



SHEDS LIGHT ON MRS. THAW'S LIFE

Jerome Gets Important Ruling in Court.

CROSS-EXAMINES YOUNG WIFE

She Tells More of White's Deeds of Infamy.

SAD FATE OF THE PIE GIRL

Thaw Became Enraged at Very Sight of White—Asked Comstock to Raid Houses Where He Lured Young Women.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw today entered on the ordeal of her cross-examination and before District Attorney Jerome had had the witness in charge half an hour, he had secured from the court a ruling which apparently opens the way for bringing into the trial of Harry K. Thaw all manner of evidence which may tend to discredit the defendant's wife. Heretofore it has been held that the rules of evidence protected young Mrs. Thaw and that, regardless of whether her story was true or false, the fact that she had told it to her husband was the only essential point. Mrs. Thaw has been allowed to repeat the story so that the jury might judge as to its effect in unbalancing the mind of the man on trial for the murder of Stanford White.

Mr. Jerome by a simple question opened the way for the introduction of testimony tending to show the truth or falsity of Mrs. Thaw's story. He asked the witness: "Was the story you told Mr. Thaw true?" "It was," she replied firmly.

Opens Way to Mrs. Thaw's Past.

Mr. Delmas, Thaw's leading counsel, objected strongly to the question, but Justice Fitzgerald held it to be competent as tending to show the credibility of the witness. Whether Mr. Jerome intends to take advantage of the ruling in an attempt to throw doubt on the truth of the story or whether Justice Fitzgerald intended his ruling to cover the whole subject of Mrs. Thaw's evidence, the future conduct of the case alone can determine. Mr. Delmas will continue to fight with constant objections the introduction of any testimony as to any events in the young woman's life, but the subject of the credibility of the witness is a wife and Justice Fitzgerald early today indicated that he would be liberal in his interpretation of the rules.

Reluctant to Cross-Examine.

The District Attorney seemed reluctant to begin the cross-examination of Mrs. Thaw today, desiring to have the matter postponed until Thursday morning, in order that he might determine whether or not a further examination of the witness is necessary on the issues involved in the case. "After I have looked further into the case I may decide to cross-examine Mrs. Thaw," Mr. Jerome stated to the court, "or I may waive my right. When all the testimony as to the insanity of this defendant is in, if I shall be honest of the opinion that he was insane at the time this act was committed, I do not propose to take up the time of this court and this jury in contending."

ORGIES OF WHITE'S COTERIE

Mrs. Thaw Tells of Girls Ruined and Unspookable Acts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—After Mrs. Evelyn Thaw had sat in the witness chair for nearly five minutes at the opening of the Thaw trial today, Mr. Delmas began his examination. "You have already testified that you are familiar with the handwriting of Stanford White," said the attorney. "I now hand you a paper and ask if it is the handwriting of Mr. White?" Mrs. Thaw gazed at the paper, evidently a letter, and said: "It is his handwriting."

White's Mirrored Den.

Harry Thaw's letter to Anthony Comstock describing three houses or studios where, he declared, Stanford White and "other scoundrels" were luring girls was read. Among the places described was the house in West Twenty-fourth street, where the velvet swing and mirrored bedroom were located. Mrs. Thaw identified 42 letters, which she said were in the handwriting of Stanford White. They were not offered in evidence, but Mr. Delmas later will try to get them into the case.

After a Moment's Delay, Still Other Letters were Identified.

After a moment's delay, still other letters were identified. Letter after letter Mr. Thaw handed the witness, and she identified each one of them. She took the letters in her hand one at a time and only glanced at each before she returned it to the attorney. When Mrs. Thaw had identified 30 letters Mr. Delmas returned to the counsel table and brought forth a new package, and the work of identification continued.

In All Mrs. Thaw Identified 42 Letters.

In all Mrs. Thaw identified 42 letters. (Continued on Page 4.)

against these statements and noted an exception. Mrs. Thaw said she was not sure that all the signatures were her own—they looked very much like her writing, she added. Who provided the money at the Mercantile Trust Company was not developed.

Mrs. Thaw's confidence grew as the cross-examination went on and she was always ready with answers. Mr. Jerome, under the plea of testing her credibility, was allowed to ask many pertinent questions. He wanted to know when she first heard that she had been named as a co-respondent in the George W. Lederer divorce case.

Scores One on Jerome.

Mr. Delmas quickly objected. Mrs. Thaw whispered something in his ear and the attorney withdrew his objection.

"I read it in the newspapers," said the witness cheerily, when Mr. Jerome repeated the question.

The prosecutor sought to show that Mrs. Thaw had gone to Abraham Hummel for advice with regard to the divorce proceedings, but was halted by an objection from Mr. Delmas, which the court sustained. Justice Fitzgerald said the question had nothing to do with Mrs. Thaw's story to her husband and did not affect her credibility.

Mr. Jerome brought out that Mrs. Thaw had written to Stanford White from Boulogne after Thaw had proposed to her in Paris.

"Did you also cable Mr. White?" he asked. The witness could not remember.

The cross-examination was barely got into full swing when adjournment for the day was ordered. Mrs. Thaw will resume the stand tomorrow and the indications are that she may be kept there throughout the day.

Boomerang Hits Jerome.

There were evidences during the afternoon of ill feeling existing between Mr. Jerome and Mr. Delmas. The latter intended to protect Mrs. Thaw in every possible way. He moved from his accustomed place at Thaw's counsel table to a chair within the rail where the District Attorney sits and directly in front of Justice Fitzgerald.

Mr. Jerome informed Mr. Delmas that it was not courteous in New York to interrupt an attorney when he was stating an objection. Mr. Delmas was later objecting to a question put by the prosecutor when Mr. Jerome interrupted. Mr. Delmas turned and with great sarcasm remarked:

"I have been told it is not courteous for New York to interrupt when an objection is being stated." Mr. Jerome sat down.

Mrs. Thaw's cross-examination promises a duel between the two attorneys as well as between Mr. Jerome and the wife of the defendant.

Digging Into Mrs. Thaw's Past.

Thaw seemed in a very cheerful frame of mind today, especially when Mr. Delmas was insisting that the cross-examination of his wife should proceed. The young man grew more sober-faced after Mr. Jerome had begun to ply his questions in a way that indicated a relentless search into Mrs. Thaw's past. Mr. Jerome did not even forget the incident of the cat and the conductor who wanted to put it off the train. Mrs. Thaw had testified that she told her husband of this incident in her early life. Mr. Jerome also remembered that Mrs. Thaw had told of eating chocolate eclairs at her first dinner with Stanford White.

"It wasn't dinner," pouted the witness, "it was supper."

In completing her direct testimony, Mrs. Thaw had told of the conversations she and her husband had regarding the fate of young women at the hands of Stanford White. One of these girls was known as the "pie girl." She was 15 years old and wore only a gauze dress when she sprang from a big pie at a state dinner. The witness declared that May Mackenzie had told her that Stanford White, when told she and Harry were very happy together, had remarked: "Pooh, it won't last. I will get her back."

MILLION DOLLAR PASSENGER DEPOT

Interurban Lines Are to Have Union Station.

WILL OCCUPY A CITY BLOCK

Portland Railway, Light & Power Company Buyer.

THE SITE COSTS \$350,000

Five or Six-Story Building Will Be Erected on Block Bounded by First, Pine, Ash and Second Streets.

FACTS ABOUT PORTLAND'S NEW TERMINAL STATION.

LOCATION—First and Pine streets. COST—\$1,000,000. SIZE—200x250 feet, five or six stories, brick and steel. BUILDER—Portland Railway, Light & Power Company. PURPOSE—Centralization of interurban and suburban trolley lines adding greatly to the convenience of the public. General offices and headquarters of company will be located there. Other trolley roads will be given facilities in the terminal. Structure will cover entire block and will be made headquarters for electrical and railway interests. Expenditures announced during the past week by the company: Union trolley terminal, \$1,000,000; second power plant on Clackamas, \$750,000; new cars, nearly \$500,000.

Portland is to have a \$1,000,000 union passenger station for interurban and suburban electric cars.

The Portland Railway, Light & Power Company has purchased the block bounded by First, Second, Pine and Ash streets and will immediately draw up plans and specifications for a building covering the entire block. Tracks will run through the building on the ground floor, and interurban cars will loop through the structure. The depot will be a union one, where all interurban trolley lines may have terminal facilities.

The station will be a fireproof building of brick and steel and will be a huge, glass-domed structure of five or six stories. Waiting-rooms, passenger platforms, union ticket office and other conveniences for the public will largely occupy the ground floor.

The purchase of the block was concluded yesterday through the agency of Brooke & Kiernan. The price paid by the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company for the property was \$350,000. When completed, the terminal station will cost

about \$1,000,000. This includes the block just purchased.

The building will be the headquarters for the company and will include offices and display rooms, as well as the sub-station, now located at Seventh and Alder streets, and the supply department, which will be moved from its present location on Seventh street between Alder and Morrison, upon the completion of the terminal building.

It is the plan of the company to make the structure a home for electrical and railway interests and what space is not needed for their own use will be rented by the owners. The space on the ground floor facing the streets will probably be rented for store purposes.

General Offices to Be Moved. The general offices of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company at First and Alder streets will be moved to the terminal station upon its completion and it is expected that about two upper floors will be needed for office purposes. The space not required for the company's uses will be rented for offices, preferably to tenants who represent electrical or railway interests.

On the Ash-street side of the building on the second floor, the Alder street sub-station will be located. The display room of the electrical supply department will be located on the ground floor, together with the cashier's office, where customers of the light and power departments of the company may pay their bills.

Four tracks will be laid through the entire station, permitting the looping of cars between the First and Second street lines. The interurban cars, including the Oregon City, Cazadero, Vancouver, St. Johns and other long distance trains will be run direct from the central station. A number of other suburban lines will loop through the terminal, although it is not the present intention to bring all the city cars through.

Terminal for Interurban Lines. All other interurban lines which may be constructed by other companies will be given terminal facilities in the new station, such as the Salem and Forest Grove lines of the Oregon Railway Company, the first of which is now under construction and will be completed by the time the trolley terminal depot is finished. The projected Mount Hood line and all other lines which may be built will also be given accommodations.

The company's engineers will immediately begin the work of drawing plans for the station, and the buildings now standing on the block will be torn down. Construction will be commenced as soon as the plans are completed and it is expected to have cars running through the depot within a year. It will probably take a somewhat longer period to complete the building.

The building will be the headquarters for 2000 employees of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company. The construction and operating departments will be housed there in attractive surroundings. The office force of the First and Alder streets building numbers 250 people, and the present quarters are far too small for the space needed. The station will be brilliantly illuminated and surrounded with artistic electricities.

LIMITS POWER OF CHIEF FORESTER

Senate Also Reduces Fund Allowed Him.

CLARK MAKES FIERCE ATTACK

Says He Rounded Up Cattle-men's Conventions.

GOVERNMENT PAID BILLS

Appropriation Is Reduced One-Half and Forest Reserve Receipts Are Taken From Pinchot—Forbidden to Charge for Water.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Senate today adopted several amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill, seriously reducing the sum allowed the Forestry Bureau and restricting its powers. Chief Forester Pinchot coming in for much incidental criticism.

Clark made a successful war on a Senate amendment, which he declared, would permit officials of the Forestry Bureau to travel from the North Pole to the Southern cross at the expense of the Government. He gave instances where the Chief Forester had gone to the Far West and "rounded up" the two conventions of cattlemen with 18 of his forest rangers, whose traveling expenses and hotel bills the Government paid. He also charged them with attending political conventions and State Legislatures and with general activity of that character at Government expense.

Money Might Be Misused. He asserted that, while his confidence in the Chief Forester and the Secretary of Agriculture was unbounded, he believed under the terms of the amendment that the \$2,000,000 proposed to be appropriated for this bureau might be used to pay traveling expenses. The proposed amendment, which was voted out of the bill, authorized the Forester "to conduct investigations and experiments in the City of Washington or elsewhere."

The Senate committee increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 the amount of a fund to be used to build roads, fences, telephones and other improvements in forest reserves in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Senate reduced the amount to \$500,000 and made \$125,000 immediately available.

Special Fund Abolished.

Provisions were adopted which hereafter will require detailed estimates for expenditures of the Forestry Bureau and detailed reports regarding all such expenditures. Another provision adopted abolishes the special fund which has been accumulated by the Forestry Bureau from the sale of tim-

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GREAT WAR UPON DEADLY DISEASE

Nation Awakes to Consumption's Ravages.

CAUSES ONE DEATH IN NINE

Germs Which Spread It Attack Poor Oftenest.

NATURE PROVIDES CURE

Not Medicine, but Pure Air, Water, Sunshine, Abundant Food, Gentle Exercise—Work Millionaire Rejects Eagerly Taken Up.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—(Special Correspondence.)—Tuberculosis may well be called the "great white plague." More people have died from it than were killed in all the wars that men have fought. It is appalling to think that one out of every nine persons in the United States dies from this dread disease. In fact one death in every four that occurs between the ages of twenty and fifty is due to tuberculosis. The number of people who die from this cause in the United States is equal to the combined mortality from pneumonia, appendicitis, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, grippe, cancer and smallpox. What an awful state of affairs, now that we learn that consumption is in reality the most curable of all chronic diseases.

After studying the subject for many years, the scientists announce that, while tuberculosis is extremely contagious, it is both preventable and curable. Dr. Joseph McDowell Matthews, of Louisville, goes even farther and states: "There are two reasons why people die from consumption—ignorance and laziness."

Great War on Disease.

Bearing all this in mind, America has begun one of the greatest wars that her people will ever know. It is the war between science, hygiene and common sense on the one side, and mortality, indifference and unsanitary conditions on the other. It was long believed that consumption was hereditary and, when a parent had the disease, the cry went forth that some or all of the children must have it. Modern science and research have proved that this theory is all false. It is true that a child may inherit a parent's physique to a certain extent and that it may have less powers of resistance, but it is certain that the disease cannot be inherited. When a child follows a parent to the grave with consumption, it is only because of carelessness with the sputum from the diseased lungs of the older person.

The average consumptive coughs out millions of bacilli a day and, while sunshine kills many of these germs, the careless person may know that through his own indifference he is infecting the air about him and willfully inoculating thousands of others with the disease that is ravaging him. These germs, when dry, float out on the air and infect other persons in various ways. Sometimes they go through the skin, producing a local disease; again, they are swallowed with food and produce an intestinal trouble; and finally through the air, which, when inhaled, is likely to produce consumption.

Poor More Subject to Disease.

The people of the poorer classes are more liable to infection, because they have less sunshine and fresh air in their homes, have less nourishing food and so have less resisting power when the disease germs come their way. There are 10,000 cases among the poorer classes in New York City. One authority says: "Consumption is more frequent among the poor, the badly housed, the underfed, the intemperate and individuals debilitated by excessive or certain occupations. Without better housing for the poor, the tuberculosis problem cannot be solved."

Negroes are more susceptible to the ravages of consumption than white people, the mortality among them being three times as great. More married men die of this disease than those who are single. One of the greatest aids to consumption nowadays is found in adulterated foods, which offer bulk and not substance to the consumer.

Can't Be Cured by Nostrums.

The one great thing about consumption that the world has not yet realized is that it cannot be cured by nostrums, by patent medicines, by quack doctors nor by widely advertised remedies with attractive-sounding titles. It is cured solely and entirely by wise and judicious use of fresh air, water, sunshine and an abundance of wholesome food, all abetted by determination to rid the mind of worry and to get well. Occasionally simple medical remedies are necessary, when the hygiene, or dietetic means have not proved sufficient to combat the disease; but those instances where medicine is needed are few and should not be magnified. Climate is a great factor, and one should generally be chosen that goes to excess of neither heat nor cold.

Those who have made the prevention of tuberculosis a study say that people who are afflicted with the disease should sleep alone in a room with no hangings,

ROCKEFELLER GIVES BOND IN OHIO.

FINLAY, O., Feb. 19.—The personal bond of John D. Rockefeller for \$500,000, insuring his appearance at the next term of court in the Standard Oil cases, was filed today.

Both Sides Are Confident.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 19.—(Special.)—The local battle ship charges (Carver) County bill today, but it is expected it will come up tomorrow. Opponents of the measure claim they now have enough votes to defeat it. The other side maintains it will carry the bill.

Rockefeller Gives Bond in Ohio.

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THE BIG ONE: "IF YOU DON'T LET ME ALONE, I'LL GET MY BIG BROTHER CONGRESS AFTER YOU"



Gains Confidence as She Proceeds.

Mrs. Thaw moved nervously and awaited Mr. Jerome's opening questions, they having to do with her signing some papers, some of which the prosecutor declared were receipts for money. Mrs. Thaw had drawn from the Mercantile Trust Company in 1902, \$25 a week. Mr. Delmas protested

(Continued on Page 3.)