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PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1907.

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# COCKTAILS PROVE CAUSE OF DEFEA

Methodists Can't Forgive Fairbanks.

# REJECT HIM FOR DELEGATE

Not Fit to Go to Quadrennial Church Conference.

#### HIS VOTE FADES TO NAUGHT

Laymen of Indiana Indignant at Serving of Intoxicants at Banquet and Attempt to Shift Blame to Roosevelt.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 27 .- (Special.)-Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States, was defeated today for delegate to the quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church after one of the most bitter contests that were ever waged in a religious assembly. The abstinence laymen, many of them long as-sociated with Mr. Fairbanks in the church, refused to condone what they reas an offense against abstinence. and the distinguished candidate went down because of Laving served cocktails and three kinds of wine at the dinner given to President Roosevelt on Memorial day at the Fairbanks home.

Up to the meeting of the laymen's convention this morning it was supposed that Mr. Fairbanks would be a sure win His friends had been busy with delegates during the conference, and, so far as surface indications showed, there ed to be a general acquiescence in the desire to select him as one of the quadrennial delegates. There were 18 canidates for the seven places, and it was given out that the Vice-President would head the delegation by being selected by

Early this morning, however, the scene began to change. Abstinence laymen asserted that it would be a shame to turn down a member of long and consistent standing in the church who aspired to the honor and give it to Mr. Fairbanks or any one else by acclamation, that it was but fair that the ballot should be taken on all the candidates and let each stand on his own merits before the dele-

In the meantime, two questions had gates, one was the serving of intoxicants at the Fairbanks' dinner and the other' was the effort of some of the Vice-Prestdent's friends to put the responsibility upon Mr. Roosevelt. Considerable feeling was manifested over both incidents and, when the laymen assembled, the apparent certainty of Mr. Fairbanks' election had changed to a question of his getting through, even by a alim margin. The first fight came when the delegates refused by a decided vote to permit the selection of Mr. Fairbanks by acclamation. All the candidates were then put in nomination. It required 97 votes to elect all delegates. On the first ballot two candidates were chosen. Mr. Enir

banks received 79 votes. On the second hallot two other candidates were chosen and the Fairbanks' vote fell to 65. On the third he received but & votes, on the fourth 47 votes and on the fifth 35 votes. The constant falling off in the Vice President's vote discouraged his friends and, when the result of the fifth ballot was announced, his name was withdrawn a friend making the statement that the Vice-President had not been a candidate In any sense of the word, but that his friends had thought that it would be an honor to him and to the church to send him as a delegate to the quadrennial con-

# SUSPECT OF TWO MURDERS

Negro Accused of Killing Mrs. Grant Says Another Did It.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 .- Richard Walton the colored man arrested in Springfield for the murder of Mrs. Lillian W. Grant, informed the police today that another colored man named Richard Lemoyne was the actual slayer of Mrs. Grant. Lemoyne was arrested late in the afternoon,

The police are investigating a re port that Walton is responsible for the death of Lizzie Schroeder, who was strangled to death near Gary, Ind., some weeks ago. It is known that Walton was working in Gary shortly before the murder, and left there about the time it was committed. girl was attacked and murdered in the woods near Gary, while she was returning to her home after taking outside of the town.

# RUMORED STRIKE SPREADS

Reported That Railroad Telegraphers Are Soon to Go Out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—(Special.)— Reports that the commercial teleg-raphers' strike would extend to the rallroad telegraphers were revived here and elsewhere today. Samuel J. Small, national president of the union, is now in St. Louis and from there it reported that he was in conference with national officers of the rail-road telegraphers, and that inside of

the next fortnight developments might

necessary to ask them to strike. It was stated that the railroad

operators would join in a sympathetic strike at once. Thomas M. Pierson, vice-president of the railroad teleg-raphers' union, said today that trouble was soon expected along the lines of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railways.

RAILROAD CLERKS ON STRIKE

Demand Contract With Roads and Seek Aid of Workmen.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 27.—Two hundred railway clerks, fepresenting six roads, struck today, demanding a working agreement with their employers. More than that number remained at their desks.

An effort will be made to have freighthandlers and teamsters join their ranks.

STRIKE SEEMS BROKEN

Great Western Shops at Oelwein Open With New Bollermakers.

ST. PAUL, Minu., Sept. 27 .- (Special.)



State Senator John Kinkaid, Who Is Alleged to Have Originated Basin Timber-Land Frauds.

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Reports by telegraph to the manager's committee which is handling the strike situation on the five railways involved in the present labor troubles with the boiler makers, announced this afternoon that at the hig Great Western shops, at Oelwein a strike center was successfully opened this morning and that the shops are again in operation, although they have been hampered since the strike began. Four hundred from Eastern points all of whom were examined before being sent West and tested as to their qualifications as boilermakers and machinists, left Chicago last night on a special train and were put into the Oelwein shops during the morn-

The breaking of the strike at that point was accomplished without violence, and there were no disturbances of any kind. The new men are being organized and officials of the line announce that by der normal conditions again. Large num-bers of men are en route from Cincinnati, New York, Cleveland and other hatt. New York, Cleveland and other Eastern points. All of these are being examined before being sent West to work in the shops of the railways involved in the strike. These men, the managers announce, will be used as they are received in handling work at other points where the strike caused vacancies. The Oel-wein shop is the last of the big shops in the Mississippi Valley which was strike-bound to be re-opened. The efforts of the committee will now be directed towards improved conditions in far western points and in local territory. The by strikebreakers, as handling the usual work satisfactorily, and similar reports coming from official sources indicate that the same condition applies on the other lines. On all lines running repairs are being satisfactorily handled, and there is no delay to traffic resulting from

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# UNDER CHARGES

Five Indictments for Violating Rate Law on Oriental Shipments.

LIABLE TO HEAVY FINES

Accused on 124 Counts of Secretly Cutting Rate on Matting From Japan to Eastern American Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27 .- The Fedral grand jury today returned five in dictments of 124 counts against the Southern Pacific Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company charging violations of the interstate commerce law. These indictments, if followed by convictions, are sufficient to render the corporations liable to fines aggregating from \$124,000 to \$2,480,000, the minimum fine prescribed by law on each count being \$1000 and the maximum fine \$20,000.

The defendant corporations are accused

secretly cutting to \$1 the published rate of \$1,25 on through shipments of matting from Kobe, Japan, to San Francisco and hence throughout the United States. Two additionals of eight counts each were eturned against the Pacific Mail Steam ship Company, which transported the car-go from Kobe to San Francisco, and one indictment of eight counts and two indict-ments of 50 counts each were returned against the Southern Pacific Company for forwarding the cargo in broken lot ship-ments from this city eastward.

The published rate for such shipments as flied by the defendant corporations with the Interstate Commerce Commission was \$1.25, but the grand jury charges that the Pacific Mail and the Southern Pacific accepted the goods from Joseph Wilde & Co., Taylor, Cooper & Co., and Smith, Baker & Co., all merchants of Yokohama, for \$1 the 100 pounds. The chipments are alleged to have been made in bulk September 11, 1901, via the steam-

ship Mongolia.

A special agent of the Interstate Comnerce Commission, Duncan, has been or the Pacific Coast for several months, also in Japan, investigating these shipments and how the Pacific Mail and Southern Pacific have been making rates lower than the published tariff on them at vari-

ous times. It is the making of lower rates than the published tariff on which the indictments have been based.

Southern Pacific officials are said to have admitted last night that prior to the enforcement of the new rate law they had not been strictly living up to the 30. had not been strictly living up to the 20-day notice provision of the old law, be-cause of the impossibility of doing so and retaining their share of the Oriental ship ments to this country in competition with They insisted, however, foreign lines. effect they have not made any lower rate than the published one and have

# Harriman Says It's Old Story.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 .- Local officials of the Union Pacific and Pacific Mail Steamship Company said today that they had no information as to the reported finding of indictments against Mr. Harriman and other officials of the corporation for alleged rate violations. One of the legal epresentatives of the Southern Pacific Company expressed the opinion that the rouble is possibly a revival of the old ontroversy with the Interstate Commerce ission regarding foreign or impor-The law governing the publicaion of such rates was amended August 26, 1906, subject to modifications by the commission. There have been no viola-tions of the law, according to the Soutaern Pacific officials, since the amendment

Nothing Known in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—J. C. Stubbs, traffic director of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific systems, is confined to his bed and in his absence none of the traffic officials of the sys-

# tem in this city knows anything about his reports of the finding of indict-ments in San Francisco.

CLINGING TO ALASKA CLEW Chief Wappenstein Believes Covington Will Soon Be Under Arrest.

SEATTLE, Wash. Sept. 27.—Chief of Police Wappenstein said today that he believes before 24 hours that Frank Cov-ington and Charles Burilson, the alington and Charles Burilson, the alleged murderers of Mrs. Agnes Covington, Covington's wife, who had been strangled to death and her body stuffed into a trunk and then thrown into the bay, will be under arrest.

The Chief contends that his information that the two men will arrive at Katalla, Alaska, tonight or tomorrow is correct, and that they will be been correct and that they will be imme illately taken. All other clews as to the whereabouts of the accused have bee iropped by the police.

Interest in the foul crime, Scattle's first great trunk tragedy, still remains great. Should the Alaska story prove to be untrue, Chief Wappenstein says his



Martin, ex-Attorney-General Idaho, One of Those Indicted for Timber-Land Frauds.

hunt and trust to luck to obtain their

### LEAVES AFTER FORGERY Tacoma Man's Wife Destitute-Was

Trusted Employe.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 27 .- (Special.)-After cashing forged checks amounting to about \$500. Edward A. Lavo, a sales-man for the Whitney Engineering Com-pany, disappeared Saturday night leav-ing a score of creditors and a wife with-out funds. Up to the time of his dis-appearance Lavo was a trusted em-ploye of the company.

ploye of the company.

Leaving his office early Saturday afternoon, ostensibly on business for his company, Lavo called on numerous store-keepers and cashed checks which were thrown out by the banks as forgeries.

Lavo left his wife without funds, compelling her to go to the barre of friends. pelling her to go to the home of friends. Neither his wife nor friends are able to account for his actions.

# Lavo left Saturday night for Oregon.

Business of Hoquiam Council. HOQUIAM, Wash, Sept. 27. — (Special.)—At a meeting of the City Councll tonight the Northwest telephone franchise was read the second time and, when compared with the Aberdeer franchise, will be ready for passage

next week. The auditor's report showed the seessed valuation of the city to be \$1,551,918, or \$100,000 over last year's

assessment.
The election returns were can-vassed, and the matter of taking the ensus to advance Hoquiam to of the second class was authorized. CHICAGO Sept 27 - (Special )- North

vest people at Chicago hotels; Prom Portland—John H. Haak, S. H Frank and wife, Mrs. . J. Meler, M. Lioyd Frank, A. M. Frank, at the Auditorium; Eugene Pearson, at the Majestic; H. C. Ellis, at the Palmer House. From Huntington, Or.—A. W. Nearrett, at the Grace.
From Salem—Miss Carolyn Hurst, at the

# LETTER-WRITER

Correspondence Produced in Borah Case.

DOUBT AND HOPE ALTERNATE

Speculator Did Not Always Trust Steunenberg.

# FEARED HE WOULD LOSE

Man Who Will Turn State's Evidence Underwent Kaleidoscopic Changes of Mind and Called for Borah's Help.

BOISE, Sept. 27.-Half a score of leters which the Government attorneys in the trial of Senator William E. Borah declare go to show the complicity of ex-Steunenberg in the alleged Idaho timber-land fraud conspiracy were introduced in evidence late today and read to the jury. The letters were writ-William Sweet, one of the indicted men, who, it is reported, will take the stand as a witness for the United States. The documents were produced by J. H. Richards, the local attorney, whom they were written and who acted as legal adviser to Sweet

Most of the letters were dated from New York and Boston and several of them were replies to letters or telegrams

urging him to return to Idaho. "I can't see why I should come unless it is in regard to timber and that is all in the Governor's hands," wrote Sweet in one of his notes. Then he proceeded:

### Absolute Falth in Steunenberg.

"As to the money coming to me, put t in the bank. I have absolute faith in Governor. He came to my assist ance and helped me out of a mess I never ought to have got in. I don't know what I would have done if it had not been for the Governor." In another letter Sweet gave the

amounts he was "In" on the timber deal. The total was about \$29,000, including s \$7500 note signed by himself and Steun enberg. Shortly after this Sweet wrote to his attorney that he had read in the papers of a timber inspector being sent to Idaho, and added:

The Governor has and you and the Governor want to protect me, I don't see what good I could do at this time." Under date of March 21, 1902, Sweet

wrote to Richards: "Everything seems to be all right on the timber deal. The Governor has got some of his friends to put up security for \$140,000 for six months to give time to make a deal."

# Sweet Begins to Worry.

About a month later, however, Sweet wrote in a different vein as follows: I am awfully disturbed about that time-I am awfully disturbed about that tim-ber transaction. I fear I signed papers that I ought not to have signed and to make it complete you used the power of attorney and put the money out of my hands and I haven't a scratch of a pen from Steunen-berg. After he got me signed up good he quit me and turned his attention to you with the power you held on me and I never heard from you or him about the money. I wrote to him ten days ago to put \$50000 in bank to him ten days ago to put \$5000 in bank for me. I have not heard a word from him for a month, and I am worrying and can say too many cooks spoil the broth every time on me. I am done up in a hole, as

#### far as my Idaho interests are concerned, and everything is in the Governar's hands and by law he can hold me for all time to come. If he is absolutely honest, I am all right; if not I am all wrong. Don't you may one word to any one about this. A few days later Sweet wrote that he felt better, as Steunenberg had put the in the bank for him.

#### Where Borah Came In

Borah's name was drawn into the case for the first time just before adjournment, when Henry S. Worthman, another local attorney, took the stand and produced more letters from Sweet. In one

letter to Worthman he wrote: Richards used his power of attorney to turn all my money, \$10,000, over to Steunenberg and it is like pulling a cat through a stocking to get it back. I wish yo would see W. E. Borah about this and get him to make a little statement of the Gov ernor's obligation to me. He is the Gov ernor's attorney, but is a first-class gentle man and knows a little statement is only

Senator W. E. Borah, on Trial for

of a per from Steunenberg to show that he

has \$10,000 of my money. He said the

Sweet Is Hard on Kinkaid.

The other letters referred to a settle-

ment between Steunenberg and Sweet and

the closing up of their partnership, the

The partnership articles were identified

yesterday. They state the purpose of

the firm of Steunenberg & Sweet to ac-

quire, hold and sell timber land. Sweet

wanted Steunenberg to release him from

all obligations as to any of the latter's speculations but to assure him a one-half share in any deal with "the Barber

While carrying on this negotiation

Sweet declared Steunenberg was trifling

"Is he in hiding or out of the state?

he wrote to Mr. Worthman. "Get Borah

or Kinkaid to tell you where he is, but

as to Kinkaid, I believe that man would

skin himself if he couldn't find anybody

Mr. Worthman testified that he went

to see Borah and urged him to get Steun-

enberg to put some money in bank for

Put Steunenberg in Touch.

A. B. Campbell the millionaire mine.

and Summer G. Moon, of Eau Claire

ing put him in touch with the Wisconsin

interests. Mr. Campbell, said he was sought as a partner in the deal, but in-

Several "dummy" entrymen who made

deeds conveying title to their land to

George S. Long were examined at the

morning session in order to get the deeds in evidence. These deeds all bear indorse ment as having been recorded at the re

quest of William E. Borah. The entry

men making them declared they pake nothing toward recording the deeds, au

thorized no one to pay the fee for them never employed an agent or attorney and

Borah's counsel continued their policy of not putting the alleged "cummies"

Lusitania Longer on Eastward Than

Westward Trip.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 27 .- The pas-

sage of the steamship Lusitania from

New York September 21 occupied five

or three hours and 25 minutes more

The American coal was said by the engineers not to have been so satis-

factory as that used on the western

Rules Freshmen Must Obey.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene

the Sophomores have gone on record as opposed to hazing, they have or-

dained that Freshmen shall not go call-

ing except on Friday and Saturday, and shall not be allowed to ride on the

streetcars except that they be accom-

Sept. 27 .- (Special.) - Although

never even saw the patent issued

State Senator John Kinkaid.

under cross-examination.

than her outward run.

stead of goine in turned the matter ov-

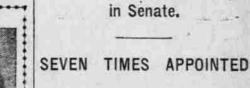
to Mr. Palmer.

and Moon interests."

with him.

articles of which were placed in evidence

of our agreement was lost



vors Confirmation, Nelson and McCumber by Filibustering Prevent Vote-He Gives Up.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washtary and quite unexpected, and it is

He was first appointed June 6, 1909. When his term expired he was promptly reappointed, but his nomination met with opposition in the Senate, as the result of which he has never been confirmed. He has received seven reappointments since the Senate first refused to confirm him.

### Two Senators Prevent Action.

Only two Senators opposed his con-

favored confirmation. When Judge Wickersham was confrented by the charges brought by Mr. Neison and Mr. McCumber, he made an exhaustive answer that was satisfactory to the President and to the Senate littee and throughout his long fight the President has stood by him telling him only last Winter that he (the President) would reappoint him as long as the Senate refused to con-

owner of Spokane, Wash, but formerly Private advices received here from of Wallace, Ida., was the last witness of the day. He told of having talked to Steuenenberg about the latter's plan of going into the timber land business. Mr. Campbell said he introduced the former Governor to Albert E. Palmer, who in turn introduced him to James T. Barber Wis, Steunenberg wrote to Mr. Campbell and the letter was read in evidence. The Governor thanked Mr. Campbell for hav-

> The President probably will not appoint Judge Wickersham's successor until he returns from his Western trip, possibly not till Congress convenes. As Judge Wickersham comes from Tacoma, the Washington delegation will endeavor to name his successor, but it is by no means certain that a Wash-Ington man. will be appointed.

# QUARREL ABOUT MINING LAW

Conflict About Claims.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.-(Special.)them by the Land Office at Washington. The entrymen examined today all de-clared they got their money through ex-Judge James Wickersham, of the Second Judicial Division of Alaska, with headquarters at Fairbanks, has tendered his resignation. No less than seven times has the President appointed Judge Wickersham and since June, 1904, the Senate has failed to confirm the nomination. The fight has been bitter. In the Senate COAL CUTS DOWN SPEED the opposition was led by Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, who takes a leading part in mining and land matters. The President has found nothing in any of the reports to shake his confidence in the integrity of Judge Wickersham and, as session after session has ended without final action being taken upon the recommation, the President has resolutely days and four hours and 19 minutes. given Judge Wickersham a recess ap-

> pointment. At the Department of Justice the resignation comes as a surprise. It is said there that most of the criticism of Judge pretation of the land laws. During the days of the early Klondike rush vast between those who assert that they drove

Decide Death Was Accident.

THE DALLES, Or., Sept. 27 .- A jury summoned by the Coroner to inquire into the cause of the death of F. P. Taylor yesterday, after examining the premises and circumstances, returned a verdict this orning that deceased came to his death by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

# BY WICKERSHAM

# Alaska Judge Despairs of Vindication.

# ROOSEVELT STANDS BY HIM

End of Most Remarkable Fight

Though Overwhelming Majority Fa-

ngton, Sept. 27 .- Tired of the persistent fight that has been made against him for more than three years, and anxious to engage in private practice, Judge James Wickersham, of Fairbanks district. Alaska, has tendered his esignation to the President, to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. Judge Wickersham's resignation is entirely volunwith regret that the President sees him leave the bench.

firmation-Mesers, Nelson, of Minnesota, and McCumber, of North Dakota. By filibustering they succeeded session after session in preventing a vote on the nomination, that being the only means by which they could prevent confirmation, for the Senate committee repeatedly reported favorably Judge Wickersham's nomination, and an overwhelming majority of the Senate

# Despairs of Vindication.

Judge Wickersham give as the reason for his resignation that he is tired of fighting for confirmation, when his two enemies refuse to submit his case to the Senate on its merits. He had hoped for ultimate confirmation merely as a vindication, but feels that dilatory tactics will continue to prevent his confirmation, so he has decided to leave the bench and engage in private practice in Alaska,

# Opposition to Wickersham Due to

Wickersham has been caused by his inter areas were staked off. Titles to a num-ber of the claims have been in dispute and the courts have been asked to decide the original stakes and those who have come upon what they considered aban-doned claims and worked them. Practices among miners make the laws in disposing of any of the technicalities arising in mining contests and Judge Wickersham has been as strongly defended in his rulings by leading citizens of Alaska

as he has been criticised. It has been impossible for the Depart-ment to ignore the charges when backed up by such Senators as Mr. Nelson, but it is asserted at the Department that the Administration would have maintained its support of Judge Weckersham indefi-nitely, had he not voluntarily withdrawn from the fight

# COL. JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, BACK FROM EUROPE, CONFIDES IN A REPORTER



