

SIX ARE ACCEPTED FOR MARTIN JURY

Better Progress Than Expected Made First Day of Remarkable Murder Case.

STRANGE LIFE OF ACCUSED

Former Heroic Army Officer, Son of Rich Parents, With Career Blighted by Drugs, Faces Trial for Cowardly Crime.

MEN ON MARTIN JURY.

Six of the jurors who will try Martin are:

- Henry L. Carl, gardener, 195 East Thirtieth street.
- I. W. Butler, farmer, Oresham.
- R. E. Gibson, flour miller, 126 West avenue.
- T. J. Burns, grocer, 650 Milwaukee avenue.
- J. G. Bacher, florist, 410 1/2 Vancouver avenue.
- Napoleon Davis, capitalist, Beckwood.

One half of the jury which is to decide whether Edward Hugh Martin, former artillery officer, murdered Nathan Wolff, pawnbroker, was secured yesterday. The six men needed to complete the jury will likely be secured today. Opening statements will then be made by prosecution and defense. It is possible that the taking of testimony will be under way by Friday.

Notwithstanding that the day was occupied by the dull routine of examining witnesses, Judge Cleland's division of the State Circuit Court was packed to overflow by a curious public. The case forms one of the most profound murder mysteries on record. Interest in the trial carries beyond the limits of the state because of Martin's high connections and the remarkable story of his career. Son of a wealthy New York father, student of law, medicine and military science; brilliant and daring soldier in the Cuban campaign; later subject of morphine, and accused of a horrible murder. This is the story of Martin in a few words. And he is now little past 30.

Martin appears at ease. His features lacked the morbid, cold set nearly always observed in men on trial for a serious crime. He was enjoying perfect self-control. He sat through the day fully at ease and with no evidence of anxiety. Head held well back, eyes clear, muscles of face drawn into an expression of keen interest. He was the characteristic Martin attitude throughout the day. Several times the remarks of talesmen would amuse him and he would smile broadly.

The case was called promptly at 10 A. M. Having been assigned a few minutes before to Judge Cleland, work was commenced on the prospective jurors at once. H. P. Taylor was the first talesman called. It developed that he had once been a janitor at the Courthouse and wasn't favorable towards men accused of murder. He was excused by the court at the instance of the defense. R. H. Ashby, the second talesman, had considerable scruples against circumstantial evidence. The state objected to him. F. G. Fellows was excused because he didn't seem to think police testimony was a reliable class on earth. H. W. Foster had prejudices. F. H. Rix wouldn't convict on circumstantial evidence and then Henry L. Carl qualified as the first juror.

Let Off for Various Reasons.

J. E. Blackburn had his mind made up. A. Dilley had been a Pinkerton watchman and wasn't wanted by the defense. Theo. Henrichsen had a fixed opinion on the merits of the case. H. Bruck was born in Germany and his defense used a personality challenge on him. John Donahue had formed an opinion. W. H. Donahue wouldn't convict on circumstantial evidence, and W. W. Clark had similar prejudices about circumstantial evidence. H. Baumann, William Bailes, A. M. Compton, F. Heiney, C. V. Cooper and W. E. Dougherty were excused because they couldn't try the case from an entirely unprejudiced standpoint.

At 4 o'clock the entire venire had been exhausted and a special venire of 20 men was ordered by the court. These will be on hand this morning at 10 o'clock at which hour the examination of jurors will be proceeded with.

Story of Wolff Murder.

Here are the facts in the Martin-Wolff murder: Early the night of May 1, Nathan Wolff was found dead in his pawnshop on First street near Morrison. He had been shot in the back and hacked with a hatchet. The body had been dragged to the rear of the place and there was evidence that it had been committed by the murderer.

Several days elapsed without anything being accomplished by the police. Then Sergeant John Gault found a blood-stained shirt in the North End. It seemed to have been thrown out of the rear of a cheap rooming-house where the murderer had gone to change clothes after the murder.

By the laundry mark on this shirt it was traced to M. Siebel, a business man who recalled having sold it and three other shirts to Max Drey, a peddler. Drey was found. He said he had sold one shirt to Edward Martin, a morphine fiend. He identified the shirt found in the North End as the one he sold to Martin and accounted for the other three in a satisfactory manner.

The detective force was unable to find Martin, who was walking openly about the streets. But when Martin heard he was wanted he at once telephoned to the police station as to his whereabouts. He represented himself to be very innocent at the charge against him and branded it as an outrage. Up to this moment the detectives were sure he had left the city.

Borrowed Revolver of Woman.

It was learned later that Martin had borrowed a revolver the afternoon of the murder, saying he wanted to engage in target practice. The revolver was never returned to the owner, an old woman who lives in South Portland. Martin denied having borrowed the weapon and denounced the old woman as a lying adventuress.

An overcoat, smeared red, was found in a vacant lot on the East Side and partially identified as belonging to Martin. It was also learned that he arrived at his home on the East Side late on the night of the murder and that he had trouble with his wife in consequence of which they separated. Martin said that the separation was caused by the fact that his wife had found that he was using morphine again. The police said they quarreled over the Wolff murder. Mrs. Martin accusing her husband of the crime. Mrs. Martin continues to be loyal to her

husband, however, and visits him almost daily at the jail.

Martin, for his part, says he will prove a complete alibi. From the first he has denied the murder and has frequently denounced the murderer as being a cold-blooded fiend.

Won Medals by Bravery.

Two medals of honor given to Martin for distinguished bravery in saving human life, are to form a part of the defense. These medals are at the home of Martin's father in New York and have been sent for by the accused man's lawyers. While the admissibility of the medals as evidence may be questioned, yet an effort will be made to have them introduced as showing the character of Martin.

Two times while stationed about New York as first lieutenant in the Coast fortifications, Martin risked his own life to save another. The first time he saved a private of the regular service from drowning. The second time he rescued a little girl from drowning. Both acts were marked by extreme bravery and each time Martin nearly forfeited his own life.

It was in the Fall of 1899 that Martin jumped from the deck of a ferry boat, near Governor's Island, and rescued Private John Lufkin, of the Twelfth United States Infantry. The act attracted wide attention because of the fact that Martin was a commissioned officer and the private was an enlisted man. Lieutenant Martin and a party of officers were returning to Governor's Island from a social function in New York at the time and Lufkin was along as orderly when

Accused is Highly Educated.

Martin is a graduate of the public schools of New York, of Fordham University, of the New York Law School and of West Point. He was born February 2, 1874, in New York City, graduated from Fordham in 1892; graduated from the New York Law School in 1894 and from West Point April 26, 1898. He was appointed to West Point from the Sixteenth Congressional District.

His first assignment was as Lieutenant. His class was graduated from the military academy two months in advance of schedule time on account of the Spanish-American war. All were assigned to service immediately.

Martin was assigned to Company A of the Twenty-first United States Infantry. This regiment was placed in the Fifth Army Corps and sent to Tampa, Fla., from which point the corps sailed to Cuba June 9, 1898. Martin's Captain was detached as Brigade Quartermaster. His First Lieutenant was as Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry and command of the company devolved on Lieutenant Martin.

Not long after the battle of San Juan he had been fought off Martin go down with the yellow fever. He was taken to Swinburne Island for convalescence, and here, as he says, met his fate in the shape of morphine.

Martin's Second Heroic Rescue.

Three-year-old Anna Simpson, daughter of a member of the life saving crew near Sandy Hook, was the second one to be saved from death by Martin. This was in the Winter of 1899. The child fell from the deck of a boat which was just leaving the pier at Sandy Hook. The boy was full of floating ice and chances of saving the child were very slight. Martin was on the pier. He was officer of the guard and was wearing his field uniform, saber and riding boots. He leaped after the child without waiting to unfasten his saber. By holding onto a piece of ice he kept the child's head above water until a boat could be lowered. For this life saving service because of the fact that the facts of these rescues are in the hands of Martin's lawyers.

An effort will be made, too, to get something before the jury relating to Martin's record in Cuba, while he was in command of Company A, Twenty-first United States Infantry. Martin fought with valor in the battle of Santiago and his regiment and the Sixteenth United States Infantry were the ones to take the Spanish block houses on San Juan hill. It was immediately after this engagement that the young officer was taken down with yellow fever. He was mentioned in the dispatches for signal bravery in carrying two wounded men out of the danger zone while being subjected to heavy fire from the Spanish sharpshooters.

Martin's life story reads more like that of some character of morbid fiction than of an American young man of good family, the best of training and exceptional education. The facts of his life are strangely inconsistent and incongruous. There is nothing in the early part of it to indicate the tragic denouement of the story. As a character of fiction it would fail as being inconsistent.

To morphine Martin unquestionably owes his resignation under a cloud from the United States Army. All his subsequent misfortunes are likewise traceable to the drug. It was persistent use of the stuff that cost Martin every advantage wealth and education had gained for him. Finally it estranged him from his father, Hugh Martin, wealthy real estate broker of New York City. This was a brief two years ago. The elder Martin had tried every method of breaking his son of the insidious drug habit, sending him abroad and to expensive sanitariums. Believing the son cured, Martin's father sent him to Portland to study medicine with the University of Oregon medical school. Martin again gave in to a craving for morphine and the father said he was through with his son for all time.

Just how Martin came to the use of morphine there is no information available except what Martin says himself. And if he is telling the truth the United States Government is a party to his downfall. It was while he was a convalescent from the yellow fever that the United States service physicians began plying him with drugs, he says. He was in torture from the fever. Morphine relieved his suffering. When the fever left him the craving for drugs took its place. The experience is that that hundreds have suffered, for the morphine habit is one of the easiest to form and the hardest to break.

Drugs Brought His Downfall.

"I would be a company commander in the United States Army at this minute if I had not been given drugs while

suffering with yellow fever after the Cuban campaign," Martin said regretfully yesterday morning. "My weaknesses began with the use of the drug, which demoralized me as it will any man in time."

The police are not inclined to accept so charitable a view of Martin's downward career. They say that while an officer with a salary of \$1600 a year in New York harbor fortifications, he was spending \$10,000 a year, mostly his father's money, and was living a dissolute and dissipated life. They say that a notorious woman stock gambler, known as the "Poolroom Queen," taught him to use drugs. Martin admits his escapades with the woman in the case, but asserts positively that she did not use morphine and did not induce him to take up the habit.

"Yellow fever is a thing the horror of which is understood only by those who have had it," he says. "I took morphine to escape its ravages. The doctors gave it to me. That was the beginning of the end. It robbed me of everything I had. It took me to the brink of the gutter. But it never caused me to do a dishonest act. I have never been accused of doing anything that would land a man in jail, not until this Wolff murder, and God knows I'm innocent of that ghastly affair, as time will show."

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POS POLICE LOOSING HOUSES

Police Watching Women Who Were Forced to Vacate North End Resorts.

ANGEL BRIGADE IS BUSY

Hopes to Prevent Vice in Respectable Up-town Districts—Not a Reform Wave, Says the Mayor.

Pickets have been posted by the police at all the notorious lodging-houses where there are reasons to believe former denizens of the deserted "North End" have congregated. By means of key-hole detective work and almost constant surveillance of the women the angel brigade hopes to prevent crime in the up-town districts.

Some of the pickets are regular plain-clothes detectives, while in some cases they are guests at the hotels who have consented to aid the police in keeping espionage over the women. It is said that clerks and proprietors of certain hotels have volunteered their aid.

There have been no arrests by the police, although two days have passed since the women abandoned their old haunts. Few have accepted the offers of aid in leaving the city, although perhaps 25 per cent of the women have left without aid. Accordingly a large majority of the women still remain in the city, having found shelter in various places.

Mayor Lane tells of one case of reformation, although those who have exerted every effort to aid the unfortunate are somewhat discouraged with their progress in finding women who desired to reform.

Woman Returns to Parents.

"I know of a case," said the Mayor, "where one of these women who had been away from home years and years, telegraphed to her parents, asking if she could come home and asking for money with which to come. Her parents replied: 'Yes, come, for we are still your parents, and you are still our daughter.'"

The Mayor insists that he has accomplished what he intended—the eradication of the district known as the "North End." He also insists that he was not prompted in his actions by political motives, and he disclaims having inaugurated a moral crusade.

"It is not for reform that the district was eradicated," he said, "but simply to enforce the law."

As a result of closing the district, policemen are constantly annoyed by former residents of that section parading the streets at night. It is claimed by members of the angel brigade, however, that the habit will be quickly suppressed, for they will notify all the women that it must cease.

Scores of Streetwalkers.

There were scores of them on the streets last night and Tuesday night. Whether they will begin arrests if they persist in their promenade the police refuse to say. However, it is declared by both the Mayor and the police that arrests will be avoided as much as possible.

Already houses similar to those of the former district, known as the "North End," have been opened in various parts of the city. Mayor Lane declared yesterday that he had been too busy to have conducted the place since the closing of the women had secured a flat in Irvington.

Soon after Mayor Lane publicly announced his determination to close the Whitechapel district, a number of enterprising females secured a house in an exclusive residence district in Thirtieth street and have conducted the place since then. They have never been molested, for the reason, probably, that police officers have been unable to ascertain its location. The location, however, is known by other officials.

German Societies United.

Consolidation Formed of Associations in Oregon.

Entertainment to Be Held Next Saturday Night at Arion Hall.

Fine Programme Prepared.

After years of endeavor during which several efforts failed, the consolidation of the various German speaking societies of Portland and vicinity has been perfected. On Saturday night, October 10, the members of the various organizations will meet at Arion Hall to commemorate the landing of the first German "tunnel" miner in Pennsylvania soil in the 18th century.

Twenty-six German speaking societies will participate in this meeting, of which 30 societies are Portland organizations. The rest coming from various parts of Oregon. The programme for the evening is in the hands of Otto Kleemann, who was one of the principal factors in securing the affiliation of the various societies, and a corps of able assistants.

Mr. Kleemann is sanguine over the prospects for the success of the meeting, and says that the programme so far arranged is one of the biggest ever attempted. On account of the length and character of the entertainment planned it has been decided to inaugurate the programme promptly at 7 o'clock, and all members of the various societies have been notified to be in attendance at that hour.

The occasion marks the consummation of years of labor on the part of the advocates of the consolidation, and now that it has succeeded, the allied societies hope to press rapidly in securing recognition of various legislative matters in which they are interested.

The consolidation of German speaking societies of Oregon is a matter of fact, and is a member of the National German-American Alliance of the United States, and aims to awaken and strengthen the sense of unity among the people of German origin in America with a view of promoting the useful and healthy development of the power inherent in them as a united body. By such an action it is hoped to perform a great work in assisting the common good of the country, and to check native encroachments, and assist in safeguarding the present friendly relations between America and the Fatherland.

The alliance, as such, refrains from mingling or interfering with American party politics, however, the right to defend its principles in case such should be endangered by political measures. Another portion of the constitution of the organization provides for the introduction of a recommendation that the German language be taught in the public schools as contained in the following resolution: "Along with Eng-



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Nervous women should profit by Mrs. Barton's experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.

Mrs. Helen Barton, of 27 Pearson Street, Chicago, Ill., writes to "Mrs. Pinkham":

"I was all run-down, and on the verge of nervous prostration from overwork and worry, and ill in bed, when I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After I had taken it a week I commenced to get better. I continued its use, my nervous trouble disappeared, and I am completely restored to health. I hope Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will benefit other women as it has me."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health.

Write to: Mrs. H. B. Barker, 219 North Second St., Lowell, Mass.

lieh, German is a world language; wherever the pioneers of civilization, trade and commerce have penetrated we find people of both languages represented; wherever real knowledge of another language prevails more generally there an independent, clear and unprejudiced understanding is more easily formed and mutual friendly relations promoted.

During the evening an orchestra of 15 pieces will dispense music during the entertainment, and will also play for the dance to be held at the conclusion of the stage programme. Among the features of the entertainment will be the appearance of Herr A. Paucely and his well-balanced company of German tragedians, who will render a selection from one of the popular German dramas. This play will be rendered in German, as is the custom of the company at its regular weekly appearances at the Lyric Theater.

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