Morning Oregonian.

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SECOND TRAGEDY ADDS TO MYSTERY

Male Friend of Miss Matthews Dying.

MILLIONAIRES ARE TREMBLING

Many in Eastern Cities Involved in Scandal.

BROKEN SUICIDE PACT?

Major Rumbaugh Fatally Shoots Himself Through Love of Dead Girl — Witnesses Say She Committed Suicide.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 30.—Impenetrable mystery seems to hang about the death yesterday on a lonely mountain side of Miss Laura Matthews, a beautiful young actress, who came here from Chicago recently, accompanied by her nurse, Miss Tillie Green. Further mystery was injected into the case today, when Amos R. Rumbaugh, an Army officer, who had posed as the avenger of Miss Matthews, attempted to blow out his brains just before he was asked to testify at the inquest.

In Chicago, Charles A. Coey, millionaire automobile manufacturer, vehemently denies that he was betrothed to Miss Matthews. He was positive in his declaration that Miss Matthews did not commit suicide and said he did not know Rumbaugh and had never heard of him.

Broken Suicide Pact Suspected.

The belief is gaining ground that there was another death pact, in which the girl alone kept faith, or that she was done to death. How she was lured to the mountain and how she met death promises to prove an engrossing mystery that will create a tremendous sensation in at least three big Eastern cities, if it is ever explained.

Suspicious circumstance is the fact that the nurse sent out, or had prepared in advance of the finding of Miss Matthew's body notices to her friends that she had committed sucide. She explained this today by the statement that she knew the girl was riding to her death when she left the hotel. Another point which the authorities deem suspicious is that there are no powder-marks on the girl's temple. Had she fired the shot herself, it is almost certain these would have shown.

Letters Involve Prominent Men.

The mother of the girl is hastening from Kansas City to Chicago to learn what she can of the girl's relations with certain rich men there. She denies that she and Laura had been estranged and threatens to bring to punishment all connected with the death of her child.

The authorities have discovered highly sensational letters involving men prominent in New York, Chicago and Denver with the girl's death, but no names will be given out, pending the inquest and arrests, if the testimony warrants.

Dr. Harold Thomas, whose name has been mentioned as one of the admirers of the girl, says he was merely an acquaintance. His friends insist he was in no sense her suitor.

Insist Girl Was Murdered.

Telegrams from Eastern friends, who may be possessed of inside facts, tonight insist that Miss Matthews was murdered and urge the authorities to reject the suicide theory as totally out of the question.

DIES RATHER THAN TESTIFY

Rumbaugh Shoots Himself and Increases Matthews Mystery.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 30.—Amos R. Rumbaugh, of Washington, D. C., a close friend of Miss Laura Matthews, the young actress who committed suicide near Broadmoor Sunday night, added horror and mystery to the gruesome case by shooting himself through the head this afternoon in the manner adopted by Miss Matthews. Rumbaugh committed the act in his room at the Alta Vista Hotel.

The hour when the fatal shot was fired is not known, as it was not heard by anyone in the hotel, and the deed was discovered only when officers went to his room to ascertain why he had not responded to the subpena to attend the Coroner's inquest over Miss Matthews' body today.

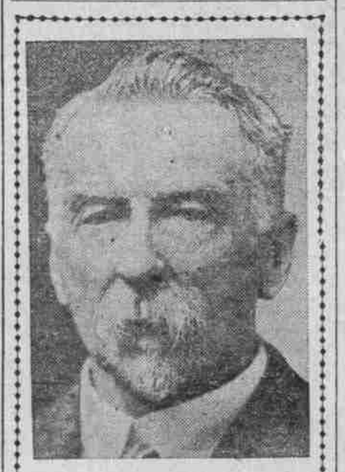
When the officers appeared at the hotel a bellboy was sent to Rumbaugh's room to see what was the matter. The boy found the door locked and could get no response. The officers asked that the door be opened, but the key was in the inside and another could not be inserted into the lock. An officer was boosted up to the transom and looked in, and the spectacle he saw was horrifying. Rumbaugh was reclining on the edge of the bed and his brains had oozed out onto the floor. He was naked. A hasty examination showed that the man was still alive, and he was taken to a hospital, but all efforts to save him will be fruitless. He is still living but cannot recover.

That the act of Rumbaugh was the direct result of the death of Miss Matthews is not doubted. He was to have appeared this afternoon as a witness at the Coroner's inquest to tell what he knew of his friend's tragic ending. Rumbaugh professed to be but a chance acquaintance of the girl, but it develops that he knew her in Chicago, and also knew C. A. Coey, the wealthy Chicagoan, and Dr. H. A. Thomas, of the "101" ranch. He was frequently a member of parties of which Miss Matthews and the other men referred to were members.

Rumbaugh was the one who accompanied Miss Green, the nurse, to the livery-stable about 5 o'clock Monday morning to see if the actress' horse had returned. It was he who sent the telegram to Coey demanding that he "do the right thing by the girl," and it was with him that Miss Matthews left the letter in which she enclosed another letter to Coey.

Sent Telegram to Coey.

The officers have not yet had time to examine Rumbaugh's papers and effects and the Coroner has had his room locked. If Rumbaugh did not destroy the letter left him by Miss Matthews, together with the letter to Coey, it is believed they will



United States Senator Henry A. Dupont, of Delaware, Head of the Powder Trust, Which the Government Is Trying to Break Up.

show startling facts that may entangle many people of prominence. The telegram sent by Rumbaugh to Coey Monday morning, taken in the light of his suicide, has more meaning than before. It was as follows:

"Laura committed suicide on account of you. Letters left behind. Send $300 at once for expenses."

The public officers say the letter shows that Rumbaugh knew Coey well enough to speak to him of "Laura" and threaten him. Rumbaugh is about 28 years old and the son of a wealthy Washington, D. C. family. A service medal shows that he served with distinction with the Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry in the Philippines.

Left Him Two Brief Notes.

Rumbaugh's death is expected hourly. Two brief notes are all that explain the young man's act. One note is addressed: "To whom it may concern," and reads as follows:

"Ship my body to Mrs. J. H. Rumbaugh, Mount Pleasant, Pa. Notify the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and the Fraternal Order of Eagles of Scottdale, Pa.—Amos Richard Rumbaugh."

The second note was addressed to his mother, Mrs. J. H. Rumbaugh, at the above address. The note says:

"Dear mother—There is nothing for me to say why I did this awful deed, so lay my body away to rest. I have about $350 on my person. You and Charlie settle things up.

"Your son,
"RICHARD A. RUMBAUGH."

WAS INFATUATED WITH GIRL

Miss Green Explains Rumbaugh's Suicide and Telegram to Coey.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 30.—Late tonight it was learned through a guest of the hotel where Miss Matthews was registered that she feared Rumbaugh, who was infatuated with her. She is said to have told acquaintances that she was afraid to go back late at night to the hotel, for fear her admirer would blow her brains out as she passed North Park.

Miss Tillie Green, who came here with Miss Matthews and who has acted in the capacity of nurse, is under police surveillance pending the result of the inquest.

Miss Green declares she knew nothing of Coey's relations with Miss Matthews. With regard to Rumbaugh's attempted suicide this afternoon, Miss Green had the following to say:

"Rumbaugh was desperately in love with Laura. He had previously told me that he was engaged to marry her, that they would go East on their honeymoon, etc. He did not know Coey, but seemed to take a boyish delight in describing how he would go to Chicago and parade his bride in front of the millionaire manufacturer.

"When I told Rumbaugh that Laura had committed suicide, he seemed like one possessed. He swore that he would go to Chicago and kill Coey, and his entire motive from that time until his suicide seemed to be that of revenge on Coey. He killed himself through love of the girl."

SUPPORT THEORY OF SUICIDE

Witnesses Tell of Preparations. Coey Believed Responsible.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 30.—At the Coroner's inquest held over the remains of Miss Laura Matthews, whose dead body was found lying in a lane near Broadmoor yesterday with a bullet hole in her head, several sensational facts were developed today.

Miss Green, the nurse who has been Miss Matthews' companion while in Colorado Springs, was the principal witness. She admitted having written several letters to friends of Miss Matthews in Chicago and elsewhere stating that Laura had taken her life after making "a hard battle." It developed that these letters

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OCEAN VESSELS DISREGARD FOGS

Scorching Caused the Wreck of Columbia.

SAN PEDRO DIDN'T SLOW DOWN

Serious Admissions by Officers of Schooner.

HAWSE'S CHARGE NOT TRUE

Hansen Denies He Refused to Receive Survivors—Considered Boats Safer—Columbia's Boats Could Have Saved Many More.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The testimony of the officers of the steam schooner San Pedro, before Captain John Bermingham today, demonstrated clearly that the habit of Coast skippers, said to be practically universal, of running their vessels at full speed regardless of the fog, was mainly responsible for the wreck of the Columbia and its terrible consequences.

Chief Mate B. Hendricksen, who was in charge of the San Pedro at the time of the collision, testified that, when he first heard the fog signals of the Columbia, he did not slow down and that, when the passenger vessel loomed out of the fog, it was too late to do anything but try to make the collision as slight as possible.

He appears to have acted with dispatch and good judgment when he sighted the Columbia; but at that time, according to his testimony, the ships were not more than a boat's length apart, and not much was possible. There was no time to go to starboard. He therefore blew the danger signal, four short blasts, ordered the engines stopped and threw the helm hard aport. He did not order the engines reversed, he explained, because he hoped to throw the San Pedro around so as to strike only a glancing blow, and in order to do this it was necessary to keep sufficient way on her. The San Pedro had been making about eight knots, and was probably making five when she struck the Columbia.

Thought Columbia Far Away.

The mate said, in answer to a question, that when the fog signals were heard close by, it was the custom to slow down, but that the Columbia's signals seemed far away.

The question of passing signals seemed very uncertain in the chief mate's mind. Close cross-examination by George Knight brought out only one thing clearly—that the mate did not know whether the last signal he blew, preceding the Columbia's starboard passing signal, was a fog signal or a single blast to go to port.

Captain Bermingham was most interested in the mate's explanation of his failure to slow down when he first heard the Columbia.

"Why didn't you slow down when you heard the fog signal?" he asked, over and over again, and the answer each time was "because she seemed so far away."

The witness testified that he had been a seaman on the Coast for 24 years, and that he held a master's license for two years.

Rescued All Possible.

The testimony of Captain Hansen and Second Mate A. L. Shaube corroborated that of the chief mate as to the direction from which the Columbia's first whistles sounded, but as they were below at the time, they could throw little light on the events leading up to the collision.

Captain Hansen arrived in San Francisco today aboard the steam schooner Ravalli, and hastened to attend the investigation. The skipper defended himself against the charges brought against him by Third Officer Hawse, of the Columbia, and declared that he had done everything in his power to rescue the

Caleb Powers, Whose Fourth Trial for Murder of Governor Goebel Will Soon Begin.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 30.—Arguments to have Special Judge Robbins vacate the bench in the Caleb Powers trial were completed this afternoon and the court took the matter under advisement, adjourning court until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

victims of the wreck, took aboard all that his little craft would hold and, while he admitted that he had warned off one of the lifeboats, he did so for fear that it would be staved in by floating lumber if it approached nearer.

Hawse's Brain Collapses.

Hawse is lying in so precarious a state of mind at the Marine Hospital that the house physicians say that, if he does not improve within a day or two, they will call in the Federal Insanity Commission. Dr. Leithead, who examined Hawse this morning, stated that his nervous disease has in no way been brought on by the use of drugs. He lays Hawse's mental state entirely to the strain brought on by the wreck.

Captain Hansen told in detail everything that transpired after he reached the deck of the San Pedro, and while the Columbia was sinking. He was asleep in his cabin when the catastrophe occurred, and, roused by the shock, hurried to the deck. There he found the Columbia wallowing to her last plunge, and the San Pedro so badly crippled that she was kept afloat only by the load of lumber she carried. Captain Hansen said:

"We launched our deckload in about two and

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MERCURY CLIMBS TO RECORD MARK

Portland Swelters in 102 Degrees Heat.

ENTIRE NORTHWEST SUFFERS

Bridges Lodge and Asphalt Melts in Streets.

NO PROSTRATIONS RESULT

Low Pressure Area Causes Hot Winds to Blow From Interior Instead of Coast—Relief Promised for Today.

Portand tied its hottest day record yesterday, the mercury reaching 102 degrees at 4 P. M. The highest previous temperature ever recorded here was 102 degrees on July 23, 1891. Because of the rather high humidity of the atmosphere yesterday, it is believed to have been the most oppressivey hot day Portand has ever known.

The mercury climbed up early yesterday and hovered around the 100 mark all the afternoon. Everybody sweltered in the heat. Pedestrians clung tenaciously to the shady side of the street. Electric fans worked overtime, many business men quit their offices and sought a cool corner at their club or on their porch and the "Is it hot enough for you?" fiend added to the general discomfort.

Not only Portland but the Willamette Valley and the whole Pacific Northwest had one of the worst days in their history. Salem had the hottest day it has ever known. Albany experienced the hottest weather of the Summer, as did The Dalles. Grays Harbor reported the hottest day in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Women Faint From Heat.

The figures given by the weather bureau do not describe the conditions downtown for the official thermometer is on top of the Custom House, nearly 100 feet above the street, in the shade. There is always a breeze striking up there but on the downtown streets the heat was very oppressive. The asphalt melted and pedestrians sank their heels deep into it. Horses suffered from the sun, but so far as reported there were no prostrations. Several women, however, fainted in various parts of the city because of the heat.

Out of a possible 14 hours and 55 minutes of sunshine yesterday, Portland basked in the sun's rays exactly that long. There was not a cloud. The heat poured down mercilessly all day long. Beer "jerkers," soda water clerks and ice cream purveyors were the hardest worked people in the city yesterday. Many a barkeeper grew dizzy mixing gin rickeys and handing out lemonades. Proprietors of ice cream stores were the most contented men in Portland.

"The usual unusual weather, I suppose," grinned a tourist to a native yesterday and the latter had no reply to make.

Of course there is a scientific explanation of yesterday's heat. The unfortunate position of high and low pressure areas, with the wind blowing from the interior instead of from the ocean, as is usual at this time of the year, is blamed by the scientific Mr. Beals for yesterday's discomfort. But this does not help any when one is sweltering in such weather as that experienced yesterday. Just how it happened is not vital with the mercury at 102.

Mercury 122 in the Sun.

People about town bent on investigation carelessly left their thermometers out in the sun just to see how high the mercury column would climb. In some cases it reached 122 and in others 117 degrees. Then these fiends ran to tell their friends and everybody suffered worse than before.

The shirtwaist man, who has not been

Secretary of War W. H. Taft, Endorsed for President by Ohio Republican Committee.

seen here yet this Summer, made his initial appearance yesterday. He had a big family of brothers too. Many a man went around in his shirt sleeves with his coat on one arm.

The intense heat caused some queer things around town. The bridges were all more or less affected by the heat and the Burnside bridge could be closed only after the fireboat had played a stream of water on it for some time. The water cooled the steel frame of the bridge and contracted the expanded girders. The draw was about four inches too long to close. The bridge was out of commission from noon till after 6 o'clock.

The Steel bridge was in trouble early in the afternoon. The sprinkling car was kept busy running across it and the water cooled the steel and the expansion was reduced. The Madison bridge stuck for an hour in the afternoon but again the sprinkling car was brought into action and cooled the steel rails so the bridge could be worked. The Morrison-street bridge was the only one that had no trouble yesterday.

Heat Sounds Fire Alarm.

The intense heat set off the automatic fire-alarm box in the wholesale paper house of Blake-McFall at 5:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing several fire companies on the run. The alarm proved to be a false one caused solely by the sun's heat.

The relative humidity yesterday was 23 per cent at 3 P. M. The mean relative humidity for the day was 52 per cent. On Monday, when the maximum temperature was 90 degrees, the mean relative humidity for the day was 60 per cent or eight points higher than the humidity yesterday.

Weather conditions yesterday are given as follows by District Forecaster Beals:

"The high temperature in Portland was caused by the barometer being low over the Willamette Valley and high over Eastern British Columbia, and for this reason the winds blow from the interior of the continent and not from the ocean as is usual at this season of the year. Winds from the interior are always hot in Midsummer. The barometer is rising off the North California Coast and it is expected that the pressure will continue to increase in that section and cause the winds in Western Oregon and Washington to again blow from the west, when the temperatures will immediately fall to normal.

"The forecast for Portland and Western Oregon for tomorrow is fair and cooler, with westerly winds."

Temperatures at other cities yesterday were:

Boise, 94; Helena, 76; Kamloops, 98; Roseburg, 100; Salt Lake, 94; Seattle, 92; Spokane, 88; Walla Walla, 98.

HEAT PLEASES THE MAYOR

Visitors Do Not Pester Him When Mercury Soars Skyward.

"Come in, for I am really lonesome for the first time in several weeks," cordially remarked Mayor Lane yesterday afternoon when the reporter came in sight of the door leading to the Mayor's private office. "This warm weather is not at all pleasant, but it has had the effect of reducing the number of visitors to my office until I today find myself becoming lonesome. Nobody has been here for nearly an hour to request the laying of a water pipe, to urge the improving of a street, to complain of an obstructed street, or to discuss any phase of the municipal administration.

"What's new? I can gve you an item that is unique in the history of Portland," continued the Mayor. "Because of the excessive heat the steel work on three of the bridges crossing the Willamette River have expanded so as to prevent the operation of the draws. I have just ordered the fireboat to the rescue with instructions to direct water on the affected parts of the structures until the trouble has been remedied. This is probably the first time in the history of the city that

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OPENS FIRE UPON POWDER COMBINE

Government Says Trust Has Monopoly.

RECEIVER TO TAKE CHARGE

Senator Dupont Head of Holding Company.

STORY OF CONSOLIDATION

Injunction Sought and Receiver Asked to Dissolve Trust—Capital Stock in Subsidiary Companies to Be Annulled.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Government today filed in the U. S. Circuit Court at Wilmington, Del., a petition against E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Powder Co., of New Jersey, and 24 other corporations and 17 individuals connected with the 26 corporations which are made defendants in the petition.

The petition relates that all of the defendants are engaged in interstate trade and commerce in gun powder and other high explosives and are violating the act of July, 1890, known as the Sherman anti-trust law. It seeks to prevent and restrain the unlawful existing agreements, contracts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of such trade and commerce, to prevent and restrain the attempts upon the part of the defendants to monopolize such trade and commerce, and to dissolve the existing monopolies therein.

Asks for Receivers Also.

The court is asked to determine whether public interests would be better subserved by the appointment of receivers to take possession of the property of the alleged trust with a view to bringing about conditions in trade and commerce that will be harmonious with the law. The prayer in this respect is identical with that in the so-called Tobacco Trust petition.

It is stated in the petition that in 1872 all except three of the concerns selling high explosives in the United States organized with the object of regulating prices at which such commodities should be sold and of driving the other corporations out of business by unfair competitive methods. This association enjoyed an uninterrupted operation, it is said, until 1881, when a new agreement was entered into with the object of preventing new manufacturers from engaging in the powder business. In the meantime the three "would-be" competitors are declared to have been compelled to join the monopoly. It is shown that there were succeeding associations in 1886, 1891 and in 1896, each with the same general object and composed of the same members and their successors. The 1896 association continued until 1902, and during the whole

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