ADAMS CONFESSES THEFT OF GOLD

One Hundred Thousand Is the Amount.

DESERTED BY HIS BONDSMEN

Period of Thefts Extends Over Two Years.

ONCE A PORTLAND MAN

Seattle Mint Cashier Breaks Down Under Strain-Hides Behind His Mother-in-Law - Will Sell Property for Reparation.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. M .- (Special.)-George Edward Adams, up to yesterday cashier at the Seattle Assay Office, is a prisoner in the King County jall abanioned today by his bondsman, after they had listened to a confession of his guilt. Bankers Jacob Furth and M. F. Backus, also personal friends of the cashier, refused to have anything further to do with him, although Adams is a heavy depositor in each of the banks they represent.

Adams must have been a thief prior to June of this year, the date when he has twice fixed his downfall. Adams claims that he took from the gold deposits in the Assay Office approximately \$35,000 within the last six months. To have done so he must have averaged \$200 a day or better, and secret service officials, skeptical over this story, believe his stealings date back far beyond the beginning of the Summer, Secret Service Agent S. A. Connell estimates the total shortage at approximately \$100,000.

Receipts for gold deposited by Alaskans have been produced dated back from one to more than two years which show remarkable discrepancy between the original weight given the gold dust and the weight returned from the meltingroom after the gold had been cleaned. A loss as great as 12 per cent is showing in some of these receipts, a preposterous

situation Gold Shrinks in Melting.

The experience of J. C. Green, who paid positing it in the Assay Office; of Horace M. Sproul, who divided his gold into two equal parts, both weighing \$6000, and shipped one to San Francisco and sold the other here, where he lost \$500; of a Government official at Skagway, whose \$10,000 shipment was reported \$700 less than a careful examination indicated, and other claims, indicate Adams' operations have extended over a long period.

Adams had no money when he went to Portland about seven or eight years ago as cambier of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J. by the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company to be more than \$5000 short in his accounts. He had attempted to float an Alaska steamship enterprise, and it had collapsed. Adams fled when his books were examined but friends made good the shortage, and the matter was hushed up. Then he went to Portland, and was there with the Mutual when Fred Wing was named Assayer in 1898. Wing had known all about the Seattle defalcation, but he believed Adams hon est at heart, and brought him back to become a clerk in the Assay Office.

Salary Was Only \$1800.

Starting seven years ago as a clerk and never drawing a salary larger than \$1800 per annum, Adams has accumulated real estate roughly valued at \$100,000, an interest in a local real estate firm, something over \$30,000 in deposits in two Sebanks: had \$13,000 in currency on his person when arrested, and owns a home fitted up in as costly a manner as any other in Scattle.

More than that, Adams has been abman, a social lion and "good fellow." He owned automobiles and maintained a private garage. His wife, mother-in-law and Adams himself, were socially amtiltious and they entertained lavisbly. All this Adams has accomplished on his \$1800

Four years ago Adams' father died in New York. He claimed mysteriously to have been left a fortune, but secret service men say he got nothing, or com paratively nothing. Adams supplemented this fortune story with another tale that be had made fortunate investments, but he lived far beyond the \$150 a month that

the Government paid him in salary. Bondsmen Desert Adams.

Yesterday afternoon when Adams made his first confession he limited his peculations to the present Summer. Today, when he repeated his confession he told a story of social ambitions following his marriage that would tend to indicate he began taking gold much earlier. It was after this second confession that Jacob Furth and M. F. Backus, bank presilents and intimate friends, decided Adams was not worthy of confidence and gave him up to the Federal officials. Up to that time they had confidence in hlm. After his bondsmen had surrendered him. Adams was taken to

County Jail. Neither the secret service men no those who were Adams' friends up to yesterday have the remotest idea how much money Adams stole. There is ab clutely no means of ascertaining the osses suffered. The system employed at

the array office was so easy to beat and to hard to trace that Adams might have taken gold from each deposit without the secret service men being able to trace Between the time the weigher received the gold and the melting-room got it, the gold was in the vault under Adams' jurisdiction only. He had every opportunity to abstract a part from each consignment and to substitute black sand. It was not in sealed packages that would betray a theft.

Seattle papers for more than a year have angrily denied stories that at the Philadelphia mint and in San Francisco better returns could be had for gold. The thefts might have been going on at that time, for complaints were numerous,

Thief Sold Dust to Bank.

Within the past six months Adams has sold \$13,000 in gold to the Scattle State Bank. Sometimes he disposed of it in small amounts and again it amounted to several hundred dollars. Adams' story that he owned an Alaska mine and was depositing his gold in a bank because he could not sell it to the assay office on account of Governmental rules was be Heved. Adams had an open account in at least two banks here where gold would be received, and there is no means of ascertaining whether the \$33,000 that went through the Seattle State Bank is all e took within the past six months.

Adams did not drink to excess. He ever gambled. He was an automobile fiend and owned one of the finest machines in town. He furnished his home lavishly, liked club life and spent money freely to keep up his end. He was so cially ambitious and courted enfertalm ment, giving in return. That is probably

the way most of his money was spent. The fact that Adams had purchased un interest in the real estate firm of Guion & Co., with which Assayer Fred Wing was once connected, and intended to join the company on January 1, may have resulted in recent thefts being excessive. The Government paid little or no atten tion to earlier complaints and acted on the more recent and more startling discrepancies discovered in weights of shipments and final returns.

Kerfoot Traces Stolen Dust.

D. H. Kerfoot, a special representative of Superintendent Leach, of the San Francisco mint, is the man who actually traced the amay office frauds to Adams. Two months ago Kerfoot was sent here to in restigate what the mint officials thought was merely a miners' complaint and probably groundless. Mistakes in handling gold dust in the melting-room were be lieved to have been responsible for some loss and the first inquiry was directed in that direction.

By the process of elimination, the melting-room was finally found to be cleared of suspicion. Then Kerfoot discovered the shrinkage in values was so great that fraud must be perpetrated somewhere, and he began a careful "inside" investigation of weights and the methods in the office. There were 27 employes, and Adams was the most trusted. Because of his high standing, he was not suspected, and a tedious inquiry resulted until the discovery that losses occurred at night made it almost certain he was guilty. 500 for a quantity of gold and saw it With Secret Agent Connell, Kerfoot sent through the assay office. Then the mint representative checked the assay office results. Morning sales were correct, but when Kerfoot found that sand appeared in the afternoon sales he had Adams

Three Ounces Is Charge.

Technically. Adams is accused of steal ing three ounces of gold that were taken from a deposit by Secret Agent Connell. It was because he told his banker friends that he was accused merely of stealing three ounces of gold that they furnished bond for him. When he confessed the full details of his thefts today, they abandoned him. Adams defiantly denied his wellt at the outset, but broke down when Secret Agent Connell threatened to search his house, deprecating the necessity for disturbing Mrs. Adams and her five-daysold babe. Adams was a physical wreck when he left the secret agent's office, but this morning when he reappeared with his pastor, the Rev. J. P. D. Lloyd and his two bondsmen, he had recovered himself. He gave the Government about \$125 in gold dust which he had secreted in his house, and then plunged into a full confession. The Government will prosecute Adams under a section of the code that defines the crime of stealing from assay office deposits, and which provides a maximum of ten years' imprisonment. an attempt will be made to recover from his property the losses that miners and banks have suffered.

Government officials tonight roughly computed Adams' assets as follows: Twelve thousand dollars in cash, taken from him at the time of his arrest; \$25,000 deposited in banks; a partnership in a real-estate firm Abams said yielded him \$800 last year; his residence property and \$35,000 worth of furnishings; an automobile; and Seattle property roughly val-

Secret Agents Connell and Kerfoot had estimated Adams' thefts at \$20,000 for this year, but he confessed to \$35,000. This upset the calculation they made that he had stolen more than \$100,000 during the past three years, the time they believe he was stealing gold dust. It is impossible, Government officials state, accurately to compute the losses through Adams' thefts, but by a careful computation of results from each shipment, they can approximately estimate it and recompense losers. If Adams' property will not pay the losses in full, the contingent fund may be drawn upon, or Assayer Wing

held responsible. Adams, the secret agents say, did not touch gold consignments of less than 100 ounces. The Government tested this pretty thoroughly, and found he graded his thefts well, too. Out of \$177 worth of gold sent through by the Government be took three ounces. From a \$250 deposit Connell and Mr. Kerfoot found what they termed two, three, four and five-ounce bringing the gold deposits bac

Springfield Is Adams' Home. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 24 -- George

(Concluded on Page 5.)

BOLD ATTEMPT AT EXTORTION

Meier & Frank Company Accuse the Proprietors of German Paper.

ALLEGED SMALLPOX STORY

Management of Store Asserts That Big Advertising Contract Was Demanded Under Threat of Publishing Rumor.

THE ATTEMPT AT EXTORTION-Dr. Paul J. A. Semler and A. E. Kern, publishers of the Deutsche Zeitung, a weekly newspaper, proposed to press publication of a defamatory article containing an alleged expose of the existence of smallpox in the Meler & Frank store if the Meler & Frank Company should sign an advertising contract for a large sum This is the charge of Julius L. Meler of the Meier & Frank Company. The offer was declined and the Doutsche Zeitung printed two sensational articles, one in English and one in German, in succeeding issues, attacking the Meler & Frank Company.

THE FACTS-Four weeks ago an employe of the Meler & Frank store was selzed with an illness afterwards diagnosed as smallpox in a mild form. About two weeks later four cases of varioloid appeared among the emplayes of the firm. None of them. however, were exposed at the store. The first case, four weeks since, is the only one from which there could have been danger of infection at the Meier & Frank establishment. These are the statements of Dr Franklin Cauthorn, City Physician,

Because it is alleged they attempted to force the signing of an advertising contract for \$500 by threatening to publish an article in their paper that there was an epidemic of smallpox among the employes in the store of Meler & Frank, information will be filed in the State Circuit Court today against A. E. Kern and Dr. Paul J. A. Semler, publishers of the Deutsche Zeitung, charging them with The complainant is Julius Blackmall. Meler, and the charge is based on the allegation that the publishers of the Deutsche Zeltung tried to extort money from the firm in the form of an advertis

ing contract. Working on the Case.

For two days Deputy District Attorney tion of the charges and stated last night that in all probability the information would be filed today, or Monday at the latest, as it is already in the hands of the stenographer. Neither Dr. Semler nor Mr. Kern was represented at the investigation, although they were notified by Mr. Moser. 'Dr. Semler has been a practicing physician in Portland for about % years, and the Deutsche Zeltung has only been in existence since near the first of this year. Mr. Kern has been in the German newspaper business in this city for many years, and both are well

It is alleged by Meler & Frank that Dr. Semler and Mr. Kern were so unprincipled as to attempt to obtain business for their publication by other than legitimate means. Believing that they could force the firm to give them a large con tract for advertising it is alleged they made it known that they had an article written and the type set which would prove detrimental to the business interests of the department store.

Says Case of Blackmail.

Julius Meier, anxious to avert the appearance of any article which would maliciously injure the store, called upon Dr. Semler and Mr. Kern. It is said that when he consulted with the publishers of the paper he discovered that it was a clear case of blackmail. To make sure that he understood the purport of their offer to him he had them draw up a Meier says he had no intention of allowing Dr. Semler and Mr. Kern to extort money from him, and that the only resson he discussed the matter with them was to satisfy himself of their intent. Last week, after the alleged negotiations with Mr. Meier had been dropped. the Deutsche Zeitung appeared with a story relative to employes of the store having been taken down by the disease It was printed in German, but last night the paper was sold on the street corners with an article on smallpox set up in English.

"Our first intimation that the Deutsche Zeitung was going to publish a libelous article about our store was received Wednesday, November 15," said Julius Meier, of the Meier & Frank Company last night. "On that day a reporter named Klug came to my office and told me that an article stating that there was a smallpox epidemic at our store had been written, and was to appear in the edition of the Deutsche Zeitung which would b iblished the following day. I told him that there would be no truth in such an article, and that no good would come of publishing it. His only reply was that the article was all ready to be printed and that I had better arrange an interview wiith Dr. Semier, editor of the paper, and fix things up.

"After he had left I called up the offic of the publication, but Dr. Semler was out, and A. E. Kern, his partner, talked to me I told him of what had happened, and he corroborated what his reporter had told me in regard to the character of the artisuggesting that I call at his office.

Call at the Office, "When I went to the office of th

Doutsche Zeitung, at 6614 First street, I ound Kern and Semier there awaiting me. lost no time with preliminaries, but asked to see what they had. They pro-duced the printed proof of a three-quarcolumn editorial, written in German, which was read to me. It was a very currilous and direct attack upon the firm of Meier & Frank. It spoke of our store as "infected," and misrepresented conditions completely. I told them, as I had their reporter, that there was no truth in it, and that there had been no smallpox exposures at our place of business. They spoke of their large circulation among the Germans of Portland, and threw out many threats as to the effect of such an article upon our trade, and intimated that it would be possible for us to have the piece

"I told him that Meier & Frank would do nothing at all, but, wishing to find out what their scheme for blackmail was, turned at the door and beckoned to Semier to come outside. 'Well,' I said, 'what is your proposition? He replied that he would have to talk the matter over with his partner, and then I put the same question to Kern but was told I would have to return the following morning The paper, he said, would go to press at ! o'clock and if I did not see them before that time the article would be published.

Kern Talks Advertising. "I then left, and did nothing more about be matter until the following morning at 11, when I called up the Deutsche Zeitung by telephone and found out that the paper had not yet been printed, although it was past the regular hour for issuing it. I then went again to the office and found Mr. Kern alone. 'We have concluded that your firm ought to take \$200 a month advertising with us for one year,' he said. I answered that we could not possibly do so, and he said that he would eliminate the article if we would take \$75 monthly advertising for one year. At last he agreed to hold the piece out if we would sign a contract for advertising to the extent of \$10 each month for the next year, and in addition pay them \$70 for an advertisement in a special number which

they were preparing. "Mr. Kern then wrote a contract on his typowriter, while I called up Mr. Frank on the telephone on a pretence of obtaining his consent to the contract. Mr. Frank was not in, but I succeeded in getiting our attorney, George W. Joseph, upon the line. Then, with the receiver still down, I asked Mr. Kern to read the contract, which he did. I repeated it after him, and Mr. Joseph was able to hear clearly.

Does Not Sign Contract.

"I then left the office without signing, although they urged me strongly to do so. This is absolutely the best we can do for you,' he said, 'and if you do not sign the contract before 3 o'clock, I shall let the article go to press."

"That was the last time I had any dealings with the publishers of the Deutsche Zeitung, although they held up their issue which had been due Thursday morning. until Saturday. The article then published was much different from the one that had been used in making threats to me."

Dr. Cauthorn's Statement.

In regard to the smallpox situation in Portland, and with special reference to conditions in the establishment of Meier & Frank, Dr. Franklin Cauthorn, City Physician, last night gave the following statement to The Oregonian:

"The City Board of Health has been cognizant from the very first of conditions in this matter, both at the store of Meler & Frank, and throughout the entire city. and has given it thorough and unremitting attention. The first case of smallpox in the city was reported about September 1. During September there were 17 cases in Portland; in October, there were seven new cases, and in November, up to the present time, there have been 19. These cases came from many different parts of the city.

"There was a slight case of exposure at Meier & Frank's a little more than four-weeks ago. An employe in the re pair department, Mrs. H. L. Williams appeared with an eruption on her face, and was at the store part of one afternoon. This was on October 23 or 26 Three days later her physician diagnosed the case as smallpox in a mild form.

Meier Asks His Advice.

"Mr. Julius Meier immediately sent for me, explained the situation and asked my advice. I said that employes of the departmen. In which Mrs. Williams had worked should be vaccinated immediately and that all employes should be vaccinated as promptly as possible. That afternoon each of the 65 employes of the repair_department was vaccinated. As a result, no other cases have developed in contract, which he refused to sign. Mr. this department, which shows that whatever exposure there had been from this case had been prevented.

"A little less than two weeks ago four cases of varioloid occurred among the employes of Meier & Frank in different departments. None of these came down at the store. These cases were Freda Wismer, E. W. Hamilton, Hugo Hoyle and Clarence Edner. One was taken III November 11, one November 12, one No vember 15 and one November 17. As they were not at the store during eruption, or so far as is known, for more than an hour or so after complaining of illness, I do not look upon these cases as exposures to

Only Seven Cases in Portland.

"These are the only cases that have an peared in the store of Meier & Frank and they, as well as others which have broken out in various parts of the city on both sides of the river, and in both the north and south sections, are probably due to exposure from some cases of vario loid which have masqueraded as chicken

Meier & Frank infected. There is as little likelihood of contracting smallpox in that establishment as in any other public place in Portland. Shortly after the beginning of the trouble, Julius Meler met with Mayor Lane, Dr. Matson, of the health office, and myself, and we have don everything to minimise the risks of citisens in regard to cases in all parts of Portland.

and exaggeration over a small thing. There are at present only seven cases of smallpox in the pesthouse and two people

(Concluded on page 3.)

GENERALISSIMO

New York Life Syndicates Run in Interest of Hamilton and Perkins.

COMPANY GETS THE BONE

Bookkeeper Reveals More Wonders of High Finance - Equitable Puts Up Money for the Profits of Others.

LAWSON CLAIMS CONTROL.

BOSTON, Nov. 24. - (Special.)-Thomas W. Lawson said tonight that he had received so many proxies that his control of both the New York Life Insurance Company and the Mutual Life Insurance Company is absolute.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.-Startlig develop ments wer brought out at today's session of the Armstrong committee on insurance investigation, in the course of a minute nquiry by Mr. Hughes into the syndicate transactions participated in by the New York Life Insurance Company. 'The mos important witness of the day was Milton M. Madison, a bookkeeper of the New York Life, during whose examination it was brought out that in the case of the United States Steel Corporation Syndicate, the managers of which were J. P. Morgan & Co., theer appeared in one instance a profit due to the New York Life of \$87,187, from which was deducted, no reason being given, the sum of \$59,310 paid to Andrew Hamilton, who has been described in the course of the investigation as the "insurance legislative generalis

It appeared from records produced by Mr. Hughes that an account of J. P. Morgan & Co. with Hamilton showed tha in December, 1901, that firm had advanced to Hamilton \$56,720; that on October 1, 1902, this account amounted, with interest, to \$59,310, and that it was then achceled by the entry of that amount to Hamilton's credit. The entry of this amount in the account of the New York life read: "As per canceled statement and arrangement with Mr. O. W. Perkina" It was also developed that the participation in the syndicate of the New York Life was effected through the New York Security & Trust Company, by which one-fourth of the profits of the rmer company were retain

Perkins Pockets the Cash.

Pressed by Mr. Hughes to tell whether he knew of any other instance of money due to the New York Life being paid to a third party, as in the Hamilton case, Mr. Madison recalled the payment in 1904 of \$40,000 to George W. Perkins, representing the profit on a loan of \$900,000 to the Boston firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co. The profit, witness said, came in the form of a check on the First National Bank, which he cashed, glivng the money to Mr. Perkins. What the latter did with it the witness did not know. No entry of the transaction was made on the books

Other witnesses examined during the day were George T. Wilson, fourth vicepresiden; of the Equitable; Francis W. Jackson, auditor, and Gerald Brown, in charge of the hond department of the Equitable.

What King Was There For.

Mr. Brown, in reply to questions, said the King model houses on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, New York, were taken by the Equitable Society under a foreclosure, sold to D. H. King, Jr., and that the Equitable Society supplied \$1,100, 600 for construction and improvements Meantime the society held a mortgage on the houses, and when completed, Mr. King deeded them back to the society. Mr. Brown said he supposed Mr. King ::was there" to make a profit in sublet ting the contracts.

"The Equitable put up all the money and King took all the profits?" asked Mr. Hughes. "Yes. if you want to put it in that way,"

"What officers were responsible for this trargaction?" "The executive committee," said Mr

Brown, who added that Henry B. Hyde had the matter in charge Mr. Madison testified that the New York Security & Trust Company participated in the United States Steel Corpora-

tion Syrdicate to the extent of \$2,225,000. Mr. Hughes produced a blotter showing that the New York Life Insurance Company received from the Security & Trust Company \$52,417 as a three-quarters profit of the account. Mr. Madison said the New York Life Insurance Company did not pay any oney on that account, but had deposited

\$1,335,00) with the Securit & Trust Company. George Perkins, vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company had charge of the transaction, and J. P. Morgan & Co. were the syndicate man-Perkins Says Deal Was Proper.

George W. Perkins, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., tonight gave out the following statement in relation to the testi-

mony brought out today:
"The transactions referred to before the investigating committee today were prop er ones. If the natural course of the quiry does not make this clear, I sure the committee will give me an op

McCurdy's Right-Hand Man. NEW YORK, Nov. 24.-Julien T. Davies

was appointed general solicitor for the Mutual Life Insurance Company yester-day, by order of President Richard A.

It was Mr. Davies who seconded the It was Mr. Davies who seconded the original resolution of investigation when Freedent McCurdy proposed it. He has been considered as Mr. McCurdy's closest adviser throughout the investigation of the Mutual by the Armstrong legislative committee. He also acted as counsel for the investigating committee until the appointment of James B. Dill.

Another President Summoned.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 24.—President John A. Hall, of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this city, has been requested to appear short-ly after December 1 before the legislative nvestigating committee now sitting in New York and furnish detailed state ments of the company's business. President Hall expressed his willingness to furnish the information desired.

ONLY HONEST ELECTIONS

sole Cause for Which Hearst's Lawyers Are Fighting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 .- "Personally, the ful to me, as it will be to most of his sald Austen G. Fox, coun-W. R. Hearst, in an argument before Justice Amend in the Supreme Court today, on Mr. Hearst's efforts to open the ballot-boxes of the recent city election for

"I supposed that this action was in the interest of the people of the city for hon-est elections," continued Mr. Fox, "and nitro-glycerin at the prison gate, a runif you can hear the motion, by all means

hear it now."

The first real test of the question whether the ballots shall actually be recounted came today. When the case was open before Justice Amend, Alton B. Parker. counsel for Mayor McClellan, objected to taking the case before Justice Giegeritch. Eventually the lawyers were sent to the appellate division of the Supreme for a decision as to which Justice should hear the argument.

Found No Ground for Contest.

HONOLULU, Nov. 16, via Victoria, B Nov. 24 .- The Supreme Court yesterday disposed of A. Fernandez' contest of the election of E. R. Adams as Supervis-Ryan, from Kansas City; Charles Raymond, a 3-year burglar from St. Louis. or-at-Large for this county. Fernandez demanded a recount of the rejected bal-lots, and then discontinued it after going through four precincts without making

EXEMPLARY YOUNG

But Cashier Disappears With \$18,-000 of the Ban's Funds.

FREDERICKTOWN, Mo., Nov. 24. Granville Gwyn, cashier of the bank of Hayti, Mo., has disappeared, and it is charged that he has absconded with \$18,-600 of the bank's funds. A reward of \$100 has been offered for his apprehens

The first intimation that something was wrong was when a letter was received from Gwyn by his brother, mailed from St. Louis, and enclosing an assignment of his property at Hayti, worth \$500. This property has been turned over to the bank. Another \$5000 will be paid by Gwyn's bonding company. The \$8000 bal-ance will be loss to the bank.

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young man.

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CONVICTS VAINLY TRY FOR LIBERTY

Kill Two Prison Officials in Mutiny at Jefferson City.

FIERCE FIGHT ON STREET

Four Desperate Prisoners Shoot All Who Hinder, Blow Up Gate and Flee, but Are Hunted Down by Police.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 24 -- A desperate attempt to escape from the state prison was made by four convicts at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon, resulting ning fight through the streets of Jefferson City and the final capture of the four convicts, two of whom were shot and wounded. Two prison officers were shot dead and a third seriously wounded.

The dead: JOHN CLAY, gatekeeper. E. ALLISON, officer of the Commissary Department.

HIRAM BLAKE, convict. Wounded: Deputy Warden R. E. See. shot in arm and hip; Harry Vaughn convict, St. Louis shot in arm. Mutineers captured unhurt: George

Blake, who was wounded in the battle with the posse, died tonight. Warden Matt W. Hall, Yardmaster Porter Gilvin and five prison guards departed this morning for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on a special train conveying 71 Federal prisoners, who are being transferred from the Missour state penitentiary to the Government prison at Fort Leavenworth. It is believed that this fact had much to do with the outbreak today, as it is surmised that the convicts had counted largely upon Mr. Hall's absence in

their premeditated attempt to escape. At Signal Bullets Fly.

There was not the slightest premonltion of any trouble within the prison walls. Suddealy Harry Vaughn, Charles Raymond, Hiram Blane, George Ryat and Eli Zeigler, convicts, who were working in close proximity to the prison gate inside the inclosure, as if by given signal, made a rush for the gate From their pockets they drew pistols Gwyn was regarded as an exemplary and, it is presumed, that at least one of them carried a bottle of nitro-glycerin. Where the weapons and the explosive were obtained has not yet been discovered. Rushing past the gate, they entered Deputy Warden See's office and shot him as he sat in his chair. He sank

back and was unable to resist them. Guard E. Allisan, who was attracted by the shooting, was their next victim. He was shot through the head and died

almost instantly. Instantly they returned to the gate and met Gateman John Clay, who had been alarmed by the shots. Before he could raise his weapon he was shot dead. Then, as if to signal the convicts generally that the attempt to escape had been started, the convicts secured the bell rope hanging by the gate and momentarily rang the

Blow Up Gate With Nitro-Glycerine. Clay had left the wagon gate ajar when he appeared and was shot dead. The convicts rushed through, dragging his body with them, and fastened the gate on the inside. They were then in the wagon entrance to the penitentiary, this entrance being 40 feet long by 15 feet wide and leading to the public street through another double gate of steel. This outside gate was locked, but the desperadoes were deterred but for a moment. Placing their nitro-glycerine under the outside gate, they blew a hole through the massive steel doors, and before the smoke had cleared from the opening they had dashed

ly for 12 blocks. Zeigler, it was found, had failed to leave the penitentiary walis.

through, past a number of "trusty" con-

victs working in the street, and ran mad-

Pursuit Through Streets. Almost before the escaping convicts had covered the distance of one block, the prison officials, heavily armed, were in pursuit, shooting as they ran. Pedestrians jumped behind trees, ran into houses and crouched down behind any obstacle that presented refuge. Those living in houses along the line of flight, alarmed by the shooting, rushed out to ascertain the cause. Women shricked and fied. while the majority of men seized weapons and joined the prison officials' pursuit. A desperate fear gave speed to the convicts, and they outran their pursuers. Near the Missouri Pacific Railway station they came upon a wagon being driven by Orville Lane. Jumping into this wagon they seized Lane and held him to act as a shield from the bullets of their pursuers. One convict lashed the horses into a run. The wild ride was of short duration, however, as another posse, consisting of city police, augmented by citizens, appeared in front of them, and, seeing that further flight was cut off, they stopped the horses and made a desperate

Come to Bay and Surrender.

Lane was thrown to the bottom of the wagon, and, crouching over him, shielding themselves to the best possible advantage to be had beside the vehicle, the convicts opened fire, back to back, on their pursuers. The prison officials shouted to the to surrender or they would be shot dead Their only reply was a volley from th Then followed a desper revolvers. street battle. The posse jumped be

(Concluded on page 3.)