

SCRUGHAM'S ACTS BROUGHT TO LIGHT

Carrington Turns Against Campaign Manager of Policyholders.

FIXED INSURANCE BALLOTS

Surprise Sprung by Prosecution and Illegal Acts of Policyholders' Committee Exposed—Scrugham Took All Responsibility.

NEW YORK, May 9.—C. F. Carrington, a former employe of the International Policyholders' Committee, testified in Police Court today that George R. Scrugham, manager of the committee, instructed him and other employes to alter defective ballots sent to them in connection with the election of directors of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Carrington Given Immunity.

Carrington's testimony was given after he had been promised by Assistant District Attorney Smith that anything he testified to would not be used against him. Carrington said that, acting upon instructions from Scrugham, he told the clerks to make as close a copy of the policyholders' handwriting as possible. Later, when the time was growing short, he was told to instruct the girls not to take any great care in this respect.

Scrugham Was Responsible.

Assistant District Attorney Howe was the first witness for the prosecution. He detailed several conversations with Scrugham, in which Scrugham told him he had entire charge of the work of the policyholders' committee and was responsible for its work. Another such conversation was repeated from the stenographic notes, as were other notes of a statement by Stripp that in perhaps half a dozen cases he had written in the names of the witnesses on ballots upon his own responsibility.

PROPERTY LOSS IS \$350,000,000

Insurance Companies Set Back Big Sum in San Francisco.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The San Francisco conflagration of April, 1906, swept away not only every dollar of profit previously made by the insurance companies out of underwriting since 1892, but cut them \$275,000,000 short. A statement made by President George W. Burchell of the National Board of Underwriters in the annual meeting of that organization here today, President Burchell said carefully compiled figures showed the total property loss by the catastrophe to have been in round numbers \$350,000,000.

GEORGE EDALJI PARDONED

British Government Admits He Was Unjustly Condemned.

LONDON, May 10.—Announcement is made that a free pardon has been granted to George Edalji, the young Birmingham lawyer who was convicted four years ago of mutilating his neighbors' horses and cattle and sentenced to seven years penal servitude. Investigations led by Henry Labouchere and Sir Conan Doyle have established that the police blundered. Recently Sir Conan Doyle, after a personal investigation, announced the case similar in many respects to that of Captain Dreyfus.

FLOWERS FROM FAIR HANDS

(Continued from First Page.)

says the senders are strangers to him. The Boston telegram was from the Citizens Industrial Association. A nonunion man was arrested tonight by the police on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon. Twelve of the nonunion operatives who were arrested Tuesday for shooting made affidavits today that, when taken to jail, they were severely beaten by the police and deprived of food, water and beds for 24 hours. They were released on bail furnished by the United Railroads.

NO PEACE FROM STRIKES NEAR

Vigorous Efforts at Conciliation Bring Forth No Fruits.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—There is no peace in sight for strike-harassed San Francisco. Despite the vigorous and unremitting efforts of the peace-makers, comprising citizens' committees appointed to bring employers and employes together on some middle ground, no conclusion or decision has been arrived at and no concessions have been intimated out of which compromising might grow or settlements be made. The executive committee of the committee of 50 appointed yesterday by Mayor Schmitz held a secret meeting this afternoon and at its conclusion refused to make any statement. It is understood, however, that a plan for submission to the whole committee was partially formulated, and will be presented in the morning.

Two of the subcommittees of the joint conciliation committee, comprising in its membership such noted personages as Archbishop Riordan, Bishop Nichols and Benjamin Ide Wheeler, reported today that there was a possible hope of reaching some settlement in the laundry and telephone strikes. Opposed to this is the unqualified declaration of President Scott of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company, that his corporation will not under any circumstances recognize the local union of telephone operators that the company is willing and ready to take back the striking girls as individuals but not as union members. The girls, on their behalf, announce that they "will fight it out."

The strike of the ironworkers shows no change in any respect. Last of all, there is no indication of peace or of cessation of hostilities, so far as can be learned from authoritative sources. In the strike of the union carmen, President Cornelius of the union, says that he will welcome intervention only upon the proviso that the United Railroads recognize the local union. By intervention Mr. Cornelius means mediation upon the basis of the demand by the men that they be paid \$3 for an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime.

President Calhoun of the company, remains unshaken in his declaration that under no circumstances—the men having struck after full warning by him of what the consequences would be—will he now or ever hereafter recognize the existence of the local union. A high official of the United Railroads tonight said: "The United Railroads will not compromise. Events must take their course."

More Strikebreakers on Way.

DENVER, May 8.—Six carloads of strikebreakers on their way to San Francisco, passed through Denver over the Union Pacific Railroad this afternoon. They were joined here by a number of men recruited by labor agents in this city.

OMAHA MEN ARE COMING

EXCURSION OF 125 CITIZENS TO GREAT NORTHWEST.

Nebraska Capital's Business Men Will Travel for Trade Conquest. Sixteen Hours in Portland.

OMAHA, Neb., May 7.—The "Great Northwest" trade excursion of the Omaha Commercial Club and its affiliate organizations, which has been planned to make a tour of Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Northern California, has completed its personnel. It will be the most representative body which Omaha has ever sent on a conquest of trade, carrying 125 men who will advertise about everything that is robbing home sales. It will cost the business men of Omaha \$25,000 to carry out the scheme, but they are spending it without complaint. The itinerary will occupy 16 days, from June 2 to 18. Every city of importance in the territory named will be visited and as much as 12 hours will be given to some of them. Two tons of printed matter will be carried and distributed. Every member of the party will wear a "for Omaha" badge and there will be included in the personnel a goodly number of oratorical stars. The party has delegated the duty of saying a few good things about the city. The trip west will be made over the Burlington lines, and cities mentioned will be visited first. Stops will be made at Billings, Butte, Helena and other cities in that state, and a day will be given to Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Tacoma will then be visited, with several short stops at intermediate points, and a 16-hour stop will be made at Portland. The return trip will be made by Idaho, Utah and Colorado, arriving in Omaha June 15.

WILL TEST SHEEP LAW

WASHINGTON GROWERS TO GO INTO COURT.

Governor Chamberlain's Proclamation of Quarantine to Be Contested.

SALEM, Or., May 9.—(Special.)—Washington sheep men failed in their effort to prevent the establishment of a quarantine against sheep in that state that may be brought to Oregon. After hearing arguments and testimony on both sides, Governor Chamberlain today issued a proclamation against sheep from Washington, Nevada and California. Representatives from the State of Washington have indicated their intention to test the question in the courts, contending that the courts should go behind the Governor's proclamation and investigate for themselves the question whether diseases exist which warrant the maintenance of quarantine regulations. Perhaps anticipating such a move, Governor Chamberlain made his proclamation quite full, reciting the hearing and his conclusions. The proclamation declares the states of Washington, Nevada and California as presumably infected with scabies, and prohibits the "importation from such and all said states of any sheep into this state, except under such restrictions as the board of sheep commissioners shall deem proper."

Had Expressed Opinion.

Frank Foster, a brick manufacturer, had once belonged to the Brickmakers' & Terra Cotta Workers' Union. He had been out of the union for the last six years. He said he had frequently discussed the case and had expressed an opinion, such as to require considerable evidence to remove. He was excused on a challenge by the state. Paul A. Cowgill, a life insurance agent, who came here three years ago from Michigan City, Ind., where he was Superintendent of Schools, had a fixed opinion and was excused. William H. Catbourn, next called, said he had conscientious scruples against capital punishment, and was challenged by the defense, and excused. J. L. Waggoner, the panel man, who has been charged was approached by a man named Tost some time ago and interrogated as to his feelings in the matter of the accused miners, came next. He said that he had no feeling against the prisoner and knew of no reason why he should not serve.

Ewing Raises a Laugh.

Upon the completion of Waggoner's examination the prosecution had canvassed the 12 men in the jury box and passed them without challenge for cause. The attorneys for the defense then took up a

Had Decided Opinion.

John G. Breckinridge, a grocer, had discussed the case with his customers, especially the manner of Secretary Tat's orders from Colorado, and had expressed a decided opinion, but thought evidence different from what he had read would change his opinion. He was challenged by both sides and excused. Captain J. E. Yates, president of the Boise Bank of Commerce, disclaimed bias and was excused. Henry W. Baker, a grocer, born in Illinois, told Mr. Hawley he knew Steunenberg slightly and had formed an opinion he believed to be unqualified. He was challenged by the prosecution and the defense acquiesced. George Walker, a butcher, said he knew Steunenberg only by sight and had formed an opinion that would require pretty strong evidence to remove. He was opposed to capital punishment where the evidence was only circumstantial. His challenge, but the challenge was withdrawn temporarily on objection by the defense. W. A. Simpson was excused on account of illness in his family. George H. McIntyre, a farmer born in Canada, had no fixed opinion or bias and was prepared to decide according to the law and evidence. The defense passed him for the time being. W. N. Rudge, a farmer, had neither formed nor expressed an opinion.

Banker Would Not Trust Himself.

Mr. Richardson turned to Captain Yates, the banker, who said he was a native of Maine, but had spent 30 years of his life as captain of sailing vessels, "following the high seas around the whole world," as Mr. Richardson put it. Mr. Yates said he had lived in Boise four or five years.

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close cross-examination of each one of the men.

Mr. Richardson elicited from Mr. Ewing that he belonged to no secret society except the Grand Army, and was a Baptist.

"Are any of the attorneys for the state brothers of yours in the church?" asked the juror.

"No, sir."

There was general laughter in the courtroom, and this led Mr. Richardson to remark that, if the lawyers belonged to the church, they certainly were not Baptists.

Mr. Ewing had been a Republican "most always, and when asked what papers he read, having come from Oregon. He was a native of Indiana, however. He said he was not a member of any union anywhere and had not heard the Haywood case discussed by any one who pretended to know the facts. He said he had known Governor Steunenberg about four years. He held an appointment as the Soldiers' Home for the Governor and was discharged. He said he had read of the case pretty thoroughly in all the papers and that he had talked with his grocer son about the length of time it would take to try the cases. When asked whether he had any opinion on the case, he said: "The United Railroads will not compromise. Events must take their course."

Asked whether the fact that the defendant was shown not to have been in the state at the time of the murder, but was shown to have advised and aided the killing, would influence him, if the court instructed him that such a person was

equally responsible with the actual slayer, he said he would take the instructions of the court.

The examination of Mr. Ewing was suspended and James L. Atz, a farmer who came to Idaho from Tennessee in 1881, was examined. He had a passing acquaintance with Steunenberg, had formed and expressed an opinion, and was challenged by the prosecution. The defense objected, and Mr. Richardson took up the examination. He drew out that Mr. Atz could render a fair verdict, but would require considerable evidence to change his opinion. He said that since he had been drawn on the jury list many months ago, he had read the papers, and had seen the appeal to reason had been thrown in his yard. He had read the latter paper until he got tired of it. Objections by the defense to questions on this point were overruled.

Turns X-Rays on Van Orsdale.

The attorneys for the defense seemed satisfied and turned to Mr. Van Orsdale. He declared he had no prejudices whatsoever against Socialists or members of labor unions. He had no social or church relations with the attorneys for the state and knew of no reason why he could prejudice the defendant a fair and impartial trial.

"Do you believe that labor has the same right to organize for protection of its members as well as any other class of citizens?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Van Orsdale said he heard of the Coeur d'Alene troubles after coming to Idaho. He had no feelings in the matter, however, and had not gone into the merits of the struggle.

"The fact that Governor Steunenberg was very popular and death generally regretted—would that prevent you from giving the defendant a fair trial?"

"No, sir."

Van Orsdale declared he did not hear of the case until Secretary Tat's speech here last Fall, nor did he hear an address by Senator Heyburn discussing Governor Steunenberg's death.

"Did you get a chance to see them referring to this defendant as an 'undesirable citizen'?" asked Attorney Richardson.

"Yes, sir."

"Did it influence your opinion?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Darrow whispered to Mr. Richardson and the latter put this question:

"Can't Read Any More Letters.

"If the President should write any more letters on this subject, as my co-accused suggests, would they influence you?"

"No, sir."

In this state juried in murder trials are kept under lock and key and are not allowed to see any papers.

Albert Beck admitted that he had an opinion touching the guilt or innocence of the accused, which might or might not be removed by the evidence. He was challenged by the state. He was asked eliciting that his opinion was formed wholly from the newspapers and not from any supported evidence, declared the challenge not well taken. The defense insisted and was sustained.

Mr. Gilman, who then took Mr. Borah's place, was examined by Mr. Hawley. He said he knew of nothing that would prevent him from doing his duty as juror in justice as between the state and the defendant. He had always been a farmer, except for one year, which he spent in the Philippines in Army service. He was a Republican, but politics would not influence him. He had not been influenced by President Roosevelt's letter. Mr. Tat's speech or the action of the Governor and Legislature. He said he took but casual interest in the Coeur d'Alene troubles of 1892 and at the time of the second outbreak in 1899 he was in Manila with the Idaho volunteers.

"If the Governor has any information about this case would you require him to come here and testify before giving any weight to his opinion?" he was asked by Mr. Richardson.

"Yes."

"If the same with the President of the United States?"

"Yes, or anybody else."

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Mr. Richardson turned to Captain Yates, the banker, who said he was a native of Maine, but had spent 30 years of his life as captain of sailing vessels, "following the high seas around the whole world," as Mr. Richardson put it. Mr. Yates said he had lived in Boise four or five years.

20 wounded in a pitched fight between the union and nonunion men. After the disorders in the canyon above Wallace, 400 union men came to Warden in a special train and joined with the men employed at the mines of that town.

Mr. Sweeney was at Warden, and a committee, V. A. Clement and George McAulay, waited on him and demanded that the nonunion men employed be discharged within 24 hours; if not a fuse would be lighted and the mills blown up. The operators were practically prisoners by the members of the union until they agreed to their demands. Later Sweeney and the others signed the agreement that the nonunion men would be discharged if the concentrators were allowed to stand.

Predicts Americo-Japanese Treaty.

BERLIN, May 9.—The Vossische Zeitung says that it has received from an official source the announcement that the United States and Japan will begin negotiations for an agreement protecting their mutual interests in the Far East.

Editorially the paper declares America's motive. It says that the United States is in fear of Japan's power, and that Japan will tear up the treaties as soon as it suits her purpose to do so.

SWEENEY CALLED AS WITNESS

Threats to Blow Up Mill if Non-union Men Are Retained.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 8.—Charles Sweeney, of Spokane, president of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company, will testify in the Steunenberg murder trial. During the turbulent labor troubles of 1892 Mr. Sweeney was a member of the Mine Operators' Association in the Coeur d'Alenes.

During labor troubles of 1892 the most serious disturbance occurred July 11, when the valuable Frisco mill on Canyon Creek was blown up with dynamite and half a dozen men killed and

Do you know what the Governor's views are on the matter?"

"Well, that's a hard one," sighed the juror, after a pause. He added that he would not be influenced by what the Governor thought and was prepared to give the account of the benefit of every reasonable doubt.

"Did you read a communication from the President of the United States discussing this matter and referring to the defendants in these cases as 'undesirable citizens'?"

"No, sir."

"Did it have any effect upon you?"

"The juror hesitated a moment, squirmed a little in his chair and then said: "Well, my sympathy is always with the socialists, publicists or members of labor unions. He had no social or church relations with the attorneys for the state and knew of no reason why he could prejudice the defendant a fair and impartial trial."

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Any disorder of the kidneys and bladder, no matter how slight, should be treated by an expert specialist. Patent medicines and treatment of inexperienced doctors cannot be depended upon to cure them, which you no doubt have found out if you have been afflicted for any length of time.

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