

TWO SHOTS FIRED AT M. FALLIERES

President of France Escapes Unhurt.

WOULD-BE ASSASSIN JAILED

Insane Naval Reservist Thinks He Has a Revelation.

FRENCH EXECUTIVE IS CALM

Attempt to Kill Him Is Made During Return to Palace After Reviewing Troops Before 250,000 People. No One Is Injured.

PARIS, July 14.—The national fête today was marred by a dastardly attempt on the life of President Fallières by Leon Mallie, a naval reservist of Havre, who, it is believed, is suffering from the mania of persecution. Mallie fired two shots at the President, but did not hit him. He was at once placed under arrest.

On account of the activity of the anti-militarists, who tried to organize a demonstration against the army throughout France today, exceptional precautions were taken to safeguard President Fallières. The attempt on his life occurred on Avenue des Champs Elysees, while the President was returning to the palace from Long Champs, where he had reviewed the garrison of Paris in the presence of 250,000 enthusiastic people.

Fallieres Not Excited.

Premier Clemenceau and M. Lanes, the President's secretary, were with the President in his landau, which was escorted by a squadron of cuirassiers. The carriage had safely emerged from the Bois de Boulogne, where the militarists had been stationed with the intention of hooting the soldiers, and was descending the broad Champs Elysees, amid the acclamations of the crowds thronging the sidewalks, who were shouting "Vive Fallières," "Vive l'Armée," when, at the corner of Lesueur street, Mallie, from the curb, fired in quick succession two shots point blank at the President. Miraculously, no one was hit. President Fallières was cool and collected when the cortege stopped. The diplomats who were following the President's carriage alighted from their carriages and hurried to the side of M. Fallières.

Snatched to Safety by Police.

Finding that nobody had been injured, by the President's orders, the cortege moved on. In the meantime two policemen seized Mallie, who made no resistance, but the police with difficulty prevented the irate crowds from lynching the prisoner, until a cordon of reserves came up and conducted him to the station. There Mallie refused to give any reasons for his act, saying:

"The revelations I have are so grave and serious that I will only make them before a magistrate for transmission to the chief of state. It is a matter between the government and me. I am the victim of many villanies."

Some of the witnesses of the shooting said that Mallie fired in the air. It is believed the man participated in the recent seamen's strike, and that his mind has been unhinged by fancied grievances. It is believed also that he aided in the revolutionary agitation of the generalization of labor and the anti-militarists. There is no reason to suspect a plot, as Mallie only arrived here from Rouen last night.

Gives Rambling Statement.

Mallie appeared before an examining magistrate tonight and the authorities only succeeded in extracting from him a rambling statement about family persecution directed against him. It was in order to draw public attention to his grievances, he said, that he fired the shots. The prisoner terminated the examination by announcing his intention to give no further explanations, as he believed the magistrate would do nothing to remedy his wrong.

President Fallieres has received numerous telegrams of congratulations from the rulers of many countries on his lucky escape.

Government Aroused to Action.

The attempt on the life of President Fallières probably will strengthen the government's intention to put a stop to the anti-militarist propaganda, which is already demoralizing the army and becoming a menace to the republic. Thirty-nine ringleaders were arrested today for hissing soldiers, who were returning from the review. Other arrests were made at the Place de la Concorde, where the League of Patriots held their annual ceremony.

FAILURES OUTSIDE OF PARIS

Anti-Militarist Demonstrations Fall Flat—Trouble at Toulon.

PARIS, July 14.—Outside of Paris the anti-militarist plans for a general demonstration today were a dismal failure, but collisions between the police and the workmen at Toulon and Montpellier were directly due to their inspiration. At Brest, the police were forced to occupy the labor exchange in order to prevent trouble. As no newspapers were published in Paris this afternoon, the attempt on the life of President Fallières was not generally known and the festivities were not interrupted. The theaters gave their performances as usual.

At midnight the city was brilliantly illuminated and street balls again were in full swing.

SINK THE SHIP TO SAVE HER

Vessel Takes Fire, Is Towed Into Roadstead and Torpedoed.

ORAN, Algeria, July 14.—Fire broke out today with such violence on board the British steamer Canada, lying in the harbor, that a destroyer towed her out into the roadstead and torpedoed her as the only means of saving her.



President Fallieres, at Whom Two Shots Were Fired in Paris Yesterday.

from destruction. The Canada can be raised without difficulty, as she lies in shallow water.

SIX KILLED IN WRECK

CAR FILLED WITH NEGROES CRUSHED TO KINDLING.

Light Passenger Coach Crumpled Like Paper When It Hits Steel Mail Car.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 14.—A long-distance telephone message to the Journeys and Tribune from Johnson City, Tenn., says:

Six persons met instant death and 30 were injured when eastbound vestibule No. 42 on the Southern railway collided with a switch engine one mile west of Johnson City at 7:30 o'clock tonight. The switch engine was in charge of a hostler, who, when he saw the fast passenger train coming toward him, reversed his engine and jumped to safety.

Scarcely had he done so before the passenger crumpled into the light engine of the passenger, baggage car and mail car and second class coach were derailed and overturned, but the switch engine was not lifted from the rails and with full head of steam started on a wild run, which was not ended until a switch was thrown for it and it was ditched at Carnegie.

The lives of the mail clerks were saved because of the fact that their car was of heavy steel construction. This heavy car, however, played havoc with the light second-class coach behind, which was entirely destroyed. The second-class coach was occupied by George Moore, white, labor agent for the Virginia & Southwestern Railway, who was conducting a party of 20 negroes from Alabama to North Carolina. Moore was, perhaps, fatally hurt and of the negroes, two were killed outright and all the others maimed.

George Moore, labor agent, and F. O. Shippe, mail clerk, were seriously injured.

MISTAKE IN COPYING ORDERS

Telegraph Operator May Be Blamed for Death of Six Negroes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—Word received here tonight by the Southern Railway says that the deaths from the wreck near Johnson City, Tenn., tonight number from six to ten, and that the wreck was caused by the telegraph operator making a mistake in copying the train orders.

JAPAN TURNS THE TABLES

JAPANESE WORKMAN INSULTS AMERICAN FLAG.

Deliberately Spits Upon It While Working—Fellow-Workmen Resist Action—Roughly Handled.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 14.—T. Yoni, a Japanese employed as a stuper in the Southern Pacific shops in this city, narrowly escaped serious injury at the hands of an enraged mob of American workmen today. Yoni was wiping an engine on which had been placed two small American flags. While wiping the engine, Yoni turned and deliberately spat upon one of the flags. His action was seen by another workman, who immediately pulled Yoni from the engine to the ground, at the same time acquainting the other workmen in the building of Yoni's act. A crowd quickly surrounded the Japanese and he was being roughly handled, when he managed to elude his assailants and escaped.

Sir William Henry Perkins.

LONDON, July 14.—Sir William Henry Perkins died today, aged 89. He founded the coal tar color industry by the discovery of the Mauve dye in 1856.

HOW COURTS CAN REACH HARRIMAN

May Land Him In Jail Under 1874 Act

HE ALONE DIRECTED GRAFT

Was Granted Right to Execute Notes for His Company.

CAR POOL PROVES FAILURE

Scheme Fails to Work in Practice. Wall Street Is Agitated Over Rumor That Fish Will Gain Control of Illinois Central.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—(Special.)—The Interstate Commerce Commission points out a plain and direct method by which E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, can be placed in prison for merging the Union and Central Pacific railroads. The act of 1874 is pointed out as the present status under which Mr. Harriman may be criminally reached. The wording of the law is quoted and a decision of the United States Supreme Court given as a precedent. There is no recommendation that proceedings be instituted, as the Department of Justice is supposed to take action in such matters.

The clear path to criminal prosecution of Mr. Harriman is buried in the long report submitted to the President by the Interstate Commerce Commission and has been generally overlooked. That this information is clearly intended to point out a method by which Mr. Harriman may be criminally prosecuted as an officer of the company now "engaged in operating either of said roads" is made evident by the Commission's previous reference to Mr. Harriman:

Harriman Issued the Orders.

"We find that in 1902 Mr. Harriman was authorized to borrow such sums of money as may be required for the use of this company and to execute, in the name and on behalf of this company, a note or notes for the amounts so borrowed. The investigation showed that in practically all the graft transactions of this company Mr. Harriman, as chairman of the executive committee, acted upon his own initiative and his acts were subsequently ratified and approved by the executive committee. It may fairly be said, therefore, that the policies and purposes of the Union Pacific have been those of Mr. Harriman."

President Roosevelt will have another conference with Attorney-General Bonaparte, Special Counsel Kellogg and the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, during which the entire Harriman case will be discussed. This conference will take place at Oyster Bay, but the time has not yet been fixed. What if any prosecution against Harriman or the roads he controls is a question that will be canvassed in great detail.

Did He Take Immunity Bath?

Notwithstanding the opinion of the Commission regarding the prosecution of Harriman, there is still considerable doubt as to whether he will be prosecuted either criminally or in a civil suit. Harriman gave himself an immunity bath when he testified regarding the operations of his roads.

CAR POOL PROVES FAILURE

Clearing-House Scheme All Right in Theory, but Not in Practice.

CHICAGO, July 14.—(Special.)—Another great railway reform, of which tremendous good was expected, has failed and will be relegated along with steel ties and hollow brick arches in smokestacks. The clearing-house, or freight car pool, which it had been hoped would prove a radical remedy for congestion and car-famines, has been shown a failure after a test of eight months. The Chicago & Alton, its chief sponsor, will withdraw July 31. The St. Paul road and many big Eastern systems already have withdrawn, and the roads still in the pool have decided to abandon the project.

The main object of the clearing-house was to prevent car-stealing and to insure each road a member of the pool on its own rails, at all times, a number of cars equal to its own. This would have driven the car thieves and borrowers to furnish their own cars, would have freed speedy unloading, cleared up long strings of idle cars on sidings and given the shippers quick service.

But the scheme, which was all right in theory, failed, because the American Clearing-House Association lacked the power to enforce penalties for infractions of its rules. Roads refuse to loan their cars to other roads that need them to move traffic quickly and conditions have lapsed back to the old order. Another reason for failure was the refusal of the roads to permit the clearing-house to keep a record of all interchanges of cars and inflict the penalties for keeping them too long or to collect the per diem rental. The roads insisted upon keeping these records themselves and making their own collections.

The total number of freight cars in service is slightly in excess of 2,000,000. If they could be utilized where most needed, it would be of vast benefit in breaking blockades. The roads in the clearing-

EVENTS OF COMING WEEK

Many events of interest are on the cards for the coming week. Yamamoto, who has received many courtesies since he arrived on these shores, will continue his speaking tour. The peace conference at The Hague is expected to pass upon several questions which the friends of the peace movement believe will result eventually in making great strides unnecessary. It is likely that negotiations will be commenced between Italy, Austro-Hungary and Russia during the week, looking to a line of joint action in the Balkans. Karl Han, at one time a professor of Roman law at an American university, will be placed on trial at Karlsruhe next Wednesday, charged with the murder of his mother-in-law.

Other events of the week will include the appearance of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. Ayres before a retiring board in New York City on Wednesday. Colonel Ayres' appearance before a retiring board is generally looked upon as an omen of trouble between Ayres and the authorities at the Military Academy at West Point, as a result of which trouble Mrs. Ayres was denied the privilege of visiting the grounds of the academy.

More than \$100,000 will be spent in entertaining the visiting Elks during the week's stay in Philadelphia.

house, however, own less than half the total number of cars, if all had come in and obeyed the rules, the scheme would have been a success.

Small roads, unable to buy sufficient rolling stock, will continue to pay 25 to 50 cents daily rental for cars with which they will earn from \$3 to \$15 daily.

TO PUT FISH BACK IN POWER

Wall Street Agitated Over Rumor Regarding Illinois Central.

NEW YORK, July 14.—(Special.)—Wall street and financial circles are agitated by persistent rumors that Stuyvesant Fish may again secure control of the Illinois Central. According to some of the stories, he believes he may count upon the support of President Harahan, who, it is said, is displeased with E. H. Harriman for various reasons, the treatment of his brother and son being offered as examples. Government attacks upon the Union Pacific and other Harriman deals are also said to have alarmed financiers, who would be glad, it is said, if the Illinois Central were returned to its former conservative management.

All the rumors are in the air, and no one will be quoted, but they continue to circulate. Something definite is expected at the meeting Wednesday, as an especial effort is being made to bring in every vote possible. Sensational developments, according to current stories, may be looked for at the October meeting. It is known that Stuyvesant Fish has written Governor Deneen, of Illinois, to attend the meeting. Governor Deneen and Stuyvesant Fish have always been close friends.

It is said also that Harahan regrets his past in depositing his lifelong friend and benefactor, and may decide to cast his influence and fortunes in with the Fish faction. Cornelius Vanderbilt and John Jacob Astor have not been so friendly with Harriman as they were before the Union Pacific crash last month.

HIGH HONOR FOR ROOT

Will Live With President During His Stay in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, July 14.—An unprecedented honor will be bestowed on American Secretary of State Root and Mrs. Root upon their coming visit to Mexico as guests of the Mexican government. While in the capital, Chapultepec Castle, the Summer home of the president of the republic, will be thrown open to them. There they will make their residence in Spokan. They will be the headquarters of Secretary Root. It was originally stated that the party will consist of Mr. and Mrs. Root, Miss Root and private secretary.

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WITNESS M'GEE IS UNDER ARREST

Willing to Go Back to Boise.

END OF THE TRIAL IN SIGHT

Both Sides Have Laid Ground for Address to Jury.

CASE COVERS 18 MURDERS

Prosecution Lays Them to Western Federation, While Defense Says Mineowners Had Them Committed.

McGee Under Arrest.

SPOKANE, July 14.—Dr. I. L. McGee, against whom a charge of perjury in testimony in the Haywood case at Boise lies, was arrested this afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Long and will go back tomorrow morning. Dr. McGee waived extradition. He had been visiting in Coeur d'Alene City, but returned to Spokane when he heard he was again wanted at Boise.

BOISE, Idaho, July 14.—The end of the trial of William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with conspiracy to murder, is now within measurable distance. The case will tomorrow enter its tenth week of hearing before Judge Fremont Wood in the District Court of Ada County. Both sides have rested, and the rebuttal has begun. Evidence has been introduced in support of the charge brought by the State of Idaho that a conspiracy existed among high officials of the Western Federation of Miners to intimidate all persons who ran counter to the purposes of union labor with a view to establishing members of organized bodies of workmen as masters of the situation, thus commencing a political and industrial re-organization which, having its initiative in the West, should spread with irresistible force throughout every section of the country. Evidence has been introduced to show that in pursuance of this conspiracy, 18 men were murdered.

In defense of the man immediately concerned and of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners who are charged with participating in the plans for murder as a means to the desired end, evidence has been introduced to show that another and counter-conspiracy existed among employers of labor in the West, looking to the annihilation of the Western Federation of Miners in particular, because the Federation represented the cause of organized labor. Evidence has been introduced to show that, in furtherance of the conspiracy among actual employers and capitalists, 18 innocent men were killed, the Constitution of the United States was violated and the conspiracy culminated in the State of Idaho becoming a party to an attempt to compass the death of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, who are now on trial.

Two Views of Orchard's Motive.

The State of Idaho has produced Harry Orchard, who swears that he is the actual murderer of the 18 men whose death is not disputed. He swears that he was employed by William D. Haywood, Charles H. Moyer, the president and others of the Western Federation of Miners for a price. The Western Federation of Miners has produced witnesses to contradict the testimony of the self-confessed murderer and other witnesses to show that if he murdered, he murdered because he was employed by detectives in the employ of owners of mines and wealthy citizens of Colorado to commit crimes that might be laid to the door of the Western Federation of Miners.

The State of Idaho, through its representative counsel, will argue to the jury within the next two weeks that Orchard's story is true, and that there did exist the widespread conspiracy to terrorize what is called by the defendants in this case "the capitalistic class."

The Western Federation of Miners, through its attorneys, will argue that Orchard is a perjurer for reward—the reward being immunity from punishment for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, and that a conspiracy now exists on the part of the mineowners and employers of labor to discredit the Western Federation of Miners, even though Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone should hang in pursuance of their plans. Two arguments on each side will be made.

The rebuttal for the state so far is being directed against the witnesses produced by the defense to discredit Orchard. At the end of the first day of rebuttal, a warrant was issued for Dr. I. L. McGee, who swore that he saw Orchard in North Idaho at a time when Orchard swore he was in Denver. McGee is a prominent man living in the Northern part of the state. Counsel for the defense, as soon as they heard of the warrant having been issued, sent a telegram to McGee, in which, according to Clarence Darrow, one of Haywood's counsel, they urged him to come to Boise at once.

McGee was arrested in Spokane last night. He waived extradition and is ex-

pected to arrive in Boise some time tomorrow. A deputy sheriff of Spokane will accompany him.

New Tack by Defense.

Tonight, the defense claims to have discovered new evidence to show that Orchard's maternal grandfather was a mine owner on the subject of crime and that he formerly lived in Canada, and there are other intimations of possible delay. Judge Fremont Wood, however, intimates to the counsel that the case must be concluded. He points out that by limiting the scope of the examinations of witnesses on both sides, the hearing might have been much shortened, but that he was desirous of giving every opportunity to counsel to develop their case in direct. Now, however, the situation is different, and further delay would be an injustice to the state, while the con-

Stuyvesant Fish, Whom Wall Street Feared Would Again Gain Control of Illinois Central.



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tinued confinement of the jury would imperil the case.

The most novel feature of the case is the confession of the witness, William Dewey, who yesterday swore that he participated in the riots in the Coeur d'Alene when two men were killed. In making this confession Dewey laid himself open to arrest. Counsel for the state expressed the opinion that Dewey will not be prosecuted.

Among the men now in Boise as witnesses for the defense is W. F. Davis, who was indicted by the grand jury of Shoshone County as a leader in the same riot. He has been in the state for 30 days, and no effort has been made to act on the indictment. It is pointed out that the Bunker Hill & Sullivan affair occurred eight years ago and that it might be extremely hard to make a charge of murder lie. The county went to great expense at the same time of the outbreak to prosecute those concerned. One man was convicted, but was afterward pardoned. Some ten or a dozen indictments were found, and it is said that the names of more than 200 of the participants in the riots are known to the authorities and that many of them have been residents of the State of Idaho since the occurrences.

War With Japan Discussed.

In consequence of the artillery maneuvers it is now plain that Oregon would be called on to help protect the mouth of the Columbia in case of war. The first regiment to take the field would not go to the Philippines or other scenes of action, as in the past. It would be rushed to Fort Stevens, Columbia and Canby. In fact, two regiments might be called for from this state to handle the hundred big guns at the three forts. Such, there is no doubt, would be the destination of Oregon's quota of troops under a National call for volunteers.

What Japan Might Do.

That 100,000 Japanese could effect a landing on the Pacific Coast and proceed to levy tribute on the Northwest country or the whole West, would hardly be admitted by the average patriotic citizen. Yet such, in the opinion of several military officers who should have some idea, is the case. Of course, the Japanese would have to avoid the American Navy, either by defeating it, which is not regarded as possible, or by landing before the Navy gets around the Horn from the Atlantic. The Japanese, it is asserted, are organized, and have a transport fleet of some 200 vessels. Organizing the invading expedition, they might land troops, say in the vicinity of Seaside or at other points along the coast, during a calm, where they could establish a temporary base of supplies, and march inland unopposed.

Hurriedly organized volunteers would be able to do nothing, it is said. Deer hunters and well-meaning citizen soldiers would only be in the way before the advance of a well organized army. Ambushing parties and valorous home defenders would be picked off by expert scouting parties and would never get within five miles of the main division of troops. Arriving in the vicinity of Portland, the invaders could suggest a little fund for their benefit, of say \$50,000,000, in 12 hours. Raising \$200,000 for a new Y. M. C. A. building in two months would not be an incident of raising a few million dollars over night. Possibly when a few well-directed projectiles clipped a story or two off the more prominent buildings, the donations to such a fund would become more liberal and frequent.

What Would Happen to Japan.

To keep any such force in the country it would be necessary for Japan to have the naval supremacy in the Pacific, which it very likely could not maintain. American naval fighters are of a known quantity and quality, and it is contended that the little brown men of the Mikado's

LAND FORCES AND LAY WASTE CITIES

What Japan Might Do But Will Not.

DEMAND TRIBUTE OF PORTLAND

Officers Say Enemy Would Have Every Chance.

LITTLE DANGER THOUGH

Encampment Comes to an End Today and Troops Will Be Paid Off and Leave for Portland.

Review Without Hitch.

FORT STEVENS, Or., July 14.—(Staff Correspondence.)—The war period in the instruction camp at the Columbia River fortifications here is at an end. Today has been given over to a series of lectures by regular artillery officers along technical lines. The men were paid late in the afternoon and are preparing to break camp in the morning, when they will leave for Portland and their various home stations.

The seaside camp devoted the day to camp routine, drills being suspended. This afternoon a grand parade and review was held, being witnessed by several hundred visitors from Seaside and neighboring settlements. This command will remain in camp until Tuesday.

Soldiers Want to Stay.

So interesting have the artillery instructions proved at Fort Columbia and Fort Stevens that the guardsmen, without exception, would like to remain here a month. They have become interested in the operation of coast guns, and in learning the art of holding one of the Nation's strategic points against invasion. The course of instructions has been thorough. In view of the short period in camp, the officers at the Columbia River garrisons are without exception, experts in their work, and no small part of the credit of demonstrating the adaptability of volunteers for coast artillery, is due Colonel Walker and his officers. Without expert regular officers to give them adequate instructions the guardsmen, of course, could have done nothing.

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Possible war with the Japanese continues to be the subject of considerable discussion in military circles, and conclusions made by expert tacticians as to the possibilities of invasion on the Coast are rather alarming. These discussions are purely informal and are held at the campfires or behind the emplacements during a lull in activities.

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