

UNITED RAILWAY CHIEFS INDICTED

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—(Special).—The people of San Francisco want acts, not words. I will only say that we will make good wherever we accuse," was the brief comment of William J. Burns tonight, and it was the only statement made for publication by the prosecution after it had accomplished what half of the citizenship of San Francisco declared to be impossible—the indictment of one of the most powerful magnates known to Wall street in the person of Patrick Calhoun.

Although 19 indictments were placed on file, the grand jury has 14 more on its secret file, which it will shortly make public. The case against the United Railroads has been one of the most baffling in the battle against the grafters, but it has been worked up with an exactness that has started the entire city. It was the tightening web of evidence in this case that drove Abe Ruef to a confession and with the testimony of Ruef the indictment of Calhoun came as a matter of course.

Money Traced From Source.

The prosecution has traced the \$200,000 with which the United Railroads secured its franchise from Wall street to the San Francisco Mint immediately after the big fire in April, 1906, when the Mint was used for banking purposes. There the money remained for a few days, when it was drawn out piecemeal in lots of \$50,000, converted into currency and paid over to Ruef and by him passed on to the Mayor and the Supervisors. The evidence is strengthened by bits of conversation, records of conferences at the office of T. J. Ford, attorney for the United Railroads. The fact that the Mayor received \$50,000 for signing the ordinance granting the overhead-trolley permit was learned through the testimony of Ruef.

Holds Shot in Reserve.

Fourteen indictments were returned charging Calhoun, Mullally, Ford, Abbott, Schmitz and Ruef jointly with the bribery of the Supervisors. Seventeen Supervisors were bribed, so it may therefore be seen that three of the indictments were held in reserve. This is the Heney method. The 14 indictments will act as a sort of advance guard to draw the fire of the defense.

If the defense succeeds in shooting any holes in them, the three in reserve will be altered to make them impregnable, taking advantage of the facts brought out. However, all of the indictments filed today show a most careful attention to all the details, and leading lawyers tonight pronounced them perfect.

The drunt of the fight of the defense will fall upon Calhoun, who has already enlisted the services of Moritz Rosenthal, the Standard Oil attorney of Chicago, and Earl Rogers, the best-known attorney of Los Angeles. Calhoun is prepared to spend the last cent of his vast fortune to defeat the prosecution.

California is looking ahead to one of the greatest legal battles in the history of the Nation.

INDICTS STREETCAR KINGS

Grand Jury Accuses Calhoun and Others of Bribery.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The speculation that had been rife for weeks as to what the grand jury would do in the matter of indicting high corporation officials and municipal officers for alleged bribery in connection with the granting of the overhead trolley franchise to the United Railroads ended tonight when the inquisitorial body returned nine indictments on 89 counts, charging the crimes of giving and accepting bribes and naming as guilty the following persons:

Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, Abraham Ruef, President Patrick Calhoun and Assistant to the President Thornwell Mullally of the United Railroads, T. J. Ford and William M. Abbott, attorneys of that corporation; and also President Louis Glass and ex-Agent Theodore B. Halsey of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company, the last named indictments being in connection with a deal by which the established telephone corporation sought to prevent the granting of a competitive franchise to the Home Telephone Company.

Summary of Indictments.

Fourteen indictments, containing 84 counts, were returned jointly against Schmitz, Ruef, Calhoun, Mullally, Ford and Abbott, whom the grand jury accused of bribing 14 supervisors in amounts ranging from \$1000 to \$15,000 each to vote the change in the franchise of the United Railroads by which that corporation immediately after the fire gained authority to electrify its 250 miles of street railway system in San Francisco.

Two additional indictments were returned against Schmitz, the one charging that he sought and accepted from Ford and Ruef a bribe of \$50,000 for his co-operation in the trolley deal, the other charging that he sought and received from Frank G. Brum and Ruef a bribe of \$1250 to approve the vote of the Board of Supervisors fixing the public gas rate for 1906 at 35 instead of 75 cents at the behest of the San Francisco Gas & Electric Company.

Two indictments were returned against Louis Glass, charging him with the bribery of two Supervisors who refused to vote a franchise competitive with that held by the Pacific States Telephone Company. These indictments are additional to the nine others returned against him several weeks ago in the same connection.

The Halsey indictment returned today against Halsey is identical with those returned against Glass and with the eleven previously voted against Halsey himself.

Huge Sums in Bail Required.

It was after 5 o'clock when the grand jury adjourned from its regular meeting place in Native Sons' Hall and went in automobiles to Judge Coffey's department of the Superior Court at California and Webster streets to enter the 19 true bills. A. A. Moore, of the United Railroads legal staff, and Earl Rogers, of Los Angeles, who has been especially engaged for the defense of Calhoun and his assistants, appeared for the railway corporation. Other than a few lawyers, several newspaper men and 17 of the 19 members of the grand jury, there was no audience present.

Judge Coffey announced, after running his eye over the indictments, that he would fix bail in the sum of \$10,000 on each of the 89 counts. He gave the accused until 11 tomorrow morning to furnish bonds and remarked that he would accept in lieu thereof cash ball of \$5000 on each count. Assurance was given that pending the arrangement of bail no arrests will be made by the prosecution, so the nine men accused of the giving or taking of bribes are at liberty on their own recognizance until tomorrow.

Friction in Grand Jury.

The failure of Messrs. Young and Sonntag, members of the grand jury, to accompany the grand jury to Judge Coffey's court was not explained, though their absence was formally noted. The fact that Mr. Sonntag and Mr. Young followed each other in that order from the grand jury chamber shortly before the body started for court and that they appeared to be laboring under excitement and anger, gave rise to a report that the voting of the 19 indictments was not accomplished without friction. No contradiction of this could be obtained.

The statement was made unofficially that all but \$10,000 of the entire amount (Continued on Page 3.)

M'LAUGHLIN OUT; INQUIRY GOES ON

Goulds Both Summoned to Give Evidence

ABOUT POLICE INTERFERENCE

Nicol's Part in Investigating Bigamy Charge.

NOTHING UNUSUAL, SAYS HE

Delancy Nicol, upon whom, as counsel for Howard Gould, Mrs. Gould served notice of her suit for permanent separation upon the grounds of desertion, cruelty and inhuman treatment, including a police conspiracy against her, today made a statement setting forth his connection with the alleged conspiracy.

In brief, Mr. Nicol explains that there came to the ears of the police that a crime had been committed in that Katherine Clemons, while having a husband living, married Howard Gould. Very properly, he holds, the police looked into the matter at his suggestion. When they had satisfied themselves that the gossip concerning Mrs. Gould was baseless, they dropped their investigation, he says.

"There was nothing done," Mr. Nicol



Howard Gould, Who Used New York Police to Get Evidence in Separation Suit Against His Wife.

Veteran New York Police Officer Gets Out With Pension, While Commissioner Digs to Bottom of the Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Captain W. M. McLaughlin, one of the best-known officers in the Police Department, who has been 30 years in service, will retire from the force at midnight tonight. The former inspector today made application for retirement on half pay, which will be \$2500 a year, and as he has served his 25 years and no charges against him are pending, Commissioner Bingham has no alternative but to grant the application.

This retirement, too, will remove McLaughlin as a figure in the investigation of the alleged Gould conspiracy. The captain had been ill with bronchitis, and it was understood that he was soon to have been officially examined by a headquarters physician to determine when he would be able to appear before Deputy Commissioner Hanson and explain his alleged connection with the affair, of which Lieutenant Frank Peabody told Mr. Hanson last night. However, as the application for retirement forestalled any possible charges, McLaughlin may be said to be out of the case.

Inquire into Gould Scandal.

When McLaughlin was preparing his application for retirement today, Deputy Commissioner Hanson was continuing his inquiry at police headquarters, and it was learned that both Howard Gould and his wife had been served with subpoenas to appear before him and tell what they know about the participation of Lieutenant Peabody and Captain McLaughlin in Mr. Gould's search for divorce evidence.

Edward Sholes, the former circus rider who is credited with having started the report that Mrs. Gould, while Miss Katherine Clemons, had been married in Baltimore to Samuel Dawson before she came to New York, was before the Commissioner, and threw still more light upon the connection of the police with the Gould family troubles. He was placed on the stand by Mr. Hanson and after relating conversations he had had with "Big Hawley" in regard to the alleged marriage and their investigation of it, he said:

Told It All to Nicol.

"Later on I was summoned to Inspector McLaughlin's office. He put me through a long examination and cross-examined me very closely. He asked me if I was sure that the woman who married Dawson was Mrs. Gould. I told him all I knew about it, and then he said:

"Now you come with me down to Delancy Nicol's office." I went with McLaughlin to Delancy Nicol's office

Wide Latitude Allowed by Judge Produces Only One Acceptable Juror in Day's Session—Another Venire Will Be Needed.

BOISE, Idaho, May 24.—(Special).—It was with a great deal of depression that the public saw the last panel of talesmen melt away today with only one man qualifying for the jury to try W. D. Haywood. Though the length of the sessions has been increased and 19 men were called, only one qualified, and he was on the stand when court adjourned last night, Henry Curtis. He proved satisfactory to the defense and will probably stick. It is well known that the defense expected the state to challenge him, but the prosecution seems entirely easy about his fairness.

The latitude permitted in the examination of talesmen, which has been in evidence since the first, was emphasized today. The attorneys, particularly those for the defense, are permitted to go at length into all manner of subjects. They inquire about a man's politics, his religion, for whom he voted, his lodge affiliations, what was done in the lodge, what he had read and what effect it had on his mind and a vast multitude of subjects. Not only is such great latitude permitted in examination, but the court is liberal in the extreme in allowing challenges in some instances. This was all brought out strikingly in the examination of John Beery, a farmer. Leading features of the examination are given herewith to illustrate:

Opinion, but No Prejudice.

He said he had received free copies of the Unionist and Appeal to Reason. He had not subscribed for them. He said he had never formed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Haywood. He affirmed that he had no feeling of bias or prejudice either for or against the defendant or the state. He said he would have no trouble at all in dismissing any impression he may have acquired by reading or discussing the case, if called upon as a juror. He was not opposed to capital punishment. If circumstantial evidence was strong enough to establish the guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt, he would be willing to accept it. The juror was passed for cause by the prosecution.

Mr. Darrow took up the examination for the defense. After a few preliminary questions the juror told Mr. Darrow he was a Methodist.

"Are you a Republican?"

"Yes."

"Always vote that ticket?"

"Every time I get a chance."

The reply, which caused a ripple of laughter.

Admits Talking of Case.

Mr. Darrow asked many questions regarding what the prospective juror had read about the case and found Mr. Beery

CUTS POLICE WITH RAZOR

Negro, Believed to Be Fugitive Murderer, Captured in San Jose.

SAN JOSE, Cal., May 24.—A negro, believed to be Jesse Cox, wanted in Indianapolis for the murder of Police-man Charles Russell on September 30, 1906, was arrested here tonight after a fierce battle with two policemen, both of whom were severely slashed with a razor wielded by the prisoner. He was finally overpowered and jailed.

SCRUGHAM UNDER ARREST

Manager of Policyholders' Committee Faces Forgery Charge.

NEW YORK, May 24.—George E. Scrugham, manager of the International Policyholders' Committee, appeared in Police Court today and was formally placed under arrest on a warrant charging him with forgery. He was taken before a magistrate and bail was fixed at \$500.

Serious Wreck Reported.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mex., May 24.—A telegram to the Herald from San Luis Potosi says that a serious wreck has occurred near that city, caused by a collision between a freight and a passenger train. Many persons were reported killed and injured.

THE HEAVY HAND AND THE STATE'S RESCUERS

POSSIBLE JURORS MELT AWAY FAST

Haywood Lawyers Dispose of Many More.

DIG DEEP INTO THEIR MINDS

Sample Examination Is That of John Beery.

had been kept pretty well posted regarding the events.

"You discussed the case considerably?" was asked.

"Oh, not very much," was the reply. "I didn't take much interest in the case."

"Well, when folks talked with you, you talked, too, didn't you?"

"Yes, I suppose so, but not much."

He said he had read lots of things that he thought were true, and he had also read a lot of things he was pretty certain were false. He said he had no feeling one way or another toward labor unions. He knew very little about them.

"Did you ever form an opinion that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were connected with this crime?"

"No, I never knew whether they were guilty or not."

"But didn't you form an opinion?"

"Everybody, I suppose, has some opinion," he replied.

"How long have you had that opinion?"

"Oh, a year, I guess."

Has No Set Opinion.

"Set opinion?"

"No, sir. I don't let opinions get set on my mind until I know the truth."

The juror admitted that it would take

IS DEREYLAN STILL ALIVE?

Conflicting Evidence of Relatives and Friends Gives Color to Theory Woman's Body Was Substituted for That of a Man's.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Baron von Schlippenbach, Russian Consul in Chicago, will leave for Phoenix, Ariz., tomorrow to identify the remains of Nicholas Konstantinovich De Raylan, as those of the clerk formerly employed in the office of the Russian Consulate in this city. The body was exhumed today for this purpose.

A deputy from the office of Gardner, Stern & Anderson, representing Public Administrator Reddick, is already in Phoenix for the purpose of taking depositions to establish the sex of De Raylan. The hearing will be held in Phoenix Tuesday. The death of De Raylan and the efforts of his alleged widow to recover \$5000, the estate left by the mysterious clerk, has opened the most perplexing problem the Public Administrator's office ever has been called upon to solve. Mrs. F. P. Bruchullis, of Chicago, who was married to De Raylan for nine years, and Anna De Raylan, who claims his estate, each declare that he was a man.

Information to the effect that De Raylan was a woman, masquerading as a man, led the Public Administrator into an investigation to determine the sex of the deceased.

Owner of Estate Involved.

"If De Raylan was a woman," said Attorney Anderson today, "there could have been no marriage between her and Anna De Raylan, who claims to be the widow. In this event, the alleged widow is not entitled to any part of the estate. If De Raylan was a man, Anna De Raylan will come in for her share of the estate. The evidence so far forwarded to the Public Administrator by the Coroner in Phoenix tends to confirm the report that De Raylan was a woman who had masqueraded successfully as a man for years.

De Raylan first came to Chicago with a representative of the Russian Government at the time of the World's Fair, and had lived here almost all the time since. Last year De Raylan became ill with consumption and went to Arizona in search of health, dying in Phoenix, December 18, 1906.

Evidence Conflicting.

The conflict between the evidence to be given by De Raylan's wives and of that begun by officials and physicians from Phoenix promises to bring about an unparalleled issue in the local Probate court. The case is mysterious from any standpoint. Men who belonged to the same athletic club with De Raylan insist he was a man. His physicians who cared for him during his illness at Phoenix and attendants who prepared the body for burial insist he was a woman. The burial was secret and hasty, no one from Chicago being present.

It is hinted that the real De Raylan is living and that another body was substituted. It is also intimated that De Raylan was a member of a nihilist society and escaped before being discovered. Still another story is that he or she was the daughter of a Russian nobleman, forced to flee in disguise.

ECHO OF BEECHER TRIAL

THEODORE TILTON DYING OF PNEUMONIA.

Lives in Paris, Hated Man Since Famous Scandal That Brought Disgrace to Two Families.

PARIS, May 24.—Theodore Tilton, the American editor and author, who has been ill in this city for several days past of pneumonia, is weaker tonight. He can no longer retain nourishment, and therefore his chances of recovery are greatly lessened.

In 1874 Mr. Tilton preferred serious charges against Henry Ward Beecher, who had been his past and intimate friend, and demanded civil damages in the sum of \$100,000. After the tragedy which wrecked his career Mr. Tilton came to Paris, where he has since lived the solitary existence of a hated man.

To his intimate friends Mr. Tilton seldom or never spoke of his wife or Mr. Beecher. One of his friends, with whom he happened to be on the day he learned of Mr. Beecher's death, said Mr. Tilton after he heard the news, did not utter a word for five minutes, and when he did speak it was of other things.

Mr. Tilton's daughter, who lives in the United States has of recent years wanted him to return to America, but he always refused.

ANOTHER VENIRE YET NEEDED

Challenges for Bias Bowl Over Talesmen in Rapid Succession.

BOISE, Idaho, May 24.—The second special venire of talesmen in the Steubenberg murder case is proving barren of men qualified to act as jurors, and, unless the form shown by the first half is completely

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