

# Morning Oregonian.

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PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1902.

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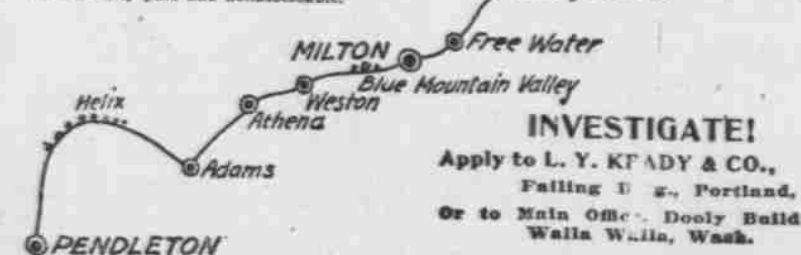
## NEW YORK DENTISTS

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A population of 40,000 distributed over the wealthiest farming country of the world is tributary to this road. First issue of 1000 shares, per value \$100 each, now selling at \$90 per share.  
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## THREE ARE SHOT

### Jealous Man's Dire Vengeance.

### TRIED TO KILL FAMILY

### Wife, Mother-in-Law and Rival Fall Victims.

### FATHER-IN-LAW IS WOUNDED

A. L. Belding, a bartender, does a fearful night's work with revolver, and then gives himself to police.

Murdered.  
Mrs. A. L. Belding.  
Mrs. Lemuel McCroskey.  
Frank Woodward.  
Belly Wounded.  
Lemuel McCroskey.

In one fierce revel of vengeance, A. L. Belding, a bartender, last night shot and killed his wife, his mother-in-law and Frank Woodward, whose attentions to his wife he resented, and seriously wounded Lemuel McCroskey, his father-in-law, at whose house on the northeast corner of Fifth and Flinders street the shooting occurred. After he had killed, as he supposed, every inmate of the house save his little boy, the murderer coolly walked over to the Lake Charles saloon, across the street, invited a man to take a drink with him, and went out to look for a policeman to arrest him. He was rolling a cigarette when Policeman Bailey, who was attracted by the shooting, met him, and, announcing that he had killed a family, he surrendered himself.

For the past six months Belding has been vowing vengeance on the entire McCroskey family, into which he married eight years ago. His wife left him several months ago, taking her little boy to live with her parents, and Woodward, commonly called "Oyp," was a frequent visitor to, if not an actual inmate of, the same house. Last night at 8 o'clock Belding went to the house, and finding his wife at the door, demanded that she bring him their 7-year-old child, Eddie. The woman said that the boy was in bed, but Belding told her to dress him, and she did. The father talked to the child a minute, kissed him good-night, and when the little fellow was in the house, Belding turned toward the doorway with two revolvers drawn. Seeing Woodward on the threshold, he exclaimed, "You first," and fired.

Belding's Deadly Shots.  
The bullet sank into the victim's head, and he fell over the rail of the porch, dying instantly. Running up the steps, the murderer saw his wife, who had followed Woodward to the door. She turned at the sight of him, but he again pulled his deadly trigger and sent a bullet through her neck, severing the jugular vein. She fled to a back room, where she was found two hours afterward, lying prone and dead. Meanwhile Lemuel McCroskey, the head of the family, had started to come into the hall with a gun, but before he could take a shot at the bloodthirsty intruder another bullet had killed Mrs. McCroskey as she sat in her chair. Still another wounded McCroskey himself, in the arm, but the old man put up a hard fight, taking several shots at Belding, and finally engaging with him in a hand-to-hand struggle. He received another bullet in the breast for his pains, and was badly beaten over the head by one of Belding's pistols, which refused to discharge.

Leaving the bloody dwelling, Belding walked out on the sidewalk, threw away his gun, and, without further effort to kill any one, walked quietly over to the saloon.

Tells of His Deeds.  
He was utterly callous when questioned by Chief McLaughlin at the police station. Not a vestige of violence was left, not trace of any regret at his horrible night's work save that it had not been more effective.

"I ought to have got all of them," he said. "I had a chance once before when they were in a saloon together. I am afraid that some of them got away. One of my revolvers wouldn't work, or I would have finished the bunch. That's what I ought to have done. I give myself credit for having got rid of a hard crowd. 'Kill myself? Never. I am too brave a man for that. Let some other guinea kill me. I'll go to the gallows and hang like a white man. My life isn't worth 30 cents to me, and now that I have cleaned out that crowd, I'll be willing to die. But I wish I had got the boys, and there's one of the girls, Minnie, I'd have got, too, if she hadn't been in Milwaukee."

"I have been planning this thing for a long time. The McCroskey family has been jobbing me for eight years, and since my wife left me, I deliberately set to work to send them all into the clear. I have had a good many chances, but they didn't look right. Last night I started out fixed to do business, and I did it. They tell me that my wife wasn't shot, and if that's so, I'm sorry. She was one of those I aimed to get first. The old man may live, and I'm sorry for that, too. I didn't use quite as good judgment as I wanted to, and besides it was dark. I don't suppose there will be any chance of my getting him after he gets out of the hospital."

Glad He Killed Wife.  
Belding was assured that there would not. Later when the news was received

at the police station that his wife too, had been found among the dead, he expressed much satisfaction:

"I ought to have got her," he said. "I ought to have got Maud; she needed it, and she got it. I can go to the gallows now with a clearer conscience."

While Belding became visibly agitated when he talked in this cold-blooded manner about his fearful crime, it was simply the excitement of a man trying to tell a story in a manner which would be clear to his listeners. He rose frequently and illustrated the positions of those he shot at and himself, roundly cursed the gun which would not go off, and denounced his foolishness for not having been more comprehensive in his massacre.

His brother-in-law, Ed Noreen, who keeps a saloon at the corner of Fourteenth and Marshall streets, came to see him at the station, and tried to persuade him that he was crazy, but Belding resented any such insinuation, and said that he was never more rational in his life. Before he left the saloon he had left a note to Noreen in the drawer of the bar, which read:

"Ed: I will get them all if I am lucky; don't blame me."

LESS.

This Noreen did not find till after he heard the news of the shooting.

Noreen says that he has known Belding since boyhood, and has never before known of his doing anything violent. Belding was born in Des Moines, Ia., 30 years ago, and has lived in Oregon since 1882, although he has been more or less of a wanderer during that time. Last year he spent in Wyoming, tending bar and gambling.

### ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS. Search of House Reveals a Third Victim of Assassination.

A dozen police officers were soon on the scene, and within 20 minutes after the shooting occurred Corner Flinders had arrived with the dead wagon. The bodies of Mrs. McCroskey and Woodward were placed in the wagon and conveyed to the morgue, and Lemuel McCroskey, shot in three different places, was sent by an ambulance to Good Samaritan Hospital. Meanwhile a large crowd had surrounded the house. No one dreamed of Mrs. Belding being shot, and it was thought that she had had to some neighbor's house or to Vancouver, where a married sister lives. Half an hour after the shooting occurred a reporter, who had seen Belding at the police station, arrived at the blood-stained house and informed the officers that the murderer was certain of having "winged" his wife. A close search for the missing woman was then begun, and her cold and lifeless body was found lying in a pool of blood behind the door of her room. The McCroskey brothers had arrived by this time, and when the dead

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## MAY SELECT OREGON

### State Likely to Get One of First Irrigation Projects.

### CHIEF NEWELL STARTS WEST

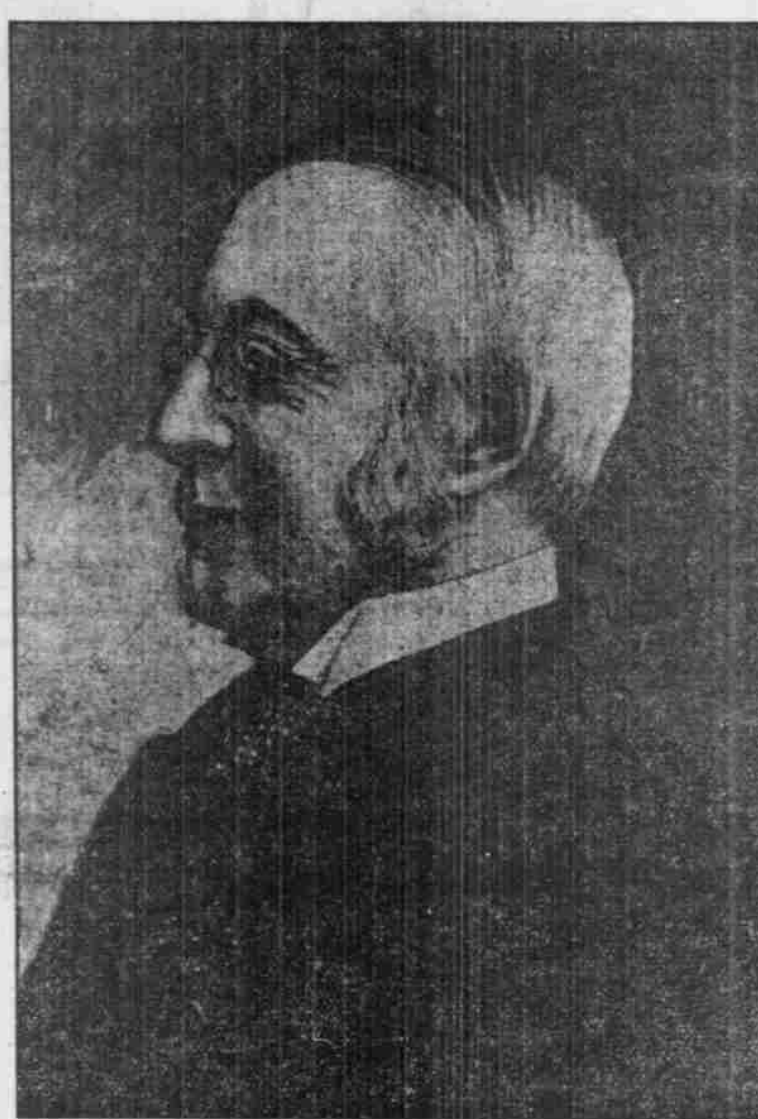
Department Proposes to Put the New Law in Operation Where Best Results With Least Expenditure Can Be Obtained.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Chief Hydrographer Newell, of the Geological Survey, left today for an extended tour of the Western States, where he will co-operate

medium projects are advocated. "If works whose construction will cost in the neighborhood of \$4000 or \$5000 are begun, it will mean that 10 or 12 projects may be undertaken simultaneously. This will make it possible to begin one system each in a majority of the arid land water, and to distribute the improvements in all sections of the West. It will enable the Secretary to demonstrate that irrigation is a success alike in Arizona and in Oregon, in Montana and in Nevada, in states where private irrigation is now being carried on with success and in states where it is almost unknown.

Railroads and Irrigation.  
A charge has been put in circulation by certain Western members that the Great Northern and the Southern Pacific Railroads are at work in the Interior Department in the interest of the St. Mary's project in Montana and the Gila River and Truckee Canyon projects in Arizona. It is not probable this charge is true. In fact, the charge of railroad benefit is not a good one to raise in any event, for no matter what project is undertaken, some railroad will be benefited. If there be no railroad adjacent to the territory to be irrigated, capitalists will see to it that a

### ELECTED PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.



PRESIDENT CHARLES W. ELIOT, OF HARVARD.

The National Teachers' Association conferred a signal honor upon President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, in unanimously electing him its president. This was in recognition of his great services, not only to the association, but to the cause of education during the years he has been the head of America's leading university. Professor Eliot, who was born in Boston, in 1834, has been president of Harvard since 1880. He has delivered many noteworthy addresses on educational and scientific subjects, and is the author of two manuals of chemistry (with Professor Francis H. Storer), and of a number of essays, among them being "Five American Contributions to Civilization" and "Educational Reform."

with various field parties now making examinations of feasible sites for reservoirs under the new irrigation law. He will visit Eastern Oregon and Washington, among other places. Under the policy to be followed of first building modest irrigation works, it is quite probable that a site in one of these two states will be selected for early construction, especially as Mr. Newell is of the opinion that the Oregon delegation did much to further the interests of the irrigation bill.

The common desire of members of Congress from the Western States is that the Secretary of the Interior shall carry out the provisions of the new irrigation law with only such haste as is safe, and in such a way as to place the greatest area of reclaimed lands in the hands of settlers in the shortest time. It seems to be the prevalent belief that the best results will be obtained if the Government first undertakes the construction of medium-sized irrigation projects, at a moderate cost, each in itself reclaiming a modest area of land, capable, under irrigation, of producing crops of the first order. Suggestions of this sort were made to the department by many Senators and Representatives just before they left Washington for the summer.

Secretary Hitchcock is not personally familiar with irrigation matters or with land matters generally. He is, therefore, obliged to depend largely upon the recommendations of his subordinates. The suggestions of Superintendent Walcott, of the Geological Survey, and of Chief Hydrographer Newell are given every consideration. There is much data of the reports of sufficient detail to warrant the Secretary in adopting or rejecting the sites heretofore examined.

It is a rather remarkable thing that, in spite of the overwhelming demand of the West for irrigation, that Western members of Congress are not insisting that the first work shall be undertaken in any one state. They have so far deferred entirely to the judgment of Secretary Hitchcock, merely urging him not to undertake large and expensive projects at the outset. They say that the eyes of the East are now on the states to be benefited by the irrigation law, and the initial work begun and put in operation under that act will be watched throughout its course of construction. There is yet doubt in the minds of many that general irrigation by the Government is a success, and to dispel this doubt Western members of Congress are anxious that the first projects shall be all that is claimed for them.

There are other reasons, however, why

## TRACY SLIPS BY

### Eludes Pursuers and Gains Swamp.

### NOW NEAR BLACK DIAMOND

### Cudihoe Reduces His Force to Tried Men.

### HOPEFUL OF GETTING THE MAN

Believes Fugitive Is Now in the Most Dangerous Position He Has Yet Occupied—Passe Changes Headquarters.

Sheriff Cudihoe, of King County, says he now has Tracy in the most dangerous position since he reached Puget Sound. The outlaw slipped away from his pursuers again yesterday afternoon and plunged into a thickly wooded swamp near Black Diamond, Wash. This is in the direction of Palmer, the point he is believed to be heading for. Cudihoe has reduced his force, and with tried men will continue the man-hunt as long as the fugitive remains in Washington.

SEATTLE, July 11.—Harry Tracy plunged into the thick undergrowth of Ginter Swamp, southeast of Black Diamond, early this afternoon, ending the day's pursuit by the bloodhounds and Sheriff's posse. In this move he is believed to have spent all the late part of the afternoon and early evening. When darkness fell, it is thought he cautiously left the thickets about the edge of the swamps and made for Palmer, the district it is generally accepted he is determined to reach. These suggested plans of the outlaw, deduced from his talk since leaving the Grells' home at Renton, Tuesday, and his actions in Thursday night's battle, are being counted on in maneuvers for the desperado's capture by Sheriff Cudihoe.

Sheriff Cudihoe has changed his headquarters to Ravensdale, and from that point is personally directing the movements of his deputies. Tonight he placed a large number of them in advantageous positions, calculated to cover a possible retreat or advance of the fugitive. The Sheriff has reduced his force of men to only those who have had actual experience in fighting and are implicitly trusted. In placing the guards and planning to hem in the convict, the Sheriff has employed considerable secrecy. This has been made necessary because of the outlaw's accomplices.

In summing up the chase since first Tracy landed at Meadow Point in King County, tonight, Sheriff Cudihoe expressed the opinion that the outlaw is now in the most dangerous position he has yet occupied. Cudihoe will not give up the fight as long as Tracy remains uncaptured in Western Washington. He is known to be completely exhausted, and is suffering keenly from the hardships of the past few days' travel.

All kinds of rumors were received from the scene of the Sheriff's deputies' search today. At one time, the report was started that a battle had been fought, resulting in the death of seven deputies and the wounding of the convict. Diligent search for the source of this rumor met with failure. It is believed to be absolutely groundless, yet it cannot be branded as such until every part of the pursuing crowd has been heard from. The nature of the country through which the chase is being led would make it possible for a battle to be fought in one of the ravines, and little be heard of it in the neighboring towns for many hours.

At dawn this morning, Sheriffs and deputies of several counties making their headquarters at Auburn and Covington started for the country immediately adjoining the place where Tracy was fired upon by four guards last night. Every part of the district for several miles around was carefully gone over by the men who expected at any moment to hear the roar of the convict's Winchester. The first clue came this afternoon when it was learned that Tracy had made his way to the swamp near Black Diamond. It was then too late to arrange for a concerted move on the fugitive.

The description of last night's battle, given by the deputies today, has brought out the belief that Tracy was possibly wounded in the affray. It appears that the convict was within but a very few feet when he was challenged by the guards. He jumped into the brush at the sound of the voices, but could have gone but a very short distance before the 18 shots were fired from the rifles. All the deputies who engaged in this encounter are good marksmen, and though but an indefinite idea of the convict's location could be gained, it is believed that at least one of the rifle-balls must have found the mark. If it does develop that the fugitive was wounded, this will add largely to the chances of his early capture. Leading the nerve-racking and body-breaking chase that he is, and having no chance to properly treat his wound, Tracy's craftiness would be of little use without the physical ability to carry out his plans.

### TRACY NEARLY SHOTS DEPUTY. Fires at Such Close Range That Officer Feels Powder.

COVINGTON, July 11.—In the fighting here between Convict Tracy and the guards, the outlaw fired twice at T. E. Crowe at such close range that the deputy

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