

BOXTON SHOWS ANGER AT HENEY

Forced to Admit He Took \$500 Bribe.

SNARLS OUT HIS ANSWERS

Wrathy, He Hurls Aspersions at Burns and Spreckels.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN COURT

Sensational Incidents in Glass Trial. Former Supervisor Loneragan Tells How He Was Trapped. Prosecution Scores.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Sensational incidents marked today's close of the Glass trial. Ex-Supervisor Dr. Charles Boxtan was asked by Attorney Delmas, as a first question in cross-examination for the defense: "Did you accept \$500 offered you as a bribe by G. M. Roy in the matter of your vote in the skating rink ordinance?" Dr. Boxtan replied sullenly: "I don't see what that's got to do with this case."

"Very well," said Delmas. "I shall not insist upon the question. You need not answer it, Doctor, if you do not wish to, unless the prosecution insists. That is all."

"Without hesitation, Assistant District Attorney Henev took up Delmas' question and put it to the witness.

"Did you accept that money?"

"Question is legal and pertinent and the witness must answer," ruled Judge Lawlor.

Boxtan turned in his chair, glaring savagely at Henev.

"Yes," he said, "I accepted it."

Spreckels Marked the Checks.

"And I'll tell you this, too, Burns told me Rudolph Spreckels gave that money to Roy and caused the bills to be marked. And I'll tell you something else, since you want it all."

"Yes," interrupted Henev. "We want it all; go ahead."

"I will. Burns told me to deny that I took that money, and he tried to get me to sign an affidavit to that effect. I told you that, Mr. Henev, and you said, 'Well, I didn't tell you to do that.' I did deny to newspaper reporters that I had accepted money from Roy. Burns wanted to keep it from the papers. I presume he wanted to protect Roy. I understood that I was to be protected, too, but evidently I am not to be."

be paid to the Supervisors for their votes. Then he said an ordinance would soon come up to extend the times within which all might be stored in the city, and there would be \$300 in it for me.

"He took a bunch of bills out of his pocket and began counting them out to me. I said: 'You don't need to count it, Roy. I'll take your word for it.' But he said, 'No,' he would count it out. He did so and there were \$500. I took the money in my left hand and I want to state that I suspected Roy.

Caught With the Money.

"I had an idea he meant to job me, and that he had been jobbing me. I got off the chair and walked to the wall where a picture was hanging. 'Who's this, Roy?' I asked. 'That's my wife and kids,' he said, and then 'what have you got here,' I cried, taking hold of the folding doors and trying with all my strength to pull them apart, for I felt there was somebody behind them, but the doors were held against me from

the other side. Roy spoke up then. 'You work on springs, Tom,' said he. 'You can go out this other way.'

and William J. Burns stepped into the room and grabbed me. 'We have got you now, Loneragan,' he said. 'No, that don't work,' I said. 'You haven't got me; you take this money,' holding out the \$500 Roy had given me, and arrest that man for trying to bribe a supervisor of the City and County of San Francisco."



Mayor Edward R. Taylor, Whose Supporters Won in the Republican Primaries in San Francisco.

"That won't work," said Burns. "Now, Loneragan, nobody wants to hurt you or injure your wife and family; they are not after you. Take my advice and come through."

"If I had a pistol," I told him, "you and me would both be on the floor of this room."

"He said, '— you, I've half a mind to shoot you myself.' I told him he was afraid to do it."

"Then Mr. Langdon told me I did not have a chance on earth; my first thoughts ought to be for my wife and children and my old father. He's dead now. In the afternoon I began my confession. They had sent out for a stenographer and a notary public, a woman, and everything I said was taken down."

"But before I agreed to confess, Mr. Henev said, 'Well, if he doesn't want to make a confession, ring Mr. Oliver, the foreman of the grand jury. I understood by that unless I confessed I would be indicted and prosecuted. Mr. Henev said that sending a few supervisors to state prison wouldn't clear up the atmosphere of San Francisco; that the ones they wanted to get were the men who had debauched us.'

Prosecution Scores Point.

At the morning session the prosecution won an important victory in a decision by Judge Sawyer, that evidence was admissible of acts committed after the actual bribery; for instance, the return of a portion of the Pacific States Telephone Company's bribe upon demand.

How Loneragan Was Trapped.

Cross-examination of ex-Supervisor Thomas F. Loneragan by Delmas M. Delmas occupied the major part of the morning session in the trial of Louis Glass for bribery. After detailing again the circumstances under which he accepted \$11,750 in bribes of from \$500 to \$5000 each for his votes in favor of corporation franchises and privileges, Loneragan struck a new note in his narrative by introducing the name of Abe Ruef. He said in answer to questions skillfully put by Delmas:

"A few days after G. M. Roy had paid me \$500 at the Pavilion skating rink to vote against an ordinance to prohibit miners from skating within certain hours, I met Ruef on the street and he stopped me. He said Gallagher had told him I had taken \$500 from Roy. I admitted it. Ruef said, 'My God, Tom, you shouldn't have done that; it may be all right, but I don't like it. For heaven's sake don't do it again. I'll look into this matter.'

STRIKE OVER, SAYS GLOWRY

OPERATORS IN NEW YORK GOING BACK TO KEYS.

Board of Trade Reopens Wire in Chicago—Both Sides Remain Firm in Windy City.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—General officers of the two telegraph companies said today that business was moving to all parts of the country and that no difficulty is experienced in handling everything offered. President Glowry, of the Western Union, said:

"The strike is over. We are receiving applications from strikers today, but we are filled up and cannot place them."

"The Associated Press service is moving under steadily improving conditions. Officers of the union still express confidence and deny that any union operators have applied for re-employment."

TRADE WIRES ARE REOPENED

Brokers' Operators in Chicago Not Expected to Join Strikers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The telegraph companies reopened their offices at the Board of Trade with comparatively few operators. It is predicted that the strike of brokers' operators will not materialize. Both the employers and strikers declare they will not arbitrate anything.

Small Passes Through Omaha.

OMAHA, Aug. 15.—President Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union passed through the city this morning enroute from San Francisco to Chicago.

THREE DEAD IN SAWMILL BLAZE

Fatal Fire in Springton, Idaho.

FLAMES SPREAD TO TIMBER

Fatalities Occur on Mountain Side.

BODIES ARE BADLY BURNED

Bunkhouse, Cook Shack, Sheds and Schoolhouse Destroyed With Half the Lumber in Yards—Loss Estimated \$50,000.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 15.—(Special.)—Fire, accompanied by the loss of three lives, wiped out the entire mill and nearly one-half of the lumber piled in the yards of the Springton Lumber Company on Wednesday afternoon. The plant was located on the O. R. & N. Railway, three miles up the Coueur d'Alene River from Harrison, Idaho.

Roy Wooster, son of President W. W. Wooster, of the company, returned this evening and said that the blaze undoubtedly started from sparks dropping from the smokestack of the works into a pile of cottonwood. Fire was carried over the tracks of the railroad and into the timber on the mountain side. The bunkhouse was also destroyed.

It was while trying to save property that a Japanese and a man whose identity could not be learned, as he had been in the employ of the company but two days, lost their lives. The fire drove them beyond the bunkhouse and in their efforts to escape they ran up the mountain side and were overtaken by the flames. They were probably suffocated by the dense clouds of smoke, but the bodies were terribly burned.

Ethip C. Acton, one of the mill employees, in company with his brother-in-law, H. L. Besse, were engaged in removing an organ from the school house. They had succeeded in transferring the instrument from the house and were well toward a place of safety when the strong wind drove them from their task. The men separated, Acton attempting to escape by running up the mountain. He met the same fate as the Japanese and the unknown man. Acton was a resident of Coueur d'Alene, where his parents reside.

The sawmill, the bunkhouse, the cook-shack, sheds and schoolhouse were completely destroyed. The general store, which was owned by the company, was saved as was about half of the lumber piled in the yards, valued at \$50,000. The loss is estimated at fully \$50,000.

For Postmaster of New York.

OSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Edward M. Morgan has been appointed postmaster of New York City to succeed Mr. Wil-

WANT NATION TO OWN LINES

One Reason Assigned for the Strike.

WOULD MAKE BETTER WAGES

Operators Say They Would Be in Civil Service.

SMALL IS MAN OF PEACE

Not His Nature to Order General Tie-Up of Telegraphic Service. Organization Had Its Intention in Seattle.

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WANT NATION TO OWN LINES

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SMALL IS MAN OF PEACE

Not His Nature to Order General Tie-Up of Telegraphic Service. Organization Had Its Intention in Seattle.

NOT HIS NATURE TO ORDER GENERAL TIE-UP

SEATTLE, Aug. 15.—(Special.)—The strike of the telegraphers had its origin in Seattle four years ago; the basis for the Commercial Telegraphers' Union was laid here, and the Associated Press operators were given advice through a local operator nearly four years before they abandoned their keys and insisted upon better wage conditions.

President S. J. Small, who is at the head of the telegraphers' organization, organized the telegraphers' union while working an Associated Press key in Seattle four years ago. He sent out his first preliminary plans for an organization here, working through the Associated Press operators and planning at that time to make an organization that would have the purpose of improving Associated Press conditions. Small's idea in 1903 was not to organize the commercial telegraphers or even to strike. He merely wanted more favorable hours and terms and believed if the Associated Press operators were organized that a concession could be had.

Small's Nature Peaceable.

An accident resulted in Small's leaving his key here. A study of the strike of 1833 which resulted disastrously that was incidental to his effort to organize the operators throughout the country. There are telegraphers on strike who could tell of the manner in which they forwarded Small's bulletins and advised four years ago if they wanted to do so, but it is improbable many will tell the story. From Seattle he went to Chicago and directed his organization work from that point, and gradually built up an organization of the commercial telegraphers. It is improbable that he ever planned a general strike. It was not Small's nature to anticipate trouble of that kind and he never believed from the time he began his movement that a strike would be necessary. The fact that he held back and did not order a universal strike until the men were out in the important centers shows

that his original idea that a presentation of demands was due to him.

All this has an important bearing upon the assertion that the men who aided Small in his earliest endeavors have figured out their own solution of the trouble. They were eager for a tie-up that would attract the attention of the Federal authorities, and there is a strong impression out that if the United States Government can be induced to interfere, the telegraph may pass into Federal control. There may be some significance attaching to the fact that telegraphers who are out here now have planned all along that some radical action that would arouse popular criticism throughout the country would result in a forward step toward Government ownership of the telegraph lines. The men who predicted such a thing would come to pass and who wanted to strike when San Francisco was ordered out two months ago were Small's advisers and

associates in the preliminary organization four years ago. It may be they know what Small has planned all along.

Whether this is true or not, it is interesting to follow the reasoning of these operators. They suggest that if the telegraph strike ties up communication thoroughly, even for a brief period, congress will not fail to take notice of the situation at the coming session. They insist there is a possibility the Government might step in during the vacation period and take charge of telegraph lines. In either event, the step would be toward Government ownership.

Better Salaries Possible.

Despite the fact that postoffice salaries are very low, telegraphers here figure that Government ownership of the telegraph lines would result in putting them on a civil service basis and lead to competitive promotion and a betterment of salary conditions. They declare that Government control or Federal regulation would work out better in the long-run for the operators, and that they have been willing all along to suffer inconvenience and loss to accomplish this result. They declare they are willing, if necessary, to lose, if private ownership can be done away with, for they show that the maximum telegraph salaries is so small for an operator to live comfortably.

Plenty of Operators in Seattle.

The actual situation in the local telegraph offices is that they can get plenty of operators for temporary night work. There are scores of persons in Seattle who have handled a key in the past. Some of these are willing to work in the telegraph offices now to keep the lines of communication open. They will not neglect clerical pursuits or professional duties during the day time, but will work temporarily at nights for the bonus and salaries offered. They are not real strike-breakers, in the sense that they will remain at work. They are a temporary expedient and keep communication open to those other cities where similarly situated operators are to be found.

There are more of these operators in Seattle than the service demands. It is probable a place-meal service of this kind could be kept up from Seattle for several weeks. The day service would suffer, but the night force would be strong. There are not men or women anxious or willing to accept permanent places, for if they were, most of them would have been at work in the past. They are always plenty of opportunity for new telegraphers here. However, the presence of this class of help will enable local offices to keep open and continue sending messages as facilities in other cities permit, for an indefinite period. This is one of the conditions the telegraphers face.

DAUGHTER RETURNS FIRE

Man Wounds Wife and is Shot in Turn by Own Child.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—George Wasser, after four years' absence, returned home today, shot his wife probably fatally, and was shot and wounded in the head by his daughter. The latter pursued the father, firing several times as he fled from room to room. Wasser turned several times and fired at his daughter, but without effect. He finally fell, wounded, in the parlor. His wife meanwhile lay in a similar condition in the kitchen. Both will probably die. Wasser, an enterprising merchant, upbraided his wife for unjustly causing his arrest on a charge of having tried to assault their youngest daughter.

Chinese Dowager Will Abdicate.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Dispatches from Shanghai state that the Dowager Empress has announced her determination to abdicate at the next Chinese New Year and hand over authority to the Emperor. Since 1898, when the Dowager took control from the Emperor, she has vigorously kept him in the background.

BOTH SIDES FIRM IN OPERATORS' STRIKE

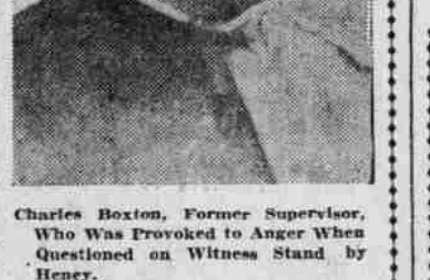
No Defections from Ranks of Union.

WORKING FORCES UNCHANGED

Dumars Refuses to Treat With Strikers' Committee.

CRISIS IS EXPECTED TODAY

Employers Say They Will Increase Force of Strikebreakers—Railway Telegraphers Remain Strictly Neutral.



Charles Boxtan, Former Supervisor, Who Was Pressured to Answer Whether Questioned as Witness Stand by Henev.

LOCAL STRIKE SITUATION.

Both the striking operators and the telegraph companies in Portland are standing firm, and each expresses confidence in the outcome.

No defections from the ranks of the strikers.

Today expected to mark the crisis in the war between the companies and their operators as far as the Portland situation is concerned.

Manager Dumars, of the Western Union, refuses to treat with the grievance committee of the strikers.

The railroad telegraphers remain strictly neutral, but resent aid lent by O. R. & N. superintendent to the crippled Western Union and notify him to stop it.

Manager Dumars invokes police protection for strike-breaking messengers.

With both the strikers and the telegraph companies claiming the victory in the local strike, conditions in Portland are much the same as they were yesterday morning. Today is expected to mark the crisis of the trouble and each side announces its confidence in the outcome.

Managers of the telegraph companies say they have the situation well in hand and that the strikers have lost. On the other hand the striking operators say they have the local companies tied up and the ranks are standing firm. They say the telegraph companies are using the mails to dispatch their messages and that unless the operators are talked back at their own terms the present serious tie-up of all lines of business will continue indefinitely.

A feature of the situation yesterday was an appeal to the police by Manager Dumars of the Western Union, for protection to messengers hired as strikebreakers. He asserts that striking union messenger boys interfere seriously with those hired to deliver telegrams.

Strikebreakers are being quartered in the Western Union office. If they have been placed there and after their trick at the keys is finished, they sleep there, ready to begin work again as soon as they awake. The strikebreakers are said to be well cared for and Manager Dumars says he is feeding them porterhouse steaks. Their meals are brought in to them.

No Defections From Union.

It is said by the strikers that there were no defections from the ranks yesterday. They say that the force in the Western Union office is composed of Mrs. J. Hennessey Murphy, George McManion, formerly chief operator, Mrs. A. Laura Knapp Campbell, wife of a mail carrier at station A; Day Traffic Chief Charles Anson; Wire Chief W. E. Brooks; Night Chief S. W. Wingate; All-Night Chief William Humphrey; Chief Operator W. A. Robb, F. G. Churchhill, formerly of Salem, and Charles Springer, agent of John Springer, traveling freight agent for the Great Northern. This is said to be the full available force of operators out of 50 keymen who walked out when the strike was called. Manager Dumars said last night he did not know how many operators were working, so this estimate of the Western Union's working force is considered accurate.

At the Postal office, in addition to Manager John Annand, Assistant General Superintendent J. G. Blake, Chief Operator B. S. Durkee and John Humphrey, an Oregon City bank clerk, who mans a key in the Portland office at night, are said to comprise the available working force. The force of operators usually employed in the Postal office numbers 12.

It is understood that telegraphers in the O. R. & N. office in the Worcester building have served notice on their manager, W. O. Ashley, that if he persists in going to the Western Union office to help the company operate its keys, there will probably be a strike of railroad operators in his office. This, it is said by the strikers, has had a salutary effect.

Companies Expect Break in Ranks.

Officials of the telegraph companies assert there will be additions to the ranks of the strikebreakers today from the union forces. The latter as stoutly maintain this is an idle boast. If the day passes without desertions from the union ranks, it may be considered a strong point for the strikers.

Union operators asserted that the Western Union handled less business yesterday than any previous day. Manager Dumars himself says business offered by the public is very light, and makes the assertion that it is all being cared for without noticeable delay.

"There is no sign of cold feet among

(Concluded on Page 12.)

A FEW THINGS THAT MAY PERHAPS HAVE HAPPENED WHILE THE WIRES ARE NOT WORKING—THEN AGAIN PERHAPS NOT

Perhaps Rockefeller is giving his fortune back to the people.

Perhaps Bryan has quit talking.

Perhaps Hartman will commence immediate operations on those promised railroads in Oregon.

Perhaps the President has announced his candidacy for a third term.

Perhaps Harry Thaw has been put to work on the rockpile.

Perhaps Jonathan has repudiated Statement No. 1.