

Morning Oregonian.

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PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1902.

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ARREST STRIKE LEADERS **OUTBREAK EXPECTED.**
Charged With Violation of an Injunction in West Virginia.

MONONGAH, W. Va., June 11.—Seven of the strike leaders were arrested here today and taken to jail at Fairmont, charged with violating a Circuit Court injunction issued Monday. No resistance was offered. Without a leader or supplies, the 150 strikers who had been in the camp scattered and returned to their homes, many of them avowing their intention of returning to work. The injunction papers were issued against Thomas Haggerty, the leader, "Mother" Jones and a dozen other National organizers of the United Mineworkers, and make every member liable. They are summoned to appear before the Judge last Monday in June. The injunction is sweeping and restrains the strikers from entering upon the company's property, from congregating in large numbers near the company's plants, and from threatening and intimidating employees of the company.

Neely Is Released.
HAVANA, June 11.—C. F. W. Neely, who March 31 was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$5,000 for complicity in the Cuban postal frauds, was released today, under the bill signed by President Palma, June 9, granting amnesty to all Americans convicted of crimes in Cuba during the term of the American occupation and those awaiting trial.

TRAP FOR POSSE

Convicts Plan to Kill Their Pursuers.

SEVERAL SHOTS EXCHANGED

Fugitives Prepare Ambuscade Near Gervais.

NOW SURROUNDED IN WOODS

Fleeing Men Spend Night Near Ofseers and Again Come Out for Breakfast—Militia Companies Arrive on the Scene.

Governor Geer arrived at Gervais to look over the situation as regards the capture of Tracy and Merrill, the escaped convicts. The fugitives were seen by the posse yesterday afternoon, and are known to be in a wooded tract of 200 acres, which is surrounded on all sides by citizens and militiamen. The criminals fired on the posse from an ambuscade, which later sent in five shots from an advantageous position. There were no casualties. Travel has been stopped on the roads about the hiding place of the fleeing men.

GERVAIS, June 11.—A carefully planned ambuscade was prepared by the murderers, Harry Tracy and David Merrill, this afternoon, which the pursuing posse narrowly escaped. Six shots were exchanged between the outlaws and the officers. There were no casualties. Merrill and Tracy were discovered in a wheat field at 3 o'clock by Eugene Fisher, a Salem youth, who was with the militiamen from Woodburn. The fugitives saw their pursuers at the same time, and concealed themselves. Fisher would have fired, but was prevented by the militiamen. Word was sent to Sheriff Durbin, who was with Constable Carson and the bloodhounds in another direction. The dogs were quickly placed in the field, and a search began for the scent. The animals ran back and forth along the fence. When placed on the other side, they struck the warm trail, following it rapidly. The trail led the pursuers into a shady lane, which suddenly dipped into a gully. Before descending, Carson glanced on the other side through the tree branches, and saw a natural barricade of stones across the path. Fearing an ambuscade, he talked with Sheriff Durbin, who anticipated similar views. A halt was called, but Dave Sullivan and a number of others in the posse wished to continue. The pursuit had so enthused them that they became careless. Durbin commanded that all return, stating that it was useless to proceed and sacrifice good lives for those of the men in hiding. After protest, the posse consented. The pursuers had not retreated far, when a shot was sent at them from the direction of the barricade. The plan of the fugitives was now apparent. They wished to tempt their pursuers to attack, but the latter would have resulted in death, as the position of the criminals was such as to give them command of the lane in the hollow, and each member of the posse could have been picked off without show of resistance. The posse went to an orchard near by, and Oscar Gleason, of Salem, espied one of the convicts in the ferns some distance off. Gleason fired, and the outlaw fell, but soon arose, and with his companion made for the timber, which they gained. Four more shots were sent by Gleason into the moving ferns.

There is no reason to doubt that Tracy and Merrill planned to trap the posse and thus disorganize the guards on the road, and make a break for a new locality. The roads bounding the timber are now lined with militiamen and citizens. It is highly possible that despite the strong cordon, the convicts will make an attempt to break across the road during the night. All travel has been stopped on the four roads in the vicinity of the timber. Governor Geer arrived this evening to look over the situation.

PASS NIGHT NEAR PURSUERS.

Convicts Visit Wood Camp a Second Time and Secure Breakfast.

GERVAIS, Or., June 11.—When Sheriff Frank Durbin and his posse had breakfast this morning at 5 o'clock they received word that Harry Tracy and David Merrill, the escaped convicts, had taken their morning meal at the shanty of August King an hour before. The fugitives had partaken of King's hospitality yesterday morning, and returned for a second meal. A pursuit at once commenced, which has been in progress during the entire day. A well-organized search party is now camping around a 200-acre timber belt awaiting developments.

Pass the Night Near Pursuers.

Contrary to expectations, Tracy and Merrill, the escaped convicts, did not give Gervais a wide berth last night after invading the town and being chased out. It now appears that the murderers did not even leave the town after they abandoned the horse and buggy stolen from Dr. C. S. White. While the bloodhounds and officers were searching for the fugitives, the latter were in an open field not many paces from the point where the hounds lost the scent. Selecting a favorable spot in the field, Tracy and Merrill prepared to pass the night within gunshot distance of the men seeking their capture. The men had every advantage in this open space, as they could see any

person approach. Besides the two new Winchester they had on leaving the penitentiary, they were further provided with two weapons which they found in the buggy at 10 P. M. Near their camp was a ditch, under cover of which they waited their way back to the timber before daylight.

Stolen Arms Found.
In searching the neighborhood this morning Dr. White found the old ragged overcoat which Tracy had purloined from an express wagon at Salem Monday night, and a quantity of ammunition which had been in the buggy at the time of its capture. There was no trace of the shotgun and rifle taken from the vehicle, however, but Dr. White gave the opinion that the arms had been thrown into the water in the ditch, as the fugitives would not want too many guns. A brief search of the ditch revealed the rifle, and the shotgun was next located. Dr. White's coat was not found.

Scarcely had the members of the posse had breakfast when August King arrived in town and astonished the manhunters by declaring that Tracy and Merrill had taken breakfast at his hut at 4 o'clock. King gave the men a meal yesterday morning, when he was unaware of their identity, and the fact that the convicts had returned to his cabin a second time astonished the posse.

Story of Woodchopper.
"They came to my place an hour ago," said King, "and wanted something to eat. They were very polite, and offered to pay any price I wanted for some food. All I had was a loaf of bread, which they received. They did not sit down, as they did yesterday morning, but held their guns all the time, and even poked the barrel of a rifle into the bunk to see if I had any one concealed there. When they opened the door Tracy said: 'Partner, I suppose you know now who we are.' I said that I did, and advised them to leave, as the posse was after them. They did not stay long, but before going they told me I would receive word from them one month from today, after having inquired as to my name. They cautioned me not to raise an alarm or notify the officers, and then departed."

Mrs. Adam Planner, wife of a farmer, reports that she saw the convicts at 5 o'clock, one hour before the posse got under way. The woman was within a quarter of a mile of the men. They were crossing a road at the time, and entered the timber to which they were soon afterward tracked by the hounds from Walla Walla.

Search Again Taken Up.
At 5:30 Sheriff Durbin and his men started for King's place with the bloodhounds, intent upon having the dogs take up this fresh scent. Then began the search in the most systematic manner yet evidenced. Durbin posted pickets along the roads, as on the preceding night, and soon had the dogs on the scent. The scent was followed intermittently until the posse was confident that the men were still in the belt of timber on the Miller place. The hounds tracked the men where they had traveled on the inside of the fence along the graveyard road, but this trail was soon lost.

Reinforcements Arrive.
There was a standstill in the search for the time being, pending the arrival of reinforcements. These came on the first train from Salem, when 15 young men, the majority members of the Oregon National Guard, came armed. On the second morning train from the capitol were 12 men, all known to be expert shots. These reinforcements were transported to the scene of action at once, and were assigned to guard duty along the roads by Sheriff Durbin.

Being now well equipped for a start, with the timber practically surrounded, the bloodhounds were turned into the woods to find the trail. Several hours passed, and finally the animals tracked the path of the fugitives through the brush over burnt places to a marsh in the heart of the wood. Here the scent was again lost and the game stood at a standstill until the afternoon.

Militiamen Called Out.

Governor T. T. Geer notified Sheriff Durbin that he would call out the militia if it was deemed necessary to increase the number of pursuers. This offer was promptly accepted by Durbin, and Company M, at Woodburn, and Company D, at Salem, were sent to the front as fast as possible.

It was evident that the men were in the

Sheriff F. W. Durbin, who is directing the posse in pursuit of the escaped convicts.

timber, and the only proposition was to get them out. Starving them out is considered the most plausible plan.

During the afternoon the militiamen arrived and were assigned to posts along the roads, thereby doubling the guard. Every point of vantage is occupied by a man behind a gun. The volunteer hunters rapidly increased, while the non-combatants flocked to the crossroads, awaiting developments.

Fugitives in Field.
About 2:45 Eugene Fisher, a young man who was outside of the penitentiary walls at the time of the outbreak, announced that he had seen Tracy and Merrill in a wheat-field. The news spread like wildfire, and the Woodburn militia was taken to the field in a conveyance. The bloodhounds were brought, and a search of strenuous interest was on the tapis within a few minutes. The convicts had

ATLANTA METHODS

How They Put an Exposition Through.

SUGGESTIVE FINANCIAL FACTS

Some of the Ways in Which the Cotton States Fair Was Organized, Promoted and Operated.

(By a staff writer—Third Letter.)
ATLANTA, Ga., June 6.—The success of the Atlanta Exposition—and all things considered it was one of the

NEW PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.



PROFESSOR WOODROW WILSON, JURIST, HISTORIAN AND MAN OF LETTERS.

Professor Woodrow Wilson, who has been chosen to succeed President Francis L. Patton as the head of Princeton University, is noted as a historian, jurist and man of letters. He was born in Staunton, W. Va., December 28, 1856, and was trained in the private schools of Augusta, Ga., and Columbia, S. C., and received his collegiate education at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1879. He then studied law at the University of Virginia. Being admitted to the bar, he practiced in Atlanta, Ga. (1882-1883), but, finding his taste for general study stronger than for law, he entered Johns Hopkins University as a graduate student in 1883, and then began his special studies in the field of history and politics. In 1886 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins, and in 1890 he accepted a call to the chair of jurisprudence at Princeton. His first work, "Congressional Government," won him recognition, and he has since written many historical studies, among them "Division and Reunion" in the epoch series of American history, and a biographical study on George Washington.

most successful expositions ever held anywhere was due in very great part to the energy and judgment with which it was promoted and advertised. Well done as this work was, it would have been better if an earlier start could have been made. It began seriously about one year before the gates were opened and it left untended not one stone of endeavor which offered the least possible promise of bringing to Atlanta the best country afforded in the way of attractions or of getting the fact before the world that Atlanta had a big enterprise on hand. The social spirit which prevails at Atlanta, as elsewhere in the South, was invoked and worked to its full limit and contributed most importantly to the general result toward which all efforts were aimed.

To enlist exhibitors and concessionaires of the right sort is no simple task and it was especially difficult in a season of universal hard times and for a fair to be held in a relatively small city with a large percentage of black and presumably non-profitable population. A regular system of solicitation was organized, and for convenience an office was maintained at Chicago for something more than a year preceding the fair. Agents were sent to several countries of Central and South America to work up exhibits. Committees made up of exposition officials, leading citizens and whoever might be presumed to control a shred of influence were organized to work for appropriations at Washington and in the various State Legislatures. Even the women were brought into this service, and more than one state exhibit which contributed to the completeness and interest of the exposition was secured through the energy and address of the women's clubs or through the persuasions of individual agents who were sent wherever there appeared to be a hope of their doing any good.

The first great success was with the Government at Washington. No direct gift of money in general support of the fair could be secured, but an appropriation was made for the construction of a building and for the maintenance of a general exhibit, which turned out to be one of the largest and most popular features of the exposition. Several states were induced to co-operate to the extent of putting up and maintaining state buildings; and several of the Northern commercial cities took it upon themselves to lend a hand. Philadelphia granted the use of the Liberty Bell; New York maintained

a hospitable open house, and Chicago did an equally liberal part.

Of course all these advantages did not come of themselves. They were worked up with persistent diligence and pretty much every citizen of public spirit at one time or another contributed something in the way of energy and influence to the general promotional effort. Everything got in the way of exhibits was of itself a direct contribution to the income of the enterprise, for a charge of about one dollar per foot was made for space; and this resource yielded in the aggregate about \$90,000. No fair hereafter to be held can count on this source of revenue, since the anxiety at Buffalo, Charleston and St. Louis to secure exhibits has led to the abolition of the charge which Atlanta, in common with all the earlier expositions, made for space.

A full year before the exposition Atlanta adopted the policy of bidding for fraternal and other conventions with the view of advertising the fair preparations—of getting the coming fair talked about. No record has been kept of the meetings of this kind held in the city during the season preceding the fair.

VICTORY FOR QUAY

Pennypacker Nominated on the First Ballot.

BY PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS

Elkin Kept Up His Fight for the Governorship to the Last Platform Ignored the State Administration.

Governor—Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia.
Lieutenant Governor—William L. Brown, of Lawrence County.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—Major Isaac B. Brown, of Erie.
Chairman of the Republican State Committee—Senator Matthew S. Quay.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 11.—Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, was nominated for Governor over Attorney-General John P. Elkin, of Indiana, by today's Republican state convention, by a vote of 206 to 152. Senator Quay was unanimously chosen chairman of the Republican state committee by a suspension of the rule requiring the state chairman to be chosen by the nominees and the presiding officer of the convention, and he will conduct the campaign for the state ticket. The platform indorses the administration of President Roosevelt, reaffirms loyalty to the principles of protective tariff, declares for pure and honest ballot reform, condemns trusts, approves the action of the President and Attorney-General in proceeding against the beef trust, and makes no mention of the state administration.

Pennypacker's nomination is a personal victory for Senator Quay. Elkin was formerly one of Quay's chief lieutenants, and when he became a candidate it was thought he was the Senator's choice. After delegates friendly to Elkin were elected in several counties, Quay advised against the Attorney-General's candidacy in the interest of party harmony. Elkin declined to withdraw. Quay then made a public declaration against his candidacy, and when Pennypacker was suggested for the nomination, the Senator tacitly indorsed him. Elkin was backed by Governor Stone and other members of the state administration. Quay assumed direction of Pennypacker's campaign, and from the start predicted that Elkin would not be nominated.

General Reeder called the convention to order at 10:40. Mr. Elkin gave notice that the seats of the two delegates from the first Luzerne County district and two in the fourth Schuylkill district were contested. These delegates are anti-Elkin, and were seated on a contest by the state committee.

Senator Quay's nomination of his colleague, Senator Penrose, for temporary chairman was in the form of a brief resolution. Senator Penrose made no speech, but proceeded to the prompt dispatch of the business of the convention. A Philadelphia delegate offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that Senator Quay be elected state chairman.

While the committees were organizing, speeches placing in nomination candidates for Governor were made. Robert S. Murray, of Cambria, offered the name of Elkin. Judge Pennypacker was named by Hanson L. Carson, of Philadelphia. The name of Lewis A. Watres was withdrawn. This left the field to Pennypacker and Elkin, and candidates were then presented for Lieutenant Governor. Mayor F. E. Lewis, of Allentown, and ex-Senator Brown were the nominees. Major Isaac B. Brown was the only candidate nominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs. A dozen lives were lost in the storm in Illinois. Page 2.

The report was adopted, 194 to 153. Senator Penrose then retired as chairman in favor of Congressman Shibley, permanent chairman, who made a speech which evoked much applause. He said, in part:

"The last Democratic Administration

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