

## LITTLE PROSPECT JURY WILL AGREE

### Hopeless Division on Case of Thaw.

## JEROME'S TERRIBLE PHILIPPIC

### Unsparring in Treatment of Thaw and His Wife.

## ONLY TENDERLOIN MURDER

### Incredulous of Evelyn Thaw's Story of Wrongs From White—He Calls Thaw a Cowardly, Brutal Murderer.

**POSSIBLE VERDICTS BY JURY.**

There are four divisions of homicide on which the jury may bring in a verdict of guilty in the Thaw case: First—Murder in the first degree, the penalty for which is death. Second—Murder in the second degree, the penalty for which is life imprisonment. Third—Manslaughter in the first degree, the penalty for which is imprisonment for 20 years. Fourth—Manslaughter in the second degree, punishable by 15 years' imprisonment.

The jury may bring in a verdict of not guilty on the ground that the defendant was insane at the time of the shooting.

It may bring in a verdict of not guilty without any explanation.

The jury is not called upon to determine Thaw's state of mind at the present time; the insanity commissioner's report settled that point. The only question for the jury to determine is: "Is Thaw guilty of homicide in any of the four degrees above named?"

NEW YORK, April 10.—Charged with the responsibility of deciding the fate of Harry K. Thaw, the jury which since January 23 has been sitting in judgment on the young slayer of Stanford White retired at 5:17 P. M. today to begin the consideration of its verdict. Six hours later it had failed to reach an agreement, and shortly after 11 P. M. was locked up for the night in the jury room of the Criminal Courts building. Justice Fitzgerald, who had been waiting for some word from the jury room, became convinced at that hour that the chances of receiving a verdict tonight were too remote to warrant his remaining up any later. Justice Fitzgerald had earlier in the evening gone to his club and held an auto in readiness to make a quick trip to the courthouse, should he be needed. His instructions regarding locking up the jury were telephoned.

### Jury Hopelessly Divided.

It was said that, when Justice Fitzgerald's message was received at the courthouse, the officer on duty there put the matter up to the jurors themselves, asking if there was any possibility of a verdict within the next few hours. The reply was strongly negative. The jury was said to be almost hopelessly divided and nobody connected with the case tonight would venture the hope of anything better than a disagreement as the climax of the long drawn out trial.

### Thaw's Spirits Down and Up Again.

Harry Thaw sat in the prisoner's pen adjoining the deserted courtroom during the long hours of the jury's deliberations. By his side were his wife and counsel, who remained with him until all hope of a verdict tonight was abandoned. During the early evening all of the Thaw family were with the prisoner, but before 10 o'clock they made their way up town to their hotel. Thaw, who was quite depressed at the close of District Attorney Jerome's impassioned attack on him as a "cowardly, brutal murderer—a rich illiterate, who always had his own way until he fell into the clutches of the law," revived in spirits as the evening wore on and the chances of an unfavorable verdict seemed to him to become more and more remote. He was reluctant to wend his way back over the dimly lighted Bridge of Sighs to his cell in the Tombs, to say good night to his wife.

### Laughs at Family's Fears.

The abandonment of the jury is the possible unfavorable outcome that Thaw had not at any time anticipated during the progress of the trial. His family and counsel were much alarmed this afternoon, however, lest the jury under Justice Fitzgerald's charge might find a verdict of some less crime than murder in the first degree. The prisoner tonight did not share this gloomy outlook and laughed and joked to dispel the serious looks on the faces of his mother and wife.

Justice Fitzgerald is not expected at the courthouse tomorrow until 10:30, the usual court session hour. If the jury should earlier notify him of an agreement, he might consent to come down at an early hour, but this is not considered at all likely.

## JEROME'S MASTERLY ORATION

### Declares Thaw Was Sane and Crime Mere Tenderloin Homicide.

NEW YORK, April 10.—It was District

Attorney Jerome's turn in the Thaw case today. In summing up for the prosecution against Harry Thaw, Mr. Jerome disclaimed all intention of entering into an oratorical contest with Mr. Delman, but it is seldom that any lawyer more powerful, more subtle, more logical has ever been heard in a courtroom. From cold logic he passed to biting sarcasm, then invective with here and there a touch of pathos. He had the closest attention of the jurors and spectators, including the Thaw family. His defense of Stanford White, whose spirit, he said, seemed to be hovering in the courtroom begging to be heard before it was blackened forever, was uttered with impressiveness and with tears in his eyes.

Former crowds were small compared to that which stormed the courtroom doors this morning. The court did not convene until 11:30, and two hours before that time the advance guard of spectators began to arrive and took up positions of vantage in the corridors leading to the courtroom as well as among the first to be admitted when the doors were opened. The police, however, were prepared for the rush and kept the doors closed until 11 o'clock. But this did not prevent a large number of favored friends from getting into the courtroom before the hour. Court attendants employed the side doors, leading



Harry Kendall Thaw, Whose Case Is Now in the Hands of the Jury.

to the ante-rooms, to good advantage, and so when the main entrance was opened, the courtroom was almost filled. The small enclosure in front of the judge's bench was also taxed to its utmost capacity by the friends and assistants of the Thaw family. Scores of people gathered in the courtroom when Mr. Jerome rose to address the jury was one of interest in expectancy and excitement. In the corridors, the scenes were most stirring. Scores of disappointed men and women made an onslaught upon the police in a last effort to pass only to be repulsed, fairly dragged back from the entrance. Men with imagined influence pleaded with the officers, cajoling, begged and threatened, but all in vain.

About five minutes before the session was begun members of the Thaw family began to arrive. The first to enter was the defendant, who was accompanied by Mrs. Yarnmouth, Mrs. Carnegie and her husband were next. Mrs. Edward Thaw and Evelyn Thaw followed quickly, and the Thaw family came last. All looked hopeful and confident.

Immediately after the opening of court, Mr. Jerome began his argument in chief.

### Judge by Law, Not Romance.

Gentlemen of the jury, from all I can judge of the papers having been read, you have been wandering through a mere field of romance for two days. The life of a human being is not to be judged on such premises. The issue here cannot be determined by quotations from the Scriptures, but by the facts of the case. I have made up your verdict solely from the evidence.

The attorneys for the defense have had the responsibility of a human life resting upon them, but there has been a responsibility on your part, gentlemen, to make up your verdict solely from the evidence. The law is not a cruel law; it does not punish for the mere sake of punishment; it punishes to protect those who are innocent. Important as it is that no human life should be put out unjustly, it is equally important that the community be protected individually, there is another side—the side of the law. I shall be justly upheld, I dwell that the law shall be justly upheld. If, gentlemen, I have gone farther than I should have gone in making certain statements in court, I have nothing but regret for it. This is a time for all of us to lay aside our animosities. The issue here is not to be determined upon my personal opinion upon that of the counsel for the defense.

### Issue Between State and Thaw.

Keep clear in mind that while the defendant's counsel stand for the defendant individually, there is another side—the side of the law. I shall be justly upheld, I dwell that the law shall be justly upheld. If, gentlemen, I have gone farther than I should have gone in making certain statements in court, I have nothing but regret for it. This is a time for all of us to lay aside our animosities. The issue here is not to be determined upon my personal opinion upon that of the counsel for the defense.

### Demencia Americana No Defense.

If you find that this defendant was insane when he killed Stanford White, it is your duty to say so in your verdict. It is not my duty to say so, it is because you believe that this crime was justifiable, justifiable homicide done in the name of demencia Americana, means self-defense. But when a man sits with his head in his hands and is deliberating with a pistol held so close to him after the shooting that the victim's own brother-in-law did not recognize him, it can hardly be called self-defense, even of the Mississippi River.

There can be logically but one of four verdicts returned by you—murder in the first degree, because there was not only design, but premeditation; murder in the second degree, because there was design but no premeditation; manslaughter, because there was neither design nor premeditation, but merely the heat of passion, or, lastly, "not guilty," because of insanity.

Gentlemen of the jury, it is for counsel to appeal to you as they themselves see their duty. To me the duty points only to an appeal from the evidence in court. Counsel should not inject other things into this case. An effort to induce your passions and turn your minds from the issue in this trial to another case is not considered the duty of counsel on the Atlantic sea.

Your oath binds you to render your

## FORAKER DEFIES THE PRESIDENT

### Will Submit to No Boss, Big or Little.

## ACCOUNTABLE ONLY TO PEOPLE

### Condemns Roosevelt's Activity in Politics.

## LIKE ANDREW JACKSON

### Only One Precedent for Attempt to Name Successor and That Bad One—He Defends Course in Congress.

CANTON, O., April 10.—In the presence of 1200 people, Senator Joseph B. Foraker tonight delivered an address defending his actions as a public servant and declaring his willingness to abide by the people's decision in the future. The occasion was the annual banquet of the Canton Board of Trade. Mr. Foraker was on the program for an address on "Civic Pride," but his speech was largely directed to his work as Senator and is regarded as the opening of the Presidential campaign in Ohio.

Mr. Foraker discussed public statements regarding the President's attitude toward the Senator's speech at this time, replied to a speech mentioning him as one of the anti-Roosevelt combination, reviewed the investigation of the discharge of the negro soldiers on account of the trouble at Brownsville, Texas, restated his views regarding recent railroad legislation, protested against the infringement by one branch of the Government of the rights of another branch, declared that the representatives of the people in Congress are accountable only to the people and are not "properly subject to any other influence," denied the right of anyone except his constituents to call him to account, and sounded a note of warning against increased surveillance of business men who need "no moral regeneration."

He quoted a published report that "President Roosevelt has drawn a deadline for Senator Foraker," and that "if he attacks President Roosevelt, Roosevelt will be heard from in no uncertain terms."

Mr. Foraker said:

**Finds Only Bad Precedent.**

The wickedest foe when no man persecuteth. I have not forecasted the character of any speeches I am intending to make, and, if I had, it would seem incredible to the average mind that such a story could be anything more than a mischief-making pipedream of an overambitious correspondent.

That the President of the United States should become personally engaged in a

### Conspiracy With Capital.

Mr. Foraker characterized as a "sort of companion piece" a published statement of the combination to "do him up" for his attitude toward the capitalists, E. H. Harriman, J. B. Foraker and John D. Rockefeller. He continued:

In view of this publication, I trust that I must withdraw impropriety say that until

## FORAKER'S SHOTS AT ROOSEVELT.

That the President should become personally engaged in a political contest to determine his successor is without precedent unless it be the had precedent set by Andrew Jackson.

The time has not yet come, and nobody knows that better than the President himself, when dead lines can be drawn in debate.

I never heard tell of any combination or trust or conspiracy to oust the President in anything.

No man ever occupied the White House who has been identified with so many legislative measures.

I have supported all measures that have come before the Senate with which he was identified, except only three.

I did not believe that even the President has the right to deprive them (the negro soldiers) of this right to a hearing.

I have always understood that representatives of the people are only accountable to the people; that they are not properly subject to any other influence.

I will not submit to the dictation or threats or menaces of any kind of boss, big or little, inside or outside the state.

### political contest to determine his successor is without precedent, unless it be the bad precedent set by Andrew Jackson as to Martin Van Buren.

That he would enter upon such a struggle with a declaration that he is to set the limitations upon the freedom of speech of those who may differ from him and that they are to disregard those limitations at their peril is without precedent, even in the case of Jackson, and is so inconsistent with the dignity of his high office and the proprieties always to be observed that I feel it a duty toward the President himself to enter for him on my own motion a disclaimer of all responsibility for such a publication.

The time has not yet come, and nobody knows that better than the President him-



Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio, Who Attacked President Roosevelt in Opening Campaign Against Taft.

### self, when "deadlines" can be drawn in debate for anybody to observe, nor has the time come when any real man would respect them if they were drawn.

### Life of Judge Boise.

Judge Boise was born at Blanford, Hampden County, Massachusetts, June 19, 1819. His ancestors followed Washington during the War of the Revolution. He was a descendant of the French Huguenots, and the third child of a family of eight of Reuben Boise, prominent in Massachusetts politics up to the time of his death. His mother's maiden name was Sallie Putnam, a relative of General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. He is survived by one daughter, Maria Boise, who lived with him to the last; Reuben P. Boise, Jr., a prominent business man of this city, and Whitney L.

## JUDGE R. P. BOISE OBEYS SUMMONS

### Able Oregon Jurist Dies at Salem Home.

## ONE OF STATE'S FOUNDERS

### Helped Frame Code of Laws of Old Territory.

## LATER ON SUPREME BENCH

### Friends Pay Tribute to Man Who Had Served for 34 Years as Judge and Had Been Important Factor in the State's History.

SALEM, Or., April 10.—(Special.)—Judge Reuben Patrick Boise, one of the earliest pioneers, ablest jurists, founders of the fundamental laws, and molders of the destiny of the state of Oregon, passed away at his old home in this city, shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. His malady was a combination of stomach and kidney trouble. He had reached the advanced age of 87 years, 9 months and 22 days.

There was perhaps no better known and prominent man in the public mind of the state of Oregon or the Pacific Northwest than Judge Boise. He was one of three who framed the first code of laws of the Oregon Territory; one of the few surviving members of the constitutional convention of the state. With the exception of about 12 years, he had presided over the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the state since the year 1857, and his demise has cast a gloom and shadow of deepest regret upon all who have been associated with him during his life of usefulness in both official and private capacities.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon and interment will be in Odd-fellows Cemetery. Rev. P. S. Knight, who has ministered to the spiritual welfare of Judge Boise's family ever since his residence here, and has preached the funeral sermons of all his relatives, will deliver the sermon. It is probable that Judge George H. Williams, of Portland, will deliver the eulogistic address.

### Life of Judge Boise.

Judge Boise was born at Blanford, Hampden County, Massachusetts, June 19, 1819. His ancestors followed Washington during the War of the Revolution. He was a descendant of the French Huguenots, and the third child of a family of eight of Reuben Boise, prominent in Massachusetts politics up to the time of his death. His mother's maiden name was Sallie Putnam, a relative of General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. He is survived by one daughter, Maria Boise, who lived with him to the last; Reuben P. Boise, Jr., a prominent business man of this city, and Whitney L.

## HERMANN GRILLED BY PROSECUTOR

### Farmed out Relatives on Government.

## TOOK CLERKS' UNPAID SALARY

### Government Draftsman Employed on His Business.

## CANDIDACY FOR SENATOR

### Real Purpose of Delay in Removal. Pracht Removed Because He Would Not Rent Hermann's House—Letters Contradict.

## Appointed to Pay Mortgage.

### Hermann could not remember receiving a share of the salaries of any of his relatives except Porter. Here the attorney for the defense objected and the District Attorney said he desired to show that Hermann had appointed Porter for the sole purpose of discharging a mortgage held by the defendant. It was shown by vouchers that part of the pay of Kyle Miller was assigned to Hermann. An effort was made to show that Miller, though drawing Government money, was not performing service. Hermann did not so recollect.

## Appropriated Government Cash.

This afternoon a very questionable transaction was brought to light by District Attorney Baker. He produced a copy of a letter written by Hermann to his receiving clerk in 1897, directing him to transfer from the Government fund to his (Hermann's) private bank account up to \$27, which had been left in the office by two former receiving clerks. This money remained to Hermann's private credit and drew interest for three years when it was by him transferred back into the Government fund. Although diligently pilled with questions tending to show his motive for this peculiar transaction, Hermann could not intelligently explain his action, but he believed, "this was a fund for which the Commissioner was officially accountable."

The District Attorney sought to make him admit that just prior to the time the money was turned back to the proper officers, two old accounts, signed by former receiving clerks, had been presented for payment and that they called for the exact amount which Hermann had placed to his own credit. Hermann could not recall anything about these accounts.

## All to Save 7 Cents.

Another interesting feature of Hermann's testimony today bore on his method of requiring Land Office employees to devote part of their time during office hours to the preparation of statements regarding his personal business affairs, such as collection of rents, payment of taxes, etc., for his property in Oregon. It was shown that on one occasion he had a draughtsman prepare an elaborate table for these private figures, and when it was completed after half a day's work, Hermann required him to make a duplicate on thinner paper. The clerk made a notation on the back of the original table saying Hermann's secretary told him the Commissioner would not accept heavy paper, "because it would cost him 7 cents more to send it through the mails than if this paper was used." In other words, to save 7 cents postage, Hermann utilized the services of a Government draftsman for one full day.

## Hopes of Being Senator.

In his previous testimony regarding his resignation as Land Commissioner, Hermann had declared that through Senator Mitchell he asked that the date of his retirement be postponed on account of the approaching marriage of his daughter. Today, on cross-examination, Hermann admitted that at that time he was a candidate for the United States Senate and, in view of the fight then on between two Republican factions in Oregon, he had considerable hopes of being agreed upon as a compromise candidate. He admitted that it was with this in mind that he sought to postpone his retirement from the Land Office. He left the impression that this was the principal rea-

## Contents Today's Paper

- THE WEATHER.
- YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 57 degrees; minimum, 35.
- TODAY'S—Fair and warmer; northerly winds.
- Thaw Trial.
- Case in jury's hands and disagreement expected. Page 1.
- Jerome's closing address to jury. Page 1.
- Instructions of Judge Fitzgerald. Page 1.
- Attempt to kill Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia. Page 8.
- Stolyin deified by Russian Duma. Page 8.
- National.
- Taft announces plans for restoring Cuban independence. Page 8.
- Appointments to The Dallas Land Office. Page 2.
- Politics.
- Foraker opens Ohio campaign with denunciation of Roosevelt. Page 1.
- Senator Democrat asks Bryan to nominate Roosevelt at Democratic National Convention; Bryan delays decision. Page 2.
- La Follette's chances for Roosevelt for third term. Page 2.
- Bourne, Hansbrough and other Senators say Roosevelt will be nominated. Page 3.
- Domestic.
- Harris on martyr to lepers and other stories. Page 4.
- Hermann's defense suffers badly under cross-examination. Page 1.
- New York murderer captured at Los Angeles. Page 10.
- Sports.
- Pacific League scores—San Francisco 6, Portland 5; Los Angeles 2, Oakland 1.
- Pacific Coast.
- Judge R. P. Boise dies at Salem. Page 1.
- Four killed in worst wreck in history of O. R. & N. Page 6.
- Dean of University of Washington would bar bachelors from faculty. Page 8.
- Smallop patient found on car and all passengers vaccinated. Page 6.
- Grange refuses to recede from position on appropriations. Page 6.
- Granny's charge against Hearst men fails. Page 3.
- Supreme Court gives Ruel more liberty. Page 2.
- Commercial and Marine.
- Oregon's enormous hop crop proved by revised statistics. Page 15.
- Wheat higher on green-bug reports. Page 15.
- Stock market moves in narrow limits. Page 15.
- Barbours fleet at Astoria gets to sea. Page 14.
- Portland and Vicinity.
- John B. Coffey candidate for Mayoralty, suggests initiative for revocation of gas franchises. Page 10.
- State School Textbook Commission soon to meet. Page 11.
- Colunist traffic is breaking all previous records. Page 4.
- City Water Board lets contracts for many important extensions of mains. Page 11.
- Motorman marries girl of 15 and arouses ire of her parents. Page 14.
- McKenna liquor license petition will probably not appear on the ballot. Page 10.
- Garriss jury unable to reach verdict as to homicide's mental condition. Page 14.

## Signs of Spring

THE DIVINE GRAPES  
THE FLESHLY MAN'S SOUL

BOISE DRILL

SPRING TONIC

ICE CREAM SODA

ELECTRIC RAIN

COLD STORAGE

## HERMANN GRILLED BY PROSECUTOR

### Farmed out Relatives on Government.

## TOOK CLERKS' UNPAID SALARY

### Government Draftsman Employed on His Business.

## CANDIDACY FOR SENATOR

### Real Purpose of Delay in Removal. Pracht Removed Because He Would Not Rent Hermann's House—Letters Contradict.

## Appointed to Pay Mortgage.

This morning Hermann admitted that he had been liberal in placing his relatives on the payroll of the Land Office, while he was Commissioner. He admitted appointing his uncle, W. A. Porter, forest supervisor; his brother-in-law, Edward Bender, an agent; his brother, W. G. Hermann, the son of the latter, forest supervisor; Arthur, his son-in-law, Kyle Miller, special agent, and his cousin, Ernest F. Gloferty, a messenger.

## Appointed to Pay Mortgage.

Hermann admitted that Porter was in the "42's" when appointed, but said he was capable of patrolling a reserve notwithstanding his years.

Hermann could not remember receiving a share of the salaries of any of his relatives except Porter. Here the attorney for the defense objected and the District Attorney said he desired to show that Hermann had appointed Porter for the sole purpose of discharging a mortgage held by the defendant. It was shown by vouchers that part of the pay of Kyle Miller was assigned to Hermann. An effort was made to show that Miller, though drawing Government money, was not performing service. Hermann did not so recollect.

## Appropriated Government Cash.

This afternoon a very questionable transaction was brought to light by District Attorney Baker. He produced a copy of a letter written by Hermann to his receiving clerk in 1897, directing him to transfer from the Government fund to his (Hermann's) private bank account up to \$27, which had been left in the office by two former receiving clerks. This money remained to Hermann's private credit and drew interest for three years when it was by him transferred back into the Government fund. Although diligently pilled with questions tending to show his motive for this peculiar transaction, Hermann could not intelligently explain his action, but he believed, "this was a fund for which the Commissioner was officially accountable."

The District Attorney sought to make him admit that just prior to the time the money was turned back to the proper officers, two old accounts, signed by former receiving clerks, had been presented for payment and that they called for the exact amount which Hermann had placed to his own credit. Hermann could not recall anything about these accounts.

## All to Save 7 Cents.

Another interesting feature of Hermann's testimony today bore on his method of requiring Land Office employees to devote part of their time during office hours to the preparation of statements regarding his personal business affairs, such as collection of rents, payment of taxes, etc., for his property in Oregon. It was shown that on one occasion he had a draughtsman prepare an elaborate table for these private figures, and when it was completed after half a day's work, Hermann required him to make a duplicate on thinner paper. The clerk made a notation on the back of the original table saying Hermann's secretary told him the Commissioner would not accept heavy paper, "because it would cost him 7 cents more to send it through the mails than if this paper was used." In other words, to save 7 cents postage, Hermann utilized the services of a Government draftsman for one full day.

## Hopes of Being Senator.

In his previous testimony regarding his resignation as Land Commissioner, Hermann had declared that through Senator Mitchell he asked that the date of his retirement be postponed on account of the approaching marriage of his daughter. Today, on cross-examination, Hermann admitted that at that time he was a candidate for the United States Senate and, in view of the fight then on between two Republican factions in Oregon, he had considerable hopes of being agreed upon as a compromise candidate. He admitted that it was with this in mind that he sought to postpone his retirement from the Land Office. He left the impression that this was the principal rea-

## Contents Today's Paper

- THE WEATHER.
- YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 57 degrees; minimum, 35.
- TODAY'S—Fair and warmer; northerly winds.
- Thaw Trial.
- Case in jury's hands and disagreement expected. Page 1.
- Jerome's closing address to jury. Page 1.
- Instructions of Judge Fitzgerald. Page 1.
- Attempt to kill Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia. Page 8.
- Stolyin deified by Russian Duma. Page 8.
- National.
- Taft announces plans for restoring Cuban independence. Page 8.
- Appointments to The Dallas Land Office. Page 2.
- Politics.
- Foraker opens Ohio campaign with denunciation of Roosevelt. Page 1.
- Senator Democrat asks Bryan to nominate Roosevelt at Democratic National Convention; Bryan delays decision. Page 2.
- La Follette's chances for Roosevelt for third term. Page 2.
- Bourne, Hansbrough and other Senators say Roosevelt will be nominated. Page 3.
- Domestic.
- Harris on martyr to lepers and other stories. Page 4.
- Hermann's defense suffers badly under cross-examination. Page 1.
- New York murderer captured at Los Angeles. Page 10.
- Sports.
- Pacific League scores—San Francisco 6, Portland 5; Los Angeles 2, Oakland 1.
- Pacific Coast.
- Judge R. P. Boise dies at Salem. Page 1.
- Four killed in worst wreck in history of O. R. & N. Page 6.
- Dean of University of Washington would bar bachelors from faculty. Page 8.
- Smallop patient found on car and all passengers vaccinated. Page 6.
- Grange refuses to recede from position on appropriations. Page 6.
- Granny's charge against Hearst men fails. Page 3.
- Supreme Court gives Ruel more liberty. Page 2.
- Commercial and Marine.
- Oregon's enormous hop crop proved by revised statistics. Page 15.
- Wheat higher on green-bug reports. Page 15.
- Stock market moves in narrow limits. Page 15.
- Barbours fleet at Astoria gets to sea. Page 14.
- Portland and Vicinity.
- John B. Coffey candidate for Mayoralty, suggests initiative for revocation of gas franchises. Page 10.
- State School Textbook Commission soon to meet. Page 11.
- Colunist traffic is breaking all previous records. Page 4.
- City Water Board lets contracts for many important extensions of mains. Page 11.
- Motorman marries girl of 15 and arouses ire of her parents. Page 14.
- McKenna liquor license petition will probably not appear on the ballot. Page 10.
- Garriss jury unable to reach verdict as to homicide's mental condition. Page 14.