

BELLE WAYMIRE FOUND GUILTY

Jury Convicts Her on Second Ballot.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE IS PROVED

E. E. Radding, Her Accomplice, Shares Same Fate.

MAYOR LANE VINDICATED

Lawyer Malarkey's Masterly Argument for Prosecution Turns Tide Against Couple Accused of Plotting Against Mayor.

Guilty, as charged, of attempting to blacken the character of Mayor Lane and of offending against public decency; such was the verdict returned last night against Mrs. Belle Waymire and E. E. Radding. The jury in the State Circuit Court reached its conclusion concerning the highly contradictory testimony in 30 minutes of actual deliberation. The 12 men were back in court within an hour of the time of leaving the jurybox.

Not only did the jurors vindicate Mayor Lane, but after the order discharging them from further service had been made, several of them suggested raising a fund to hire a brass band and serenade the Mayor. They said in no other way could they show their feelings of sympathy for a man who had been so grossly maligned. One juror offered to subscribe \$5 to such a fund, and others said they would contribute, but the suggestion was not actually carried out.

Only Two Ballots Taken.

Two ballots only were taken. The first ballot was 11 to 1 for conviction. It took some little time to convince the juror who believed the two defendants innocent. Eleven men concentrated their arguments upon him. He gave in shortly and on the second there was no dissenting vote.

Arrest of Mrs. Waymire and Radding followed immediately upon the returning of a verdict. Neither was in court, nor were any of their legal representatives. Judge Gantenben at once issued a bench warrant and placed it in the hands of Sheriff Stevens for service. No provision was made for bail at the time.

Jail Sentence Prescribed.

Sheriff Stevens detailed four of his deputies on the case. The officers did prompt and effective work, returning Radding and Mrs. Waymire to custody inside an hour. Waymire was located by Deputy Sheriff Beattie on an Alberta car. Beattie boarded the car on the East Side, shadowed her to Fifth and Washington streets, where she met W. F. Bell, her fiancé, and arrested the woman as she was entering the Chamber of Commerce building. The same officer located Radding on Fourth street.

"Increase the bail in each case from \$300 to \$1000" was the order telephoned by Judge Gantenben when notified by Sheriff Stevens that the two were in custody. That substantial increase is taken to show that Judge Gantenben takes no light view of the case, and that the convicted plotters can hardly hope to escape with any punishment short of imprisonment should efforts to secure a new trial fail.

Not less than one month nor more than six months in the County Jail is the punishment prescribed by the code. A fine may range from \$10 to \$200. Both fine and imprisonment may be ordered in the discretion of the court. Radding spent last night in the County Jail because of the increase in his bond. Mrs. Waymire secured release by doubling her bond with Radding's. This arrangement was suggested by the code, who said he would willingly stay in jail in order to give Mrs. Waymire the benefit of his \$500 bond. He said he would be able to furnish the \$1000 bond for himself today.

That appeal in the case would be taken at once was indicated last night by John F. Logan, chief counsel for the accused. Under the law he has two days, in which to appeal, or move for a new trial. It is the custom to extend the time on formal application and action looking to a continuation of the fight will likely be taken today.

Seeks Men Higher Up.

District Attorney Manning announced, after the finding of the jury had been returned, that he intended making an investigation into the affair with a view to locating those behind Mrs. Waymire and Radding in what a jury has branded as a plot to ruin Mayor Lane. Mr. Manning said it was his theory that the defendants were the tools of others, and that he will do his utmost to learn the identity of any accomplices.

The jury went out for deliberation at 5:30 P. M., after having listened all day to the closing arguments for state and defense. Mr. Logan worked on their feelings during the forenoon until tears actually glistened in the eyes of several jurors. He painted a striking word picture of a wronged woman, mother of a little girl, and of powerful officials striving to ruin her because she was unfor-

tunate enough to be poor and good-looking at one and the same time.

Logan's Strong Appeal.

Mr. Logan made an appeal that won the sympathies of all who heard him and when he closed at noon conviction was not expected by many of those in attendance on the trial.

But Dan J. Malarkey turned the tide of feeling after delivering, for three solid hours of the afternoon, one of the most remarkable addresses that was ever made to a jury in Oregon. Not once during the time he spoke was there a lull in interest. He connected up his evidence unerringly. He swept away the barriers of defense and overcome the affect of any impression made on the sympathies of the jurymen.



President Prado, of Peru, Who Is Entertaining the American Fleet.

list of these was one of the attorneys for the defense.

Fears Soon Realized.

"I'm afraid now the case will go the other way," he said, and his fears were realized an hour later when the verdict was read.

Disorder Follows Verdict.

During the brief wait about 100 people had an opportunity to assemble in the courtroom. There was a tense silence as the verdict was handed to the bailiff and by him to the court, who in turn transmitted it to Deputy County Clerk Wells.

Would Serenade Mayor.

Jurors when discharged commented on the case freely, several saying that they really felt ashamed to think they were unable to bring in their verdict inside of five minutes. W. W. Church and N. Harris were among those who said they favored hiring a brass band and serenading Mayor Lane in order to emphasize their views of the case. The jury was made up of R. M. Cannon, R. Burthenshaw, B. Schmedler, W. C. Huseitine, Thomas H. Smith, W. W. Church, J. D. Hennessey, John Cronquist, N. Harris, William Sales, C. W. Bowie and S. F. Starr.

Mrs. Waymire and her fiancé, Bell, made something of a scene when the woman was arrested at the entrance of the Chamber of Commerce building shortly after 7 o'clock. Mr. Beattie had been instructed by Sheriff Stevens to locate the woman's place of abode on the East Side, and it was while thus engaged that he saw her on a streetcar bound for the West Side. Boarding the car the officer followed the woman, not being sure it was Mrs. Waymire, as he had never seen her, and recognized the suspect only from photographs he had seen.

Mrs. Waymire in Tears.

When she stepped off the car at Fifth and Washington and was met by Bell the officer was convinced he was on the right trail. He stopped them as they were going into the Chamber of Commerce block to consult with Attorney Fouls. "I am an officer and have a warrant for your arrest. The bail you now have up has been increased," the Deputy Sheriff told her.

INSIDE STORY OF GREAT MESSAGE

Sent to Congress Against Advice.

WHOLE CABINET OPPOSED IT

Roosevelt's Courage Shown by His Decision.

SAW HIS DUTY AND DID IT

Dismayed by Opposition of Advisers, He Thought It Over and Assumed Whole Responsibility for Historic Act.

By Walter Wellman to the Chicago Record-Herald. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—(Special.)—That it requires courage to be President of the United States—such a President as Mr. Roosevelt is—a chapter of "inside" history will show. It is not the history of last year nor of the last century we are dealing with, but the history of today. It may be none the less interesting or important for that. Is there any other history so fascinating as that of our own times? This is a simple little epic of those times, of the men and events which are now molding our Nation into whatever it is and whatever it is to be.

I have watched the hero of this little story a good many years. I have been in touch with him, have seen him grow, and have frankly and freely discussed with him almost everything under the sun, including himself. But in all that time I have never known him to do a more courageous thing than the act which we are now to tell of.

All Said, "Don't Do It."

After President Roosevelt had written his recent message declaring that the fight against corporate wrong-doing must go on—the most energetic, the most real, the most discussed, the most sensational Presidential message of our day—Mr. Roosevelt submitted it to the members of his Cabinet. He asked their opinion of it. Should it be sent to Congress or should it not?

To the President's amazement, almost to his dismay, one after another of his official advisers declared that, while it was a wonderfully strong paper, and all that, it would be injudicious to send it to the Congress. Every man of them said the same thing: "Don't do it—at least not now."

Deliberated, Then Acted.

What did Mr. Roosevelt do? He thought it over for a few days—with a man of action that is a long time. He discussed with himself all the objections his Cabinet had raised. He met the question fairly and squarely in his mind's processes. And then he sent the message to Congress.

To realize how much courage this required, let the reader imagine himself in like situation. He contemplates some radical, decisive step, taking a big risk. His most valued and trusted friends are called into council. Every

one of them, without exception, advises against it. Then he threatens the whole thing out for himself, assumes all the responsibility, relies wholly upon his own judgment and intuition, and goes ahead.

Did It Because It Was Duty.



Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, Who Is Believed to Have a Message Asking American Aid Against Japanese Aggression.

to the country—and that is why he did it.

BOYS ROB BY WHOLESALE

TWO YOUNGSTERS CONFESS TO SERIES OF BURGLARIES.

Los Angeles Police Solve Mystery and Recover Two Wagonloads of Plunder.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Feb. 25.—Postoffice Inspector Wilson said today that he had obtained the written confession of Merle McReynolds, aged 13, and Eddie Eschrick, 14, both of Hollywood, that they had robbed 23 different residences, stores and other establishments, including the Colegrove postoffice. Three other boys were arrested on suspicion.

Reach Agreement on Congo.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25.—The Etöble Belge states that a complete agreement has been reached between King Leopold and Premier Schollaert on the subject of the new text of the Congo annexation treaty. The new treaty will be presented before the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow.

REFUTE CRITICISM OF BATTLESHIPS

Converse and Capps Convince Senators.

MANY OF CHARGES ARE FALSE

Reuter Dahl Got Ideas at Second or Third Hand.

HE IS NOW WITH THE FLEET

After Hearing Reply to His Charges, Senators Apologize for Calling on Admirals—Real Source of Criticisms.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Two experts in naval construction—Rear-Admiral Converse, retired, president of the Board of Construction, and Rear-Admiral Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, were before the Senate committee on naval affairs today in the investigation of charges against the Navy made by Henry Reuter Dahl in a recent magazine article. The charges were taken up in the order they appeared in the article and at the conclusion of the extended refutation by Admiral Converse it was stated by Senator Perkins that the apologies of the committee were due the officers for having called them to answer such charges. Chairman Hale assented to this view and no member of the committee took issue.

This incident at the conclusion of the first day's proceedings is thought to indicate that the inquiry will be short. It has not been determined whether the committee will enter upon an investigation of any subject except those embraced in the criticism of the battleship construction, but, if other questions are taken up, it is certain no long-continued discussion will be permitted. It is likely that the entire inquiry will be concluded before the naval appropriation bill is taken up.

Where He Got Inspiration.

The development of principal interest in the testimony of Admiral Converse was that two of the charges made by Mr. Reuter Dahl were in language similar to that used by Lieutenant-Commander Hill and Lieutenant-Commander Simms, on duty with the General Board of the Navy, in articles which they prepared and submitted to the Secretary of the Navy at his request. He disclaimed any purpose to indicate that these articles or statements of those officers had been the inspiration for the Reuter Dahl attack upon the Navy. Nevertheless, these officers are to be called before the committee in the near future. Secretary Metcalf also will be a witness. No decision has been reached as to what persons will be called as witnesses outside of officers of the Navy.

At the Navy Department during the day Lieutenant-Commander Hill submitted to Mr. Metcalf his reply to the questions addressed to him and Lieutenant-Commander Simms as to their knowledge of the source of information alleged to have

been furnished to writers who criticized the constructive features of the Navy. Commander Hill declined to discuss his reply.

Admiral Converse, supported by Admiral Capps, was the first witness called before the committee. Hale called upon Admiral Converse to take up the Reuter Dahl article and give his views of the charges contained therein. The Admiral characterized some of the charges as "very unimportant," some to be "so stated as to give wrong impressions" and some to be "absolutely false."

Gallinger suggested that the Admiral state who Mr. Reuter Dahl is. The author of the article was described as an artist who had been employed by the Navy Department for a time in designing gun-pipe troupes, and it was stated that in that connection he had been with battleships in action on several occasions.



W. G. McAdoe, Who Bored the First Tunnel Under the Hudson River at New York, Opened to Traffic Yesterday.

sealing and conversing with officers," said the Admiral. He said that Mr. Reuter Dahl had no education as a naval man.

"Do you have reason to think that some officer or officers of the Navy might have inspired this attack?" asked Tillman.

Simms and Hill Were Critics.

Admiral Converse said he did not know that any officer had suggested the attack, but he explained that officers make reports on various subjects at the request of the Secretary of the Navy. He said that two of these articles which he had seen had contained criticisms of construction in line with the article by Mr. Reuter Dahl. He was instructed to name these authors and said that one reported made in 1903 by then Lieutenant-Commander Simms, now Commander and Naval Aide to the President, had made reference to the characteristics of the Mississippi and Idaho, which were to be built, and another article had been written by Lieutenant-Commander Hill in regard to the location of the armor belt.

Reuter Dahl Now With Fleet.

"Where is this man Reuter Dahl now?" asked Dick. It was explained that he was on the battleship fleet on its cruise to the Pacific, having been permitted to these officers had talked.

"I cannot say as to that," replied the Admiral. "It may be that he secured his impressions from others with whom these officers had talked."

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Contents Today's Paper

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 56 degrees; minimum, 45. TODAY'S—Rain; southerly winds.



ROOSEVELT WILL EXERT A LITTLE "MORAL PRESSURE" ONLY—NO THREAT OF WAR, MIND—ON OUR HONORABLE FRIENDS IN MANCHURIA.

COMMITTEE VOTES AGAINST FORAKER

Brownsville Riot Is Laid to Negroes.

PRESIDENT'S ACTION UPHeld

Senator Lodge's Resolution Passes, 8 to 4.

NOW GOES BEFORE SENATE

After Prolonged Investigation and Fight, Step by Step, by Ohio Senator, Discharged Soldiers Are Blamed for Disturbance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—That the shooting affray at Brownsville, Tex., on the night of August 12-13, 1906, was done by some negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry and that the testimony taken by the Senate committee on military affairs fails to identify the guilty persons is the opinion of eight members of the committee. Four members of the committee voted against this decision and one member did not vote. The resolution declaring the guilt of the negroes was submitted by Senator Lodge and was adopted after five resolutions by Senator Foraker, one by Senator Dupont and one by Senator Scott, all of which were offered as substitutes, had been voted down.

The vote was reached after prolonged investigation extending over two sessions of Congress and after evidence had been taken covering thousands of pages. Practically every negro of the three companies of infantry dishonorably discharged by President Roosevelt testified in his own behalf, while evidence in support of the President was given by many Army officers and citizens of Brownsville. Throughout the entire controversy, which in many sections of the country had been made a political issue, the anti-administration side has been directed by Senator Foraker. In the final vote in the committee a majority of the Republican members came to his support. This Ohio Senator expressed himself as gratified at this, as it was apparent from the outset that all of the Democratic members were convinced that the negroes did the shooting.

Now Goes to Senate.

The fight will be carried to the floor of the Senate. The reports of the committee will not be made for about ten days, as Senator Warner, who conducted the examination of witnesses on behalf of the administration, will be absent from Washington for that period. Action by the committee therefore will be postponed until his return. After the reports have been made to the Senate it is expected that Senator Foraker will press the matter to a vote there. If he should secure the same proportion of the Republican members of the Senate as he had in the committee, the vote will be closer than has been anticipated. The Ohio Senator purposes also to introduce a bill to restore to the military service such of the discharged negroes as were shown beyond reasonable doubt to have been innocent of any offense connected with the affray.

At today's meeting Senator Lodge offered a resolution as follows: "That in the opinion of this committee, the shooting affray in Brownsville, Tex., on the night of August 12, 1906, was done by a number of soldiers belonging to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., then stationed at Fort Brown, Texas."

Senator Foraker offered as a substitute the following: "The testimony wholly fails to identify the individuals or any of them who participated in the shooting affray."

The Foraker substitute was defeated by a vote of eight to five, the affirmative being Scott, Foraker, Hemenway, Bulkley and Dupont. The negative votes being Warren, Lodge, Warner, Talliferro, Foster, Overman, Frazier and McCleary. The last five named are Democrats.

Lodge Resolutions Adopted.

The alignment substantially was the same on most of the substitutes offered. The Lodge resolution was finally adopted by the same division except that Senator Dupont did not vote, making three Republicans and five Democrats in favor of supporting the discharge of the Negroes and four Republicans on record against it.

The other Foraker substitutes were as follows: "The testimony wholly fails to show that the discharged soldiers of the United States Twenty-fifth Infantry or any of them entered into any agreement or so-called conspiracy of silence, or that they had among themselves any understanding of any nature to withhold any information of which they or any of them might be possessed concerning the shooting affray."

"Five Senators voted for and eight against the resolution. The testimony is so contradictory and much of it so unreliable that it is not sufficient to sustain the charges that soldiers of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry or any of them participated in the shooting affray."

Only Senators Foraker and Bulkley voted for this resolution, 11 Senators opposing it.

The final resolution offered by Senator Foraker stated that the testimony