

VESTED INTERESTS NURSE KNOX BOOM

'Conservatives' Groom Pennsylvanian.

BACKERS LAY THEIR PLANS

Powerful Organization Will Be Formed to Help Him.

CORTELYOU IS NOT STRONG

Fairbanks' Movement Said to Be Lagging, Though Vice-President Is Conceded Considerable Strength in the West.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—(Special.)—Anti-Rooseveltism at present is centering upon Senator Knox of Pennsylvania as the prospective presidential candidate likely to make the greatest showing of strength on the so-called conservative side. Word has reached Washington that the big business interests of the East are preparing to build a powerful organization behind the Pennsylvanian, and it is further believed that this organization was in mind at the time the Knox boom was definitely sprung upon the country by the recent Republican convention in the Keystone state.

In connection with the renewed interest in the Knox boom it is learned that friends of the Senator have been told not to be worried by the present Cortelyou boom, because the declaration being made with significant appearance of understanding the situation, the Cortelyou strength will all be thrown to Knox at the proper time.

Cortelyou, the Unknown.
The "Cortelyou strength," it must be kept in mind, is a decidedly problematic quantity right now, grave doubts existing as to whether the predictions regarding delegations he may secure is warranted by the knowledge of popular conditions which, to some extent at least, will operate to control the delegate conventions.

It will be recalled that the Fairbanks movement began to show signs of collapse in the East just prior to the time Senator Knox pushed to the front and became an active contestant in the race for the Republican nomination next year. Shortly before Vice-President Fairbanks towered as the leading "conservative" candidate of the Republicans of the country as a whole, but the Eastern reactionaries dropped him when developments that seriously reflected upon his availability began to reach the public.

Far West Situation.
In the Far West, where for some reason the public seems to be slower to grasp the situation foreseen in the East, Fairbanks appears to be in the lead among the Republican politicians who want a leader of the school which the Vice-President represents. The South, where the Fairbanks' agents were at first most active proved to be fallow ground so that the remaining hope of the Indiana aspirant appears to lie wholly in the Western country. Knox, and some others who might be mentioned, are more or less strangers in the Far West, the entire West beyond the Mississippi River in fact, while Fairbanks has managed to cultivate an acquaintance of considerable proportions in that section.

President Roosevelt is understood to be keeping an eye on the developments in the political situation during his vacation, with a view to preventing the reactionaries from getting control of the National convention. While the Eastern business interests, as they delight to term themselves, are making hay, the President is not devoting all his spare time to clover-fields at Sagamore Hill. He is attending to the political hay crop, also. Everybody in touch with the situation knows that the administration does not regard Knox as the man to carry forward the progressive policies.

GULF STEAMER TAKES FIRE

Passengers of Allegheny Escape From Burning Vessel.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 17.—The steamship Allegheny from Philadelphia is burning off Tybee. All passengers were transferred to the Government dredge and brought to Savannah. The Allegheny is a Merchants and Miners liner and left Savannah this afternoon for Philadelphia. The fire occurred at 10 o'clock tonight, two miles off the Tybee Island. All of her 22 passengers and her crew were saved, but the ship, her cargo and all baggage on board is a total loss.

EXPLAINS MERGER'S PLANS

K. & E. Man Discusses Purposes of \$100,000,000 Combine.

NEW YORK, July 17.—In view of the widespread publicity given the plans of Klaw & Erlanger for the acquisition of European theaters and possible confusion regarding the scope of the enterprise, Charles Erlanger today gave out the following statement:

"The \$100,000,000 company which is being formed will be entirely separate from

the United States Amusement Company and from the so-called theatrical syndicate and will be in no sense a merger of existing theatrical organizations. It has a wholly distinct purpose—the purchase of theatrical realty all over the world. We have been offered a great many theaters in different parts of the country.

"The terms can be agreed upon, we shall purchase the properties outright and conduct the theaters on the American system. Our principal object is the purchase of big vaudeville theaters.

"The vaudeville theaters that are purchased will be operated by the United States Amusement Company and the legitimate theaters that are acquired will be conducted in conjunction with the theatrical syndicate.

"Mr. Mayer, before sailing for Europe, had practically arranged for the capital. He will be the legal adviser and the executive business will be placed in my charge."

English Actors Credulous.

LONDON, July 17.—London theatrical managers are very skeptical concerning the reported international theatrical merger which Klaw & Erlanger are preparing.



Senator A. J. Hopkins of Illinois, Who Declares Roosevelt's Policy on Tariff Revision.

big plans for Beerholm Tree and George Edwardes, interviewed today, declared that as far as they personally were concerned, there is no truth in the report.

MANY VICTIMS OF FLOOD

TERRIBLE CLOUDBURST LAYS WASTE VIENNA.

Two Large Suburbs Destroyed and Whole Fire Department Rescuing Survivors.

VIENNA, July 15.—There was a terrible cloudburst here yesterday. The streets were flooded.

It is said that the outlying suburbs of Neudworf and Hernalz were destroyed and that there were many victims.

The entire fire brigade of Vienna is employed in rescue work, which is much hindered by the torrents and the flooding of the River Aserbach, which separates Hernalz from Vienna.

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STUCK TO POSTS AWAITING DEATH

Real Heroes of Georgia Disaster Found.

CALMLY EXTINGUISH FLAMES

Keep Fire From Magazine and Thus Save Ship.

SHUT THEMSELVES IN TRAP

Commander McCrea Gives Thrilling Description of How Brave Crew Defied Death and Danger to Prevent Worse Disaster.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—(Special.)—With the arrival of the Georgia here today, it was learned that the men who are regarded on board the battleship as the real heroes of the disaster are Ensign W. H. Toaz, of New York, and Boatswain E. A. Murphy, of Wisconsin, who had charge of the crew in the handling room, 25 feet directly beneath the turret, at the time of the explosion.

There were 400 pounds of powder in the handling room, and the magazine door was open when the explosion occurred, and sparks and flames shot downward from the turret through the shutter, which was not closed tightly. These men pushed part of the powder, which was in four bags, to the magazine and part into the gangway, closed the gangway door and the slide door of the magazine, put out the sparks of the fire which had dropped from above, and then calmly awaited their fate, with those who were shut tight in the magazine.

They did not quite know what was going to happen next, and they were not aware of what had really happened in the turret. What they feared most after the first shock was over was that both the magazine and the handling room would be flooded, in which case all hands would have suffered death by drowning in both these compartments. They were long and critical moments for the imprisoned men, but not one of them flinched in the face of the dread uncertainty.

M'CREA GLORIES IN HIS MEN

Tells of Heroism and Self-Sacrifice on Board Georgia.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—On board the Georgia in Boston harbor this afternoon, Captain Henry McCrea told to the Associated Press the story of the disaster on board the battleship on Monday, which

had cost the lives of nine men of the United States Navy and caused injury, in some cases probably fatal, to 13 others.

Captain McCrea said:

"I was on the bridge making the run for the practice. I was taking observations of each shot. As shot after shot was fired from the 8-inch guns, I saw we were beating the records of the other ships of the fleet. On the bridge I could hear the command from the after-turret. So I knew when the next shot was coming.

"I heard the shout 'fire,' but there was no shot, and then I saw men running aft and getting the fire hose that is always laid out in readiness when there is firing going on.

Rush to Meet Danger.

"I rushed to the afterbridge, near the turret, to see what was the matter. The water was already being poured into the turret. The boatswain and Midshipman Gravescroft led the way for their men with the hose. I tell you, there was courage! No man knew what had



Senator F. C. Knox, on Whom Conservative Republicans Concentrate for President.

happened, and no man knew into what danger he might be rushing. But those men never thought of self or danger. That brave act will look well on their records.

"Then they began to bring out the men. One of the first was the one in whose hands the powder was when it flashed. He was laid down on top of the lower turret with a blanket under his head. I went to him. I could not recognize him. His hands were burned to the bones. The flesh was gone. With those hands raised above his chest and the tips of his fingers bent toward each other I could hear him whisper:

"Oh God! Oh God! Oh God!" He could not move his lips enough to utter other words.

"I bent closer and said to him: 'My dear fellow, God has heard your prayer.' He was brought ashore, but soon died.

Grit of Kimball and Goodrich.

"The men were brought out as fast as they could be taken from the turret. Most of them fell right as soon as they got to the open air. The gases from smokeless powder are terrible. That is what kills. The external burns were hideous, but to breathe that stuff is fatal.

"One man in that turret was not hurt—Midshipman Kimball—and I do not understand how he could have escaped. He helped take out the men. He, too, showed grit after the shock he had had.

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CASE COMPLETE AGAINST HAYWOOD

Argument to Jury Begins on Friday.

TRIAL WILL CLOSE NEXT WEEK

Much Evidence Shut Out by Court as Not Material.

GRAPHIC STORY AT FINISH

Sackett Tells of Telluride Riot and Deportations—Stuart Names the Men Who Beat Him Into Unconsciousness.

BOISE, Idaho, July 17.—The state of Idaho rests content with the evidence it has introduced to prove that William D. Haywood, the secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, conspired to kill and therefore murdered Frank Steuenberg, a former Governor of the state. Tomorrow morning Haywood, through his counsel, will rest his case with the jury so far as evidence is concerned. Possibly some witnesses will be called in sur-rebuttal, but Haywood's counsel anticipates that the case may close without further evidence.

Judge Fremont Wood has invited argument on his own proposition to eliminate certain evidence from consideration by the jury, and probably a day will be taken to present the views of both sides taken to the instructions to the jury. On Friday morning argument is expected and the last stage of the trial will have commenced.

Much Evidence Not Material.

After having dismissed the jury this afternoon Judge Wood stated his opinion that the evidence introduced by the defense to prove a conspiracy on the part of the mine-owners by showing the deportation of union miners from the Cripple Creek district of Colorado during the strikes of 1903 and 1904, was not material to the issue involved and should not be submitted to the jury. On the other hand, he said the showing by the state that Steve Adams was concerned in the killing of two men in the Couer d'Alene district did not appear to the court to be germane and should be eliminated. He announced, however, that the court would hear argument tomorrow on these points. Further the court asked that requests for instructions be submitted at once and arguments on these instructions may be expected tomorrow.

Finish Trial Next Week.

Judge Wood has already stated that by putting counsel on notice as to the main points on which he would instruct the jury he hopes to considerably shorten

the arguments. Another announcement by the court today was a determination to conclude the case within the next week. Judge Wood said he would hold three two-hour sessions daily during the arguments. E. F. Richardson protested against this, but he met with no encouragement.

J. H. Hawley will open the argument for the state and E. F. Richardson for the defense. Clarence Darrow will close in behalf of Haywood and the final argument will come from Senator Bodah.

The last day of the state's innings opened with the statement by Mr. Richardson that he desired the court to order D. C. Scott, William Dewey and J. C. Routan, witnesses who have testified in rebuttal for the state, to remain within the jurisdiction of the court. This was afterward explained on the ground that counsel for the defense was considering the advisability of issuing certain warrants charging state witnesses with perjury. Nothing was done during the day, however, and late tonight Clarence Dar-



Joseph H. Choate, Leader of American Delegation at The Hague, Who Won Decisive Victory in First Vote.

row said it was doubtful if any such steps would be taken.

Many Witnesses Not Called.

The state called but two witnesses in rebuttal today, notwithstanding Mr. Hawley's statement that eight or ten witnesses remained. At the last moment the prosecution decided not to call mine-owners' or Pinkerton detectives, believing this would strengthen their case before the jury. As a result of this decision a number of interesting witnesses will not be heard. Bulkeley Wells, formerly Assistant-General of Colorado and recently elected a Railroad Commissioner in that state, left Boise yesterday. He was in command of the militia called out during the labor troubles in 1903 and 1904 and dug up the bomb found where Orchard said he placed it, at Judge Goddard's gate.

Captain James McParland, the superintendent of the Western Division of the Pinkerton detective agency, who, it was expected, would be one of the most picturesque witnesses, was not called. Captain McParland had had charge of the case since the arrest of Orchard.

Sackett's Vivid Story.

The witnesses examined today were from Colorado and gave vivid accounts of the conditions existing around the mines. O. M. Sackett, employed at the Smuggler-Union mine at Telluride, owned chiefly by Boston people, of which Bulkeley Wells is the manager, had an intimate knowledge of conditions resulting from the struggle between the members of the Western Federation of Miners and the owners of the mines. No amount of severity on the part of E. F. Richardson changed Mr. Sackett's positive assertion that the mob of the Citizens' Alliance of the Cripple Creek district took the law into its own hands as a last resort, and that this organization was made up of good citizens from the district. He justified the deportations on the ground that they were necessary and because the citizens had reached the conclusion that men who refused to work themselves or permit other people to work should be sent away. He admitted that some of the deported were innocent of wrongdoing, but stated positively that they were allowed to come back when the injustice was discovered. Mr. Sackett said of his own knowledge and on information he knew of a number of murders and outrages committed by the union miners, and the calling out of the militia and declaration of martial law was necessary to the preservation of life and property.

Stuart Tells of Beating.

The last witness of the day and the last witness of the state was William Stuart, a Scotchman, red-bearded and retaining the burr of his native language on his tongue. He was a miner in the Cripple Creek district during the troubles and told a terrible story of maltreatment at the hands of the miners, who had warned him he would have to take the consequences if he went to work as a "scab." With native stubbornness, Mr. Stuart went to work, however, and today, with native wit, he told of the consequences.

Mr. Richardson dismissed the witness with the words:

"That's all."

Mr. Stuart wheeled out of the witness chair and as he stepped down he said quietly:

"Humph! Well, there's more, if ye want it."

Made Treaty With Union.

Mr. Sackett told his experience in the riot at the Smuggler-Union mine in 1901, when he and several employes ran through a hall of bullets to the mine. Vincent St. John was head of the union. After some arguments Judge Wood said he doubted the materiality of the evidence the state was trying to rebut and refused to allow the witness to go into details.

Mr. Sackett proceeded to tell of nego-

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CONVICT GLASS BY FLANK ATTACK

Heney Changes Tactics in Prosecution.

BECAUSE ZIMMER IS SILENT

Witness Tells of Supervisors' Visits to Halsey.

TRACING MONEY TO GLASS

Prosecutor Undertakes to Prove He Alone Could Have Paid Bribes. Much Evidence Destroyed in Great Earthquake Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The trial of Louis Glass for bribery reached a crucial stage today, when the prosecution made its first attempt to begin the introduction of the testimony of 19 or more Supervisors other than Bostox, that their votes were bought by Theodore V. Halsey, acting under direction of Vice-President Glass of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company. Such testimony is called "evidence of similar offenses" and it is often admitted in criminal trials for the purpose of showing corrupt intent on the part of a defendant in the commission of the act for which he is being tried.

Glass at the present time, is being tried for the bribery of Bostox; the prosecution contends that it has the right to lay before the jury the inference of his guilt contained in the proof of his having bribed other Supervisors, like Bostox, against the granting of a rival franchise to the Home Telephone Company. The defense denies this right, mainly on the ground that the state is not privileged to prove other crimes in an effort to establish the crime on trial.

Halsey's Many Visitors.

The argument of this point, conceded to be of even more than its original importance, since the defection of Second Vice-President Zimmer from the ranks of the prosecution's witnesses, occupied the last two hours of the afternoon session and was in progress at adjournment. The jury was excused at the commencement of the argument and was taken by balliffs to a park near the Temple Israel, later to be returned to its quarters at the Fairmount Hotel.

Charles J. Hall, formerly chief clerk in the telephone company's offices, who had charge of the preparation of literature in opposition to rival telephone concerns, proved a valuable witness for the prosecution. Mr. Heney drawing from him without trouble statements that various Supervisors visited Halsey in the latter's office.

Among those seen by Mr. Hall to enter Halsey's office from one to six times were Supervisors Walsh, Loneragan, Bostox, Coleman, Sanderson and Fury. He overheard none of the conversations. He saw Glass in Halsey's office four or five times in the period of the alleged bribes, also Secretary-Treasurer Eaton, but not Auditor Zimmer or President Scott.

Proving Who Paid Bribes.

Mr. Heney asked what were the duties of John Krause, who testified yesterday that he was employed under Halsey to work against opposition companies. Mr. Delmas objected and Mr. Heney replied that, in view of Mr. Zimmer's refusal to testify, the prosecution had no choice but to show by the process of elimination that none but Halsey had authority to pay bribe money. In cross-examination Mr. Hall said politicians frequented Halsey's office seeking jobs.

District Superintendent Phillips of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company testified that he gave no instructions to Halsey nor did Halsey report to him. He himself had nothing to do with the opposing telephone companies nor with disbursement of money except by payroll for labor. Between June 12, 1906 and March 15, 1906, he did not interview or talk with any of the Supervisors regarding telephone matters.

Books Destroyed by Fire.

Thomas E. Sherwin, of Burlingame, who became auditor of the company since the promotion to a directorship of Mr. Zimmer, testified that during the period of alleged bribes—June, 1905, to March, 1906—he was not employed by the company. Mr. Heney, smiling, assured the court that he was, and over the remonstrance of Mr. Delmas he showed that Mr. Sherwin was at that time traveling auditor of the North American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which owns 51 per cent of the Pacific States Company's capital stock.

"At the time of the fire," said Mr. Sherwin, "I was engaged here in auditing the Pacific States books for the year 1905. All of the books, except the general ledger and the journal, and all of the books for 1906, except the general ledger and the journal, were burned."

Also, he said, the voucher checks for the last six months of 1906 were similarly destroyed. These customary checks have each the signatures of the treasurer and assistant treasurer, or of President John T. Sabin, or Vice-President Louis Glass, or E. J. Zimmer as assistant to the president. He found no record of expenditures by checks signed by Glass without

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A FEW FLEETING MOMENTS IN THE CAREER OF A LOCAL CELEBRITY



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