

The Evening News

LOSES HIS SEAT

Senator Lorimer no Longer Member of Senate.

SCORES THOSE WHO CRITICISE

Lorimer Says That Three Senators Accepted Money and Changed Votes—Minority Resolution Introduced.

(Special to The Evening News.)

LORIMER IS UNSEATED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—Senator William Lorimer, of Illinois, was today expelled from the United States senate by a vote of 55 to 28. By an overwhelming verdict his colleagues found him guilty of having been elected on May 24, 1909, by "corrupt methods and practices." With a smile on his face, Lorimer arose from his seat and walked toward the republican cloak room where he shook hands with his friends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.

Following one of the rigid investigations ever instituted in the United States congress, Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, was this morning disbarred as a member of the senate.

speaking of his trouble following the vote Senator Lorimer asked: "Have you ever thought of the fallacy of the situation with regard to Link, Beckemeyer and Holtshaw—they announced for weeks to everybody that they would vote for Lorimer, and only changed their minds when a well known man offered Link and Beckemeyer \$1,000 each, and Holtshaw \$2,500. What do you think of that? Can any form of logic make today's action reasonable? If the people knew the truth as shown in this record they would rise up and drive this band of hypocrites from the country, and as God spares my life and strength they will know the facts."

A minority resolution was presented which declared it to be the sense of the senate that Lorimer's election was corrupt.

Lorimer this afternoon denounced as false the statements of Senator Kerns to the effect that Lorimer helped democrats to get employment in order that they might serve him. He ridiculed the statements that there was any interests involved in bringing about his election. He also said it was foolish to even think that any interests would purchase 53 votes which was necessary in insuring his election when they could have purchased seven votes which would have elected Hopkins who is known as a protectionist. Lorimer said he did not want the fact that his private life was irreproachable taken into consideration. "My family," said the senator, "will not desert me. Surrounded by them, I am the happiest of living men."

When Lorimer concluded his address the minority report submitted by Lorimer's friends was explained by the presiding officer. After the Lorimer vote had been taken a message from the house regarding the Archbold impeachment proceedings was submitted, but no action was taken.

Chronology of Lorimer Case.

May 26, 1909—Lorimer elected by republican and democratic votes to the United States senate.

April 30, 1910—Representative C. A. White gave confession, published in the Chicago Tribune, that he received \$1,000 from Lee O'Neil Brown for voting for Lorimer and \$200 from Representative R. E. Wilson as his share of general corruption fund.

May 5, 1910—Representative H. J. C. Beckemeyer confessed to receiving \$1,000 from Brown for his vote for Lorimer.

May 6, 1910—Cook county grand jury indicted Brown for bribery, and Representatives Wilson and Link for

THE NEW DIRECTORY.

Those persons who are advertising in the new city and county directory will please have a copy ready for the manager when he calls.

J16 H. W. HUNT, Mrg.

perjury.

May 7, 1910—Representative Link confessed to receiving \$1,000 for his vote for Lorimer.

May 23, 1910—Lorimer made a speech in senate denying bribery and charging "conspiracy." State Senator Holtshaw confessed before Sangamon county grand jury that he received \$2,500 for voting for Lorimer.

June 29, 1910—Browne jury in Chicago disagreed.

September 9, 1910—Second Browne jury acquitted defendant.

September 20, 1910—Investigation committee of the U. S. senate began work in Chicago.

October 8, 1910—Senate committee ended its work in Chicago.

October 27, 1910—Juror in second Browne trial told grand jury he was bribed to vote for acquittal.

October 29, 1910—Attorney Erbstein indicted on charge of bribing juror Grant McCutcheon.

December 10, 1910—Father Francis Green took stand and proved alibi for Erbstein.

December 12, 1910—U. S. senate sub-committee exonerated Lorimer, reporting charges not substantiated.

December 17, 1910—Erbstein jury disagreed.

January 4, 1911—Illinois state senate appointed sub-committee, with Senator Helm as chairman, to investigate charges of corruption in election of Lorimer.

January 9, 1911—Minority of the U. S. senate committee, led by senator Beveridge reported to senate its conclusions that Lorimer was not legally elected. Lorimer in speech asserted, "no person was guilty of corrupt practices in my election."

January 20, 1911—Attorney Erbstein acquitted in Chicago in second trial on charge of jury bribing.

January 22, 1911—Lorimer case debated in the U. S. senate, concluding on February 28, 1911.

March 1, 1911—U. S. senate by vote of 46 to 44 permitted Lorimer to retain his seat.

April 6, 1911—C. S. Funk testified before Helm investigating committee that Edward Hines asked the Harvester Trust to contribute \$10,000 toward making good a \$100,000 fund that had been spent in electing Lorimer.

April 6, 1911—Senator LaFollette introduced a resolution in the U. S. senate to re-open the Lorimer case, naming a proposed special committee of five.

April 13, 1911—Affidavits presented to Helm committee charged that Edward Hines boasted to Michigan lumbermen that he had elected Lorimer and that "it cost a lot of money." Herman H. Hettler testified Hines boasted in Union League Club, Chicago, that he had elected Lorimer.

April 20, 1911—William Burgess, of Duluth, testified before Helm committee that H. C. F. Wiehe, Hines' brother-in-law, had boasted on a train that he has contributed \$10,000 to a fund raised to elect Lorimer.

April 28, 1911—Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing Company, arrested by order of the Illinois state senate for refusal to produce books and other records. Tilden released at once by habeas corpus writ.

May 17, 1911—Helm committee unanimously reported its conclusions that Lorimer would not have been elected but for bribery and corruption.

May 18, 1911—Illinois state senate by vote of 39 to 10 declared its belief that Lorimer was elected by bribery and corruption.

June 1, 1911—U. S. senate unanimously voted to have a new investigation of Lorimer case by elections and privileges committee.

June 7, 1911—Senate ordered Lorimer investigation by special committee.

June 20 to August 8, 1911—Sen-

WILL NOT SPEAK

President Taft Declines to Make a Campaign.

"RECRETS" SENT TO MINNESOTA

Law Requiring Presidential Candidates to Publish Detailed List of Expenditures Urged By Senator Henry.

(Special to The Evening News.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—President Taft made it known today that he will not personally canvass the country for votes at the November election.

The above was announced in a telegram sent to the Minnesota State Agricultural committee today, in which the president declined to deliver an address at the state fair to be held on September 13. "In sending his regrets," the White House statement declared that the president did not expect to make any extended trips during the approaching campaign.

A Publicity Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—Contending that the senate investigating committee was unable to obtain detailed information regarding receipts and expenditures of presidential campaign funds, it was today urged that a law be passed making it compulsory for candidates to publish a detailed account of their expenditures. Representative Henry, of Texas, in an interview today urged immediate passage of the proposed bill.

Important Evidence.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 13.—Two receivers alleged to have been shown favoritism by Judge Hanford were important witnesses in today's investigation of the latter's conduct. The men testified that they had no professional, but had been appointed to receiverships for the past five years.

IS Not Guilty.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 13.—Mrs. Della Olds was today found not guilty of murdering her husband, Dr. W. H. Olds.

WESTERN UNION COMPANY REDUCES ITS RATES.

Night Letters Can Now Be Sent To Portland For 30 Cents Instead of 45 Cents as Heretofore.

Another important change in the rates of the Western Union Telegraph Company became effective today, when Manager Sprinkle, of the local office received notice to the effect that the day rate to Portland has been reduced from 40 to 30 cents. This, of course, applies to the usual 10 word messages. Night letters of 50 words can be sent for 30 cents, while day letters of 50 words can be sent for 45 cents. Under the old schedule it cost 60 cents to send the regular day letter of 50 words to Portland. The tariff effecting cities and towns other than Portland has been reduced accordingly. With first-class service considered the new rates will justify a rate committee held hearings in Washington.

October 10 to November 22, 1911—Hearings held in Chicago.

December 5 to 19, 1911—Committee met in Washington.

January 8 to February 9, 1912—Lorimer and Detective Burns heard and testimony at Washington concluded.

March 1, 1912—Attorney Haney's plea in res adjudicata filed in behalf of Lorimer.

March 28, 1912—Committee voted 5 to 3 exonerating Lorimer and Edward Hines.

April 6, 1912—Hines, as witness before senate committee denied Funk's testimony and afterwards sued him for \$100,000 damages.

May 20, 1912—Senate received majority report, signed by Dillingham, Jones, Fletcher, Johnston and Gambie, exonerating Lorimer, and minority report, signed by Kern, Kenyon and Lea, recommending that his seat be declared vacant.

DENIES ARREST.

Attorney F. G. Micelli, who returned here this morning from Portland, denies that he, or any other director or officer of the Roseburg Brewing & Ice Company, has been arrested charged with violating the local option laws. Mr. Micelli says he understands that warrants of arrest were issued, but denies that they have been served on the directors of the corporation. Mr. Micelli says he was called by telephone on Saturday following the raid and requested to place the seal of the brewery on a bond furnished by the brewing company which he did. According to Mr. Micelli's statement none of the directors of the brewery have been formally placed under arrest, neither was he cited to appear in court in defense of the action.

much larger business in the future than previously.

WOMAN SHOTS HER WOULD-BE HUSBAND.

Injured Man Said To Be Dying In Portland Hospital.

PORTLAND, Or., July 12.—After he had persuaded her to secure a divorce from her husband under promise of marrying her, and then refusing to keep his pledge, Susie Agnes Owens shot Charles Celestino at 349 Second street at noon, in the presence of his parents. Celestino was shot near the heart and is reported at the hospital to be dangerously hurt.

Following the shot and before the woman could shoot again, Pedro Celestino, the father of the victim, pounced upon her and beat her brutally. Tearing away from the infuriated father, the woman ran to an automobile near by, and bleeding and dazed, asked the driver to hurry her to the police station. She was taken to the court house and is held in the custody of the sheriff.

It was after an all-night quarrel that the tragedy came as a climax. Celestino, who is twenty-five years old and works as a cement contractor, drew a gun on the young woman yesterday at Parkside, near Hood River, and threatened to kill her if she did not cease insisting upon marriage.

"He made a tramp of me!" exclaimed the prisoner, as she sat in the matron's room of the court house, manacled and with blood trickling from wounds on her eye, ear and head. "He taught me to smoke and gave me morphine. He separated me from my husband and has deeply wronged me."

SHERIFF BOWN IS MUCH IMPROVED.

Lane County Sheriff Will Probably Recover According To Reports.

That Sheriff Bown spent a restful day was the word received last evening by Deputy Croner from Deputy Fields, who is now in Corvallis. The injured man was very restless Thursday night, due to the fact that no opiates were given, but as Friday progressed he rested better, and by night the physicians noticed decided improvement. Mrs. Bown, who was nearly prostrated by the shock, is recovering her composure.—Eugene register.

J. W. Morgan, of Looking Glass, was brought here this afternoon suffering from a dislocated shoulder and a broken collar bone. He sustained the injuries as the result of falling from a load of hay.

Dr. A. F. Sether was called to Garden Valley last evening to attend Ray Bishop who was quite painfully injured while working about the pile driver used in the construction of the new bridge. According to Dr. Sether the man was standing near the band of the river when the crane of the pile driver fell in such a manner as to crush his right knee. Although very painful, the injuries are not considered serious.

MANY TO ATTEND

Thousands of Scientists Assemble in London.

BRILLIANT PROGRAM ARRANGED

Many Of The Larger And More Important Colleges Will Be Represented—Elaborate Program Arranged.

(Special to The Evening News.)

LONDON, July 13.—Hundreds of noted scientists representing universities, colleges, institutions for scientific research and scientific societies in all parts of the civilized globe have arrived in this city the present week to take part in the celebration, next week, of the 250th anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Society, the most important scientific body in Great Britain. Every country of Europe, nearly every one of the civilized nations of the Orient, the United States, Canada and the British possessions in all parts of the world will be represented at the jubilee celebration which will begin on Monday and continue until Thursday of next week.

In keeping with the importance of the event to be commemorated the celebration will be on an extensive scale and a highly interesting and elaborate program has been arranged. King George, who, like all his male predecessors on the throne of England, since Charles II, was made a member of the Royal Society, is taking unusual interest in the matter and will entertain his fellow members of the Royal Society and its native and foreign guests. The Lord Mayor and corporation of the city of London will give a magnificent banquet to the members and guests in Guild Hall and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge will welcome them.

The Royal Society received its charter of incorporation, bearing the signature of Charles II, and the great seal of the realm, on July 15, 1662, and it is this event which will be commemorated next week. But the history of the society dates really back to the year 1645. In that year Theodore Haak, a German, who had come from the Palatinate of England, began to organize weekly meetings of diverse worthy persons inquisitive in natural philosophy and other parts of human learning, and particularly of what has been called the new philosophy, or experimental philosophy. One of Haak's scientific friends, Henry Oldenburg, also of German nationality, acted as secretary and keeper of the records of these meetings, which were at first held at the Bull Head tavern, in Cheapside, and also at the lodgings of a Dr. Goddard, in Wood street.

Three years later some of the members of these gatherings, who had removed their residence to Oxford, founded a sister organization at the university, under the name of "The Philosophical Society of Oxford." Close relations were maintained between the London and the Oxford organization, but ultimately their joint activities were concentrated in London, where meetings were held at Gresham college. Not, however, until 1660, did these meetings assume definite corporate form, and under the chairmanship of Dr. Wilkins, a committee of forty was constituted for the purpose of "promoting psychic, mathematical, experimental learning and philosophy," with initiation fees, annual subscriptions, and regularly appointed meeting days, and series of lectures.

Sir Robert Moray was elected president and the membership of the society was limited to fifty-five. Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, and the professors of mathematics, physics and of natural philosophy at Oxford and Cambridge were made admissible as associate or supernumerary members. In October of the following year King Charles, who took great interest in the society, applied for election as ordinary member and was duly elected. On July 15, 1662, the Royal Society received its charter. The original founder of the society, The-

odore Haak, had died in the meantime, but his friend, Henry Oldenburg, was still living and actively interested in the organization. He was properly honored by being unanimously elected the first secretary and permanent executive officer of the society.

Until the great fire of London, the society continued to hold its meetings in Gresham college. But when, after that conflagration, the premises of the Royal Society in Gresham college were required for the municipal offices, it was invited by Henry Howard, sixth Duke of Norfolk, to establish itself under his roof at Arundel House. At the same time he presented the society with the valuable library collected by his grandfather, Thomas, earl of Arundel. In 1671 Isaac Newton was elected a member and thirty years later he was elected president, an office which he held to the time of his death in 1727. Under the presidency of Isaac Newton the society moved to Crane Court, where it remained until 1789, when it moved to a suite in Somerset House. The next and last change was made in 1857, when the Royal Society removed to its present quarters at Burlington House, Piccadilly.

SALEM MAN IS KILLED NEAR GOLD HILL.

Train Runs Down Deaf And Dumb Man Near Gold Hill Yesterday.

According to advices received at the police station last night from A. E. Kellogg, coroner at Gold Hill, LeRoy Carden, a deaf and dumb boot-black and general laborer, who made his home in this city, is believed to have been killed by a train at Gold Hill yesterday.

The information furnished the Salem police was taken by the authorities from a fishing license found on the remains. The name given in the telegram was LeRoy Carden, but other data given make the police think the man was Carden.

The fishing license found on the dead man was dated April 5 and had been issued from Salem. It described the bearer as 23 years old, medium complexion, height 5 feet 11 inches, hair and eyes brown. The description fits Carden, who left Salem some time ago.

The supposition is that on account of his inability to hear, Carden did not notice the approach of the train and met his death under the wheels as a result. Carden was a familiar personage on the streets of Salem and was well liked by those who knew him.—Salem Statesman.

DEARDORFF ARRESTED AT GREAT FALLS.

Accused of Obtaining Money Under False Pretense.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., July 11.—Instead of having obtained money under false pretenses, H. F. Deardorff, who was arrested by Sheriff Collins' force yesterday on request of Sheriff Moshier, of Sanders county, has turned the tables on his accusers, and now has them apologizing to him for his temporary embarrassment. The officers are not blamed, but two banks are doing all they can to soothe Mr. Deardorff. He is the representative of the A. C. Ruby Company, of Portland, and is said to be worth from \$40,000 to \$50,000 on his own account. He drew at Thompson Falls, and the first draft that received by a new clerk in the bank, who refused to honor it. On its return, the Thompson Falls bank ordered Deardorff's arrest. He protested against being placed in a cell last night until he had heard from Portland, and finally this message was received:

"There is a mistake through a new man. Will be paid as soon as checks come back. I will vouch for you to the amount of \$40,000. If you need ready cash will telegraph you at once through Merchants' Bank."

This was signed by A. C. Ruby, and after its receipt Sheriff Collins decided there was no ground for an arrest. Deardorff never was locked up.

Dr. E. J. Bonner, of Medford, the eye specialist, is in town for a short time. See him for expert advice. Phone 231. t