

## ADAMS' STORY READ TO JURY

### Confession Is Admitted as Evidence.

### SLEW TYLER IN COLD BLOOD

### Man on Trial Said He Was Promised \$300 for Job.

### SIMPKINS MEMBER OF GANG

### Tale of Crime Secured by Pinkerton Detective Made Public Over Ob- jection of Attorney Darrow.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 12.—A special to the Spokesman-Review, from Rathdrum, Idaho, says:

In the gathering gloom of the last hour of court here today, the confession of Steve Adams, a member of the Western Federation of Miners, on trial for his life for the alleged murder of Fred Tyler, in the Marble Creek district of Shoshone County, Idaho, in August, 1904, was read to the jury. It was the confession made to James McParland, a Pinkerton detective, soon after Adams was arrested in February, 1906, and put in the Boise Penitentiary. In the trial of blood delineated in the confession of the defendant in the present action, he weaves an almost romantic tale. It requires a little short of an hour in the reading. It was admitted by Judge Wood during McParland's direct examination. Darrow objected on the ground that it had not been made voluntarily and that inducements and promises of leniency had prompted it.

### Tyler's Mother Answers Darrow.

Mr. Darrow recalled Mrs. J. R. Thomas, Fred Tyler's mother, at the opening of the morning session, to inquire how long she had been mourning, and why. She said she had assumed the garb when, after the preliminary hearing in September, 1906, she came to the conclusion that the body that had been found in the Marble Creek district was that of her son.

The attorney asked her if she had been instructed by attorneys for the state to assume mourning, but she indignantly denied it.

Bulkley Wells, former Adjutant-General of the State Militia of Colorado, occupied the witness-stand this forenoon. He testified to first having seen Adams on May 27, 1906, at Orchard, Idaho, upon the Oregon Short Line, about 50 miles from Boise. He went there to meet him to go to Colorado with him. Adams was with two men, George Johansen and S. C. Thiele.

### Leads Wells to the Body.

City Marshal W. W. Runnels, of Telluride, Colo., accompanied me on that trip," said Wells. "Adams had stated he could locate at Telluride the remains of a man named Barney, who had been killed in the labor trouble there. Deputy Warden Mills, of the Idaho State Penitentiary, went with us on the trip."

Adams told the witness of a number of crimes in which he had participated. They had some conversation at that time in reference to crimes in the St. Joe country, in Northern Idaho, the killing of a man named Tyler and a man named Boule. No one but Adams and witness was present during this conversation. Witness positively stated that at that time or prior to that time he had offered no immunity or reward to Adams to make the statement to him, nor did he make any threats to Adams. "I knew of some crimes that had been committed in the St. Joe country," said the witness, "and the conversation was in the course of a general talk. Adams spoke of it himself in connection with another matter. Adams told me that after the independence explosion he had gone to Northern Idaho, to the St. Joe district, to help Simpkins to 'bump off' two men who had been giving him trouble over his timber claim. That is all that was said at that time. It probably came up again during the week I was with Adams on the trip to Telluride and back to Boise."

On redirect examination witness said he found the body of Barney at Telluride, just where Adams had mapped it out for him.

### Adams Feared Bodily Harm.

On cross-examination, Wells said he was in charge of the special train that took Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone to Boise from Denver. He said, as a member of the Miners' Association, he had managed a mine in Telluride, he had an interest in the promotion of these men, as he believed from what had been said by Adams and Orchard, that they were guilty of investigating the murder of Stuenenber.

"You were not after Steve Adams to hang him for the Tyler murder; you were after bigger game?" inquired Darrow of the witness.

"I was," replied Wells.

Wells said that he and the guards were armed, as he said Adams had expressed fear lest he met some member of the Western Federation of Miners.

"Why?" he was asked.

"Because Adams said that if any member of that organization recognized him he would be violently dealt with

for the statements that he had made in exposing his officers.

### Warden Whitney on the Stand.

E. L. Whitney, Warden of the State Penitentiary at Boise, was called when Mr. Wells had finished, and he retold the story of Adams as to the killing of Boule and Tyler. About the only new features he added was that when Newt Glover, Alva Mason and Adams led Tyler out to die the morning following the night they had kept him prisoner, while trying to ascertain who had sent him into the country and who were his relatives, they had a rope around his neck. Whitney said:

"He told me that when the man leading Tyler had reached a certain spot he stopped and said: 'This is good enough for him; and shot him. He said they cuffed his body there and went away and left it.'

### Passage at Arms With Darrow.

Whitney said that afterward Adams retold him the story and said that he



J. W. Smith, ex-Governor of Maryland and Democratic nominee for United States Senator.

believed the shooting of Boule and Tyler was justifiable, as they had been sent into the country by some one to jump claims and had met a just fate. Mr. Darrow questioned Mr. Whitney about what prompted his interest in the Adams case, and if he had been in the vicinity of Rathdrum trying to influence sentiment against the defendant. He received negative answers. Mr. Whitney's habit of saying, "I do not think so," when he believes not, caused Mr. Darrow to ask him each question twice and finally he asked:

"You say you do not think so, do you know you did not?"

"I do not," replied Whitney.

"That is what I was trying to get at," resumed Darrow. "Why do you say, 'I do not think so' when you mean 'I mean I know I do not'?"

"I do not think that makes any difference to you," replied Whitney, and Darrow said he guessed it did not.

Mr. Whitney was on the stand until 4 o'clock, undergoing a rigid cross-examination.

### Confession Read Before Jury.

When the defense had finished with him, James McParland was called and it was then that the confession was introduced. As it relates to the Tyler case, it follows:

The confession of Steve Adams was made in the office of the Warden of the Idaho State Penitentiary, February 27, 1906, in the presence of James McParland, a Pinkerton detective of Mollie McGuire fame, and W. B. Hopkins. The defense claims that Adams was induced to sign the document under threats.

Adams had first joined the Western Federation of Miners at Altman, about 1899. It was while in Colorado that Adams first met Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and the particular time, as stated in the confession, was "the summer following Arthur Collins' assassination at Telluride."

Adams was intimately acquainted with them (Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone) right along up to the time he left Colorado.

### Federation Sent Him to Idaho.

"They told me to go to Idaho and see Jack Simpkins," Adams is quoted in his confession as saying, "that he wanted to see me on some business in regard to ex-Governor Stuenenber, and that I would meet him near Wallace, Idaho, at Warden, I believe."

Then the confession deals with preliminary talk about the proposed assassination of Governor Stuenenber. This talk had occurred shortly after the dynamiting of the depot at Independence in 1904. It was about a month after that Adams started for Idaho.

The talk had taken place in Pettibone's back room, and besides Adams there had been present Haywood and Pettibone. Quoting from the confession:

"They just told me to go up and see Simpkins, as he wanted to see me, and he would probably tell me about the Stuenenber matter, as they wanted to get Stuenenber."

"Did you get any money?"

"They gave me \$300 to go up there on."

"Who gave you the money?"

"George Pettibone."

After meeting Simpkins, Adams lingered but a short time in Warden, but left soon for Simpkins' claim, about 14 miles above the head of navigation on the St. Joe.

### Offered \$500 for the Job.

"There were some jumpers in there," Adams is quoted in his confession as saying. "Simpkins said that if I helped him to get rid of these fellows he would give me \$500. Two of these men were killed."

"Who assisted in the killing of these men?"

"Newt Glover, Jack Simpkins and myself."

"How did you carry out the murder of Tyler?"

"We went in one night—Newt Glover,

## KAISER FEASTED BY KING EDWARD

### Splendid Banquet at Windsor Castle.

### DRAW FRIENDSHIP CLOSER

### Two Monarchs Desire to Tighten the Bonds.

### GALAXY OF GREAT MEN

### Dignitaries of Two Empires Feast Off Gold Plate in Hall Hoary With Memories of Or- der of Garter.

WINDSOR, Eng., Nov. 12.—In the historic hall of St. George at Windsor Castle, King Edward and Queen Alexandra gave a state banquet this evening in honor of their German visitors. The hall, which for centuries has been associated with the Order of the Garter, was decorated with the banners of principal knights of the order, while the tables were adorned with the famous golden plate, one of the great heirlooms of the sovereigns of England.

Departing from custom, King Edward and Emperor William sat side by side, with the Queen on the right and the Empress on the left. Around the tables, which were set for 130 guests, there was gathered a most brilliant company, including many members of the British royal house, the suites of the visiting sovereigns, cabinet ministers and former cabinet ministers and ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives. Among the ambassadors was Whitehead Reid.

King Edward proposed the health of Emperor William, who made acknowledgment in a short speech, closing with a toast to the English King.

The speeches made by King Edward and Emperor William were formal in tone. They consisted in reciprocal expressions of the pleasure the visit afforded and of a mutual desire for the maintenance of peace and friendship between the two countries.

Emperor William alluded gracefully to his happy childhood under the roof and within the walls of grand old Windsor Castle, and he expressed the earnest wish that the close friendship existing between the two royal families should be reflected in the relations of the two countries and thus confirm the peace of the world, which, he said, was the constant endeavor of King Edward and himself.

### Renew Friendly Relations.

WINDSOR, Eng., Nov. 12.—There is

### FINANCIAL OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

Gold Engagements by United States.	\$55,250,000
Previously reported.	2,700,000
November 12.	\$57,950,000
Total.	\$57,950,000
Gold Imports on Way to Portland.	
For First National Bank.	\$ 750,000
For Balfour-Guthrie & Co.	500,000
For Kerr, Gifford & Co.	500,000
For other banks.	500,000
Total.	\$2,250,000

An encouraging feature of the local situation was the receipt of wheat purchases in the interior yesterday by the Portland Flouring Mills and other large exporters.

no intention of discussing at Windsor any concrete political questions," said Herr von Schoen, secretary of the German Foreign Office, who is accompanying Emperor William on the latter's visit to England. "Germany and England being in the happy position of having no actual political questions outstanding, but we hope and believe that the Emperor's visit will bring about a renewal of the old-time affectionate relations between the two countries. Their relations always have been correct, but this is not enough; there is an increasing desire that they become something more."

## KAISER'S THROAT DISEASED

### Call of Royal Physician at Windsor Causes Alarm.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Sir Felix Semon, physician to King Edward VII, a noted throat specialist, was a visitor at Windsor Castle this morning. Those in the entourage of Emperor William say he called solely to see an old friend, the Emperor's physician, with whom, after a brief stay at the castle, he went out to inspect the King's visitation at Frogmore. It is regarded as hardly conceivable, however, that a specialist like Dr. Semon, knowing the circumstances would give rise to remarks, would have ventured to the castle unless for the purpose of consultation regarding the Kaiser's throat trouble.

## BATTLE WITH UTE INDIANS

### REPORTED TROOPS KILL SIX IN ENGAGEMENT.

### Rumors That Fight Occurs in Mc- Elmo Canon and None of the Soldiers Is Killed.

DURANGO, Colo., Nov. 12.—A report reached here tonight that a battle occurred at McElmo Canon between Ute Indians and United States troops, in which six Indians were killed. No soldiers were killed or wounded.

McElmo Canon is in Montezuma County and close to the Navajo reservation. The Utes have been resisting the attempts of the soldiers to compel them to return to their reservation. The report of the battle cannot be verified at this time, but is believed here.

## POWER OF COURTS OVER RAILROADS

### Vital Questions Up in Harriman Case.

### MUST HARRIMAN MAKE REPLY?

### Government and Defense Each State Case.

### IS UNION PACIFIC A BANK?

### Inquiries About Stock Deals Held Essential to Rate Inquiry—Har- riman Says Questions Violate His Constitutional Rights.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Arguments will be heard tomorrow on the petition of the Interstate Commerce Commission for an order requiring Edward H. Harriman to answer certain questions propounded by the Commission in its investigation of the Union Pacific Railroad and its allied lines the early part of this year.

The arguments will be made by distinguished counsel before Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court. The Government will be represented by Henry L. Stimson, United States District Attorney; Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul, and C. A. Severance, while ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, ex-Judge R. S. Lovett, of the Union Pacific, and John G. Milburn of this city, will appear for Mr. Harriman.

It was learned tonight that in the brief which will be filed by Federal counsel in court tomorrow it will be alleged that the Interstate Commerce Commission in making this investigation was virtually a congressional committee of inquiry and was exercising the inquisitorial powers of Congress.

### Authority of Commission.

It is declared in the Federal brief that under Section 12 of the Interstate Commerce Act the Commission has authority to inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers doing an interstate business and under Section 21 of that act, to make and transmit to Congress its report, the report to contain such information and data collected by the Commission as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the regulation of commerce, together with such recommendations as to National legislation relating thereto as the Commission may deem necessary. The brief further alleges that it has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that full information necessary as a basis of intelligent legislation by Congress from time to time

on the subject of Interstate Commerce, cannot be obtained, nor can the rules established for the regulation of such commerce be efficiently enforced, otherwise than through the instrumentality of an administrative body representing the whole country, always watchful of the general interests and charged with the duty not only of obtaining the required information, but of compelling by all lawful methods obedience to such acts.

### Harriman's Investment Concern.

It appears in this case, the brief says, that the Union Pacific Railroad has become a great investment concern; that it has obligations outstanding to the extent of \$182,000,000, which have been used for the purchase of stocks; that it is the duty of the Commission to inquire into this state of affairs and its effects on interstate commerce, so that it may be informed and recommend to Congress whether the acquisition of stocks by railroad companies in other companies, or by their officers, shall be prohibited.



James W. Higgins, Democratic Governor-Elect of Rhode Island.

Furthermore, under section 20 of the Interstate Commerce Act it is the duty of the Commission to require reports of railroads showing all the details of their capital stock, the amount paid therefor, the dividends paid, the funded and floating debts, the cost and value of the carriers' property, franchises and equipment, and a complete exhibit of the financial operations of such carrier each year.

### Right to Inquire Into Deals.

Counsel in the brief declares that the Commission therefore has a right to inquire not only into the cost and value of the railroads, but of all securities and other property purchased, from whom purchased, whether purchased in good faith or "whether the Union Pacific Railroad has been used as a speculative banking house for its officials."

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## WOMAN LEADS MAN TO CONFESS

### Mrs. Todd Gets Admis- sion From Steele.

### TELLS HER HE SLEW HUSBAND

### Receives His Protestations of Love Until He Is Enmeshed.

### OTHERS OVERHEAR STORY

### Clever Detective Work of Marshal McKenney Believed to Have Solved Mystery of an Atro- cious Murder in Hoquiam.

HOQUIAM, Wash., Nov. 12.—(Special.)—Herbert Norman, alias Ralph W. Steele, alleged murderer of Frank Todd, lies in the Hoquiam City Jail awaiting his preliminary hearing. Steele's arrest was caused by the clever work of Marshal McKenney, assisted by the murdered man's widow, Ethel Todd. It was her cleverness in leading the villain to believe she loved him that brought forth the confession from his lips, and after she learned this she shrank with terror from Steele when she would meet him from time to time, while playing the part of detective under McKenney's instructions.

Her work was most effective, and all the while she was meeting Steele in dark shadows, the gossips about the city were defaming her.

### Story of the Crime.

Frank Todd was murdered in his own woodshed on the night of August 31, 1907, by some one acquainted with Todd's habits and the surrounding property. Todd had come home from camp, being ill, and had spent two days at home. Saturday night he went down town with his wife and together they returned about 8:30. Mrs. Todd put the children to bed and retired. Todd was sitting by the table reading and this was the last she saw or knew of him until waking in the morning she went in search of her husband, whom she had missed, and found his lifeless body lying in a pool of his own blood.

An alarm was given and thousands of curious people surrounded the property all day awaiting to get a chance to see the body which lay as it was found until the arrival of Coroner Gilward. During the day Steele was one of the crowd which hung around the home and he seemed very anxious to see the body. It was from the first moment that the crime was reported that suspicion rested on Steele and the following story was the cause of it:

### Suspicion Fastens on Steele.

Steele worked at Lytle's spruce camp about three miles from this city up the East Hoquiam River, where he was employed to run the pump which furnished water to the camp and donkeys. One evening Steele left camp in the morning, as he had been scratched by brush until he presented a sorry sight. When questioned by the loggers how he came there Steele swore he walked in his sleep. It had been rumored prior to this that Todd had driven Steele from his home with a gun, and it was the opinion that Steele made this trip to Todd's camp that night to kill him, as the trip was made in the darkness, through 12 miles of brush, through sloughs and over fallen trees, without even a cattle trail to travel on.

### Confesses to the Widow.

The day of the funeral, Steele attended the services and went to the front and viewed the remains of the victim, without the quiver of a lip. He never betrayed himself by an action all the time he was being shadowed by the detectives and it was not until the police officials publicly exonerated him through the press that he began to grow careless. This was done to throw him off his guard and it worked well. Mrs. Todd began her work under the instructions of McKenney. Steele madly loved Mrs. Todd, and she was finally convinced that Steele was the man who murdered her husband. It was his infatuation for her that allowed himself to betray his crime and give to the world his confession.

As soon as exonerated, Steele began to grow careless. He sent for Mrs. Todd, who was posted by the officials, to meet him. Signals were arranged and clandestine meetings were had; he always with in earshot of Marshal McKenney. Mrs. Todd finally got the confidence of Steele and he confessed the story of his crime to her with flowing tears, all the while telling her of his strong love.

### Attempt Made to Kill Marshal.

It was with utmost hatred she heard the confession from his lips, and then she resolved to do everything in her power to send this demon to the gallows. She played on his affections and finally brought him to do her bidding. For two months she played the part

