was captured and was taken before Mrs. Rice, who fainted at sight of him. Upon recovering, she fully identified her assailant, and on being asked what should be done with him, told the negro's captors to do as they thought best. Beyond confessing his guilt, the negro had nothing to say, and seemed indifferent as to his fate.

### Progress in Newsgathering.

With the growth of the news has grown the facility for getting it. The Associated Press has become the greatest news-gathering agency in the world. Before the telegraph came, New York papers employed swift yachts to meet vessels coming from Europe; carrier pigeons were sent from Halifax, where the ocean ships landed; and pony express were

### Evolution from Mere Political Organ.

Evolution from mere Political Organ. Evolution from mere Political Organ. Evolution from mere Political Organ. Evolution from mere Political Organ. Evolution from mere Political Organ.

### Five Main Epochs With Newspapers.

Five Main Epochs With Newspapers. Five Main Epochs With Newspapers. Five Main Epochs With Newspapers. Five Main Epochs With Newspapers. Five Main Epochs With Newspapers.

### Now the News Comes First.

Now the News Comes First. Now the News Comes First. Now the News Comes First. Now the News Comes First. Now the News Comes First.

### Progress in Method of Handling the News.

Progress in Method of Handling the News. Progress in Method of Handling the News. Progress in Method of Handling the News. Progress in Method of Handling the News. Progress in Method of Handling the News.

### Bennett a Great Pioneer.

Bennett a Great Pioneer. Bennett a Great Pioneer. Bennett a Great Pioneer. Bennett a Great Pioneer. Bennett a Great Pioneer.

### First to Realize Human Interest in Fire—Dana Broke From Beaten Track—Early Methods of Newsgathering.

First to Realize Human Interest in Fire—Dana Broke From Beaten Track—Early Methods of Newsgathering. First to Realize Human Interest in Fire—Dana Broke From Beaten Track—Early Methods of Newsgathering.

## FIVE MAIN EPOCHS WITH NEWSPAPERS

### Evolution from Mere Political Organ.

### NOW THE NEWS COMES FIRST

### Progress in Method of Handling the News.

### BENNETT A GREAT PIONEER

### First to Realize Human Interest in Fire—Dana Broke From Beaten Track—Early Methods of Newsgathering.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN. WASHINGTON, March 19.—(Special Correspondence.)—In the United States the newspaper has passed through five distinct epochs, so far as the nature of its purpose is concerned. Before the Revolution the few papers published were mainly devoted to firing the colonial heart against the English crown and to the formation of a National patriotism. After the adoption of the constitution and the beginning of our present Government, the newspapers were for a time the mouthpieces of the politicians of the day when politics was as bitter as wormwood. But the subsequent editors soon found it was through them that the politicians were enabled to carry on these wars and they rebelled.

Then came the era when the newspaper was the personal property of its editor, an editor with an ambition to rule in politics. This type flourished for three decades and during its continuance the editors moulded the public thought and shaped the public policy. Well-nigh all-powerful in politics, the newspaper was still a thing which appealed to but few of the masses. Devoted altogether to the convenience of government, it printed news only as a side-line and excluded from its columns nearly all that would interest the people.

Then the newspaper realized its principal mission of gathering and publishing the news. Politics was still most important, however, and each prominent paper was the "organ" of one of the great parties, fighting for its own gains and its own ends without let or hindrance. Lastly comes the great American newspaper of today, printing the news and with it something for every member of every family. It takes a lively interest in politics at times, but instead of being tied to any particular party's apron strings, is more often entirely independent as to men and measures.

The development of the American newspaper is best shown in the evolution of the handling of news. When William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, died a month after he had taken the oath of office in 1841 and was succeeded by John Tyler, one of the greatest newspapers in the country, told all it thought worth while about the death of the President in a quarter of a column. It didn't mention the fact that Mr. Tyler would succeed him, evidently assuming that everybody ought to know what the President was. A few weeks later the editorial columns were filled with comment about Tyler, but the news said never a word.

When Lincoln was assassinated, the leading New York newspapers next morning published the story of the assassination. The Herald's display headline was the single word, "Important." Sixteen years later, when Garfield was shot, the first day's news was given to New York in 36 columns of reading matter. No portraits were printed of the President and the story was printed in the next day's paper. The Herald's display headline was the single word, "Important." Sixteen years later, when Garfield was shot, the first day's news was given to New York in 36 columns of reading matter.

No portraits were printed of the President and the story was printed in the next day's paper. The Herald's display headline was the single word, "Important." Sixteen years later, when Garfield was shot, the first day's news was given to New York in 36 columns of reading matter. No portraits were printed of the President and the story was printed in the next day's paper.

The Herald's display headline was the single word, "Important." Sixteen years later, when Garfield was shot, the first day's news was given to New York in 36 columns of reading matter. No portraits were printed of the President and the story was printed in the next day's paper.

No portraits were printed of the President and the story was printed in the next day's paper. The Herald's display headline was the single word, "Important." Sixteen years later, when Garfield was shot, the first day's news was given to New York in 36 columns of reading matter.

The Herald's display headline was the single word, "Important." Sixteen years later, when Garfield was shot, the first day's news was given to New York in 36 columns of reading matter. No portraits were printed of the President and the story was printed in the next day's paper.

No portraits were printed of the President and the story was printed in the next day's paper. The Herald's display headline was the single word, "Important." Sixteen years later, when Garfield was shot, the first day's news was given to New York in 36 columns of reading matter.

The Herald's display headline was the single word, "Important." Sixteen years later, when Garfield was shot, the first day's news was given to New York in 36 columns of reading matter. No portraits were printed of the President and the story was printed in the next day's paper.

No portraits were printed of the President and the story was printed in the next day's paper. The Herald's display headline was the single word, "Important." Sixteen years later, when Garfield was shot, the first day's news was given to New York in 36 columns of reading matter.

The Herald's display headline was the single word, "Important." Sixteen years later, when Garfield was shot, the first day's news was given to New York in 36 columns of reading matter. No portraits were printed of the President and the story was printed in the next day's paper.

No portraits were printed of the President and the story was printed in the next day's paper. The Herald's display headline was the single word, "Important." Sixteen years later, when Garfield was shot, the first day's news was given to New York in 36 columns of reading matter.

The Herald's display headline was the single word, "Important." Sixteen years later, when Garfield was shot, the first day's news was given to New York in 36 columns of reading matter. No portraits were printed of the President and the story was printed in the next day's paper.