



ANARCHIST ATTEMPTS TO KILL

Slain by Chief Shippy After Wounding Four Persons.

FIGHTS TO THE VERY END

Shippy Saved by Quickness and Son's Brave Conduct.

DEAD MAN PLOTTED LONG

Identified by Sister Who Tells Story of His Life.

REFUGEE FROM KISHINEFF

Despondent at Loss of Employment, He Let Lucy Parsons Inflamm His Mind—Round-Up of Anarchists Will Be Result.

MAYOR HARRISON ATTACKED IN SAME WAY.

Carter H. Harrison, five times Mayor of Chicago, was killed in much the same manner as Averbuch attempted to kill Chief Shippy.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The would-be assassin of Chief of Police George M. Shippy was tonight identified as Lazarus Averbuch, a Russian student of presumably anarchistic tendencies.

Chief Shippy, attacked in his home, No. 31 Lincoln place, at 9:30 A. M. today by Averbuch, shot and killed the latter, but not until his assailant had stabbed him in the arm, had shot and dangerously wounded Harry Shippy, a son of the police official, and had wounded James Foley, a member of the police department detailed as driver for his superior.

The younger Shippy was said at a late hour tonight to have a good chance of recovery. Neither of the other men was dangerously hurt.

Averbuch was 23 years old. For three weeks he had lived with two sisters at the home of Mrs. Harry Pine, 215 Washburn avenue, in the western portion of the city. He had been in America only three months, having come direct here from Austria, whither he fled from Kishineff two years ago to escape the persecution of the Jews in that city.

Motive for Attack Discovered.

Through information received from a sister of the dead man and from a fellow-employee in a produce commission-house, where Averbuch had recently been employed, it was learned that Mr. Shippy's interference several weeks ago with a parade of unemployed men headed by "Dr." Ben L. Hellman through the streets of Chicago, coupled with the more recent announcement that Emma Goldman, the anarchist, would not be allowed to speak in public in this city, led Averbuch to attempt to "remove" the police head in Russian "terrorist" fashion.

Fourth Attempt to See Shippy.

Averbuch's attempt upon the chief's life today was the fourth effort he had made to accomplish his purpose. Twice on Sunday he visited the house, but was unsuccessful in finding his intended victim at home. At 7 o'clock this morning he made his third appearance, but was informed by a servant that the chief could not be seen till 9 o'clock. When he returned at 9 o'clock the chief was on the point of leaving for his office. When admitted at the front door Averbuch handed the chief an envelope bearing his name and address, but the latter, having heard of the previous visits to his home, suspected that something was wrong and seized him by the arms. The envelope, which was found later to be only a sheet of plain paper, contained only a blank piece of paper.

Life Saved by Quickness.

The quickness with which the chief acted upon his suspicion doubtless saved his life. Averbuch, though slight in build, proved in his desperation almost a match for the chief, who is much larger, and the latter found himself unable to hold his assailant and search him for weapons

at the same time. He therefore called to his wife, who was in the next room, asking her to ascertain whether the man had a weapon in his pockets. Mrs. Shippy discovered a revolver in Averbuch's pocket, but before she could remove it he struggled loose from the grasp of the chief and, drawing a long knife, stabbed the chief in the arm. Thereupon the chief grappled again with his assailant, who drew a revolver.

At that moment Harry Shippy, 19 years old, came rushing down the stairway to his father's aid. Averbuch fired two shots, one of which struck young Shippy, who fell seriously wounded. Before Averbuch could fire again, James Foley, the chief's driver, attracted by the shooting, ran to the door and seized Averbuch. The assassin struggled loose from the embrace and fired a shot, which pierced Foley's hand.

Empty Revolvers Into Him.

Thereupon both Mr. Foley and Mr. Shippy emptied their revolvers into Averbuch's body. One bullet entered the man's breast near the heart and another passed through his head. The revolver dropped from his fingers and he died without a groan. Throughout the struggle the anarchist had not uttered a word



Chief of Police George M. Shippy, of Chicago, Who Killed Lazarus Averbuch, His Anarchist Assailant.

except to say in good English: "It's all right," as the chief seized him, referring to the envelope which he had offered the police official.

When the wounded boy was taken away the chief issued orders to the police to round-up all of the known anarchists in the city. After working all day, Lieutenant Alcock, with two detectives, took Olga Averbuch when she returned from a South Side dressmaking establishment, where she was employed. Without loss of time she was taken to Bentley's undertaking rooms, where the body of the would-be assassin lay. They reached the place just as a phonologist was completing his investigation and description of Averbuch's head and hand.

The young woman approached the body with two detectives supporting her. She took one look at the corpse and became hysterical.

"Oh Mama, Mama, it is Harry," she sobbed, throwing herself on her brother's form and kissing his lips again and again. She remained thus for several minutes until pulled back by the officers. She attempted to cling to her brother's form and her screams of protest at being removed could be heard by pedestrians on the street. The young woman was then taken to the office of Assistant Chief of Police Schuetter.

Miss Averbuch while being questioned (Continued on Page 4.)

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 46 degrees; minimum, 38 degrees. TODAY'S—Occasional rain; southerly winds. Foreign. Japan stops all emigration of coolies. Mexican bank robbed of \$300,000. National. Commander Sims tells of defects in battleships, though Senators try to gag him. Florida Congressman denounces Bonaparte for fighting peonage. Oregon delegation to select District Attorney tonight; Bristol allowed two assistants. Roosevelt and Root commend course of Judge Willey. Prospects of Seattle fair bill in Congress. Politics. Taft sure of majority of national committee to decide contests, South enthusiastic for Roosevelt. Ohio Republican convention to meet today. Domestic. Russian anarchist attempts to kill Chief of Police of Chicago and is killed after wounding four persons. Captain Amundsen tells purpose of polar expedition. Wholesale reduction of forces on railroads. Interstate Commerce Commission refuses to postpone operation of nine-hour law. Pacific Coast. San Francisco men indicted for sending out filibustering steamer. Reef reefs for money spent on private prison. Commercial and Marine. Local butter market declines. Chicago wheat market nervous and lower. Better underwear in stock market. Alliance to be given annual inspection next Thursday. Portland and Vicinity. Patrolman Suttler is held for murder for killing Henry Shaffer. Alleged passers of spurious banknotes held to further hearing before Federal grand jury. Johnson Porter plans to erect \$250,000 Sumner school at Hotfall Springs on North-Bank line. W. R. Beharrell, furniture dealer, must explain to City Council what he means by "an itching palm." Judge Cleland's decision on water rate reduces city revenue many thousands. Title Guaranty officials will know their fate today. Large delegation from Los Angeles will visit Portland during Festival. Hartman lines may result for the "closed gateway" brought about by HUP. Page 14.

CLARK RESENTS POLICY IN SOUTH

Says Peonage Charge Is Baseless.

BONAPARTE ROUNDLY SCORED

"Slum-Worker" Sent to Regulate Conditions.

READY TO ANSWER IN FULL

"Big Chief of the Department" Is "Transplanted Bud of Alleged French Nobility," Declares Florida Representative.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A variety of subjects was considered by the House today. A resolution was passed authorizing the immigration committee to investigate charges of peonage in certain states. In the debate on that question, Clarke, of Florida, denounced Assistant Attorney-General Russell in connection with certain prosecutions in Florida and referred sarcastically to Attorney-General Bonaparte. There followed a lively discussion of a bill to report, after the serving of their sentence, all aliens convicted of felony. The measure was defeated.

Four hundred pension bills and a few other private bills were passed at the rate of 10 a minute, and the remainder of the time was consumed in considering the postoffice appropriation bill, which will be discussed for several days.

An important bit of legislation was offered by Hepburn, of Iowa, through a bill imposing a tax of 50 cents per hundred shares on stock or agreements to sell. "Smell of the Slums."

In a bitter criticism of the Department of Justice, Clarke declared that the State of Florida was prepared to answer the accusations "of peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, brutal and inhuman treatment of laborers" in publications which smell of the slums and in some of the most remarkable documents emanating from the Department of Justice of the United States, which he charged, were absolutely false in all essential particulars. The people of Florida, he asserted, courted the fullest investigation of a matter which had done so much injury to the fair name of the state. He predicted that these people will come through the ordeal of investigation without the smell of fire upon their garments and in spite of the batteries of slander which for the past year have been belching their infamous slum-begotten fabrications.

Fallen Into Evil Times.

The Department of Justice, Clarke charged, had never been especially distinguished for the legal knowledge of the "alleged lawyers who are generally supposed to be housed therein," but usually "something of a lawyer" had been at its head. He feared that the country had fallen into evil times with reference to the "big chief of the Department." Whatever may be the qualifications of Attorney-General Bonaparte, he said, that official had been

unfortunate in the selection of some of his inferiors to whom had been committed peonage prosecutions in Florida and other states.

He referred to Mr. Bonaparte as "the transplanted bud of alleged French nobility," who had become acquainted with a lady bearing the suspicious cognomen of Mrs. Mary Grace Quackenbos, whose field of labor previous to her acquaintance with the great Baltimore lawyer was in the slums of the East Side of dear old Manhattan island. He presumed, therefore, that Mr. Bonaparte considered "this great slum-worker a very proper person to send to Florida to regulate conditions in the South."

Turns Attention to Russell.

Clarke next turned his attention to Assistant Attorney-General Charles W. Russell, who was given charge of the investigation and who, he said, called to his aid Mrs. Quackenbos.

"My God!" he exclaimed, "what a combination! In normal times it would be an affliction upon any people to send into their midst Charles W. Russell, a Southern man and a Southern Democrat, and



Singer to Become American. MADAME SCHUMANN-HEINK. NEWARK, N. J., March 2.—Madame Schumann-Heink, the well-known contralto, died an applicant for naturalization papers with the County Clerk today.

Mary Grace Quackenbos in combination, or separately.

Referring to certain prosecutions in Florida, Clarke said that "the capers cut by these people in the Federal Courts in my state take the palm." He could not at the present time discuss either the merits of the cases or the conduct of these people, as he would like to, but as regarding Mr. Russell he said, "This presence forbids my characterizing him as he ought to be characterized, as he deserves to be designated, as I would designate him if I could do so, without offending the proprieties of his presence. "It is a dirty bird that befits its own nest."

MORE PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS

Senate Favors Bill Already Passed by House.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The widows pension bill which was passed by the House was reported favorably to the Senate today by Senator McCumber, chairman of the committee on pensions. It increases to \$12 per month the pensions drawn by widows of soldiers who served in any Indian war, the war with Mexico or the Civil War. "The estimated annual cost of the bill as reported is \$14,578,112."

Clerks on Reclamation Work.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 2.—John B. Kellogg, of Echo, and Claude W. Kellogg, of Hermiston, Or., have been appointed clerks in the Reclamation Service.

TAFT CONTROLS THE COMMITTEE

Can Foil Conspiracy of Interests.

SQUARE DEAL ON CONTESTS

Only Doubtful Element is Roosevelt Enthusiasm.

STRONGEST IN THE SOUTH

Democrats Admit if Roosevelt Were Nominated, He Might Split Solid South, but Northern Republicans Will Decide.

(Walter Wellman to Chicago Record-Herald.)

WASHINGTON, March 2.—(Special.)—The friends of President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft are in the majority in the Republican National Committee. This fact has been ascertained beyond the possibility of doubt. The significance of it is very great. It means that no spurious contests from the South or elsewhere can get before the convention except in a minority report. It means that the plot to create contest, confusion and chaos cannot succeed. It means, with little more than the shadow of uncertainty, the nomination of Mr. Taft on the first ballot. Add if any period of waiting and of perplexity comes to that convention the nominees will not be an opponent of the Administration, but the chief of the Administration himself.

Square Deal on Contests.

The policy of the Administration-Taft leaders as to contests from the South or elsewhere is this: President Roosevelt and Judge Taft are both in favor of it, and that settles it. To give a square deal to have sub-committees patiently hear all contests; to seat the legal, regular delegates, no matter whether they are for the Administration-Taft programme or not.

On account of the efforts of the enemies of the President and of Mr. Taft to stir up contests and scandals in the South, the Taft managers recently determined to ascertain exactly where they stood in the National Republican Committee. They knew the convention was to be with them—a Roosevelt-Taft convention—but did they have the National Committee? Would their opponents be able to bring in majority reports in favor of the seating of trumped-up delegates from the South?

Sure Majority in Committee.

Inquiries were made as to the predilections of all the members of the National Committee. Nothing was left to chance or to luck. The facts were ascertained in every case. There are 54 members of the National Committee, one from each state and territory and the District of Columbia. Thirty-three of them are out-and-out Roosevelt-Taft men and five or six more are much more likely to be friendly than otherwise. Thus the Roosevelt-Taft forces have a safe, clear, working majority of the committee. Their strength on any square proposition cannot be less than 38 to 16, and it is much more likely to be nearly 40 to 14. With

the committee to pass on contests and the convention to uphold the majority reports, the Roosevelt-Taft people are not doing much worrying over the Southern conspiracy of their opponents.

At the same time, it is true that practically the only danger to the success of the Taft movement—and it is a very small menace—lies in the feeling among Southern Republicans for the greater part of the Republicans of the North have gladly accepted Mr. Taft as a substitute for Mr. Roosevelt. The North understands Mr. Taft as a great, big man on his own account—one of the biggest and strongest men we have ever had in our public life. It is true that in some parts of the West they still hanker for "Teddy." But the vast majority of Northern Republicans, even including a goodly part of those living in states having "favorite sons," are heartily and warmly for Mr. Taft, because they believe he will make a great President, if elected.

South Crazy for Roosevelt.

But all through the South, particularly in states where there is a real Republican party, the demand for Mr. Roosevelt is still strong—so strong that it may show



Rev. Charles F. Aked, Pastor of John D. Rockefeller's Church in New York.

himself in the convention, despite the plans of the leaders. Why? Because Mr. Roosevelt is far and away the most popular public man in the South since the war. Grover Cleveland was never well liked in the South. Mr. Bryan, though still popular, has never regained the place in the affections of the South he held for a few months in 1896, at the zenith of the silver craze, and when Mr. Bryan appeared to be the favorite of the masses. Now Mr. Roosevelt's popularity in that section is, according to the testimony of Democrats and Republicans alike, something amazing. Democrats are as enthusiastic over him as Republicans—many of them more so. It is not a class feeling. The leaders of affairs feel the same way as the masses of the people.

Democratic Senators and Representatives from the South admit in private conversation that, if Mr. Roosevelt were nominated again, they would fear for such states as Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina and Florida. They do not admit Mr. Roosevelt could carry them, or any of them, but with the President as the nominee they know they would have the greatest fight they have ever had to keep some of those states in line.

But South Will Not Nominate.

All the signs of the times are that the South is not to choose the candidate. The Northern Republicans, who have to furnish the bulk of the electoral votes if their ticket is to succeed, intend to name the ticket themselves. Nine out of ten of them are for Mr. Taft. Heavy are the probabilities that, even if the Southern brethren convince their Northern friends they could carry Southern States for Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft would be nominated just the same, barring accident, unexpected upheavals or phenomenal public sentiment during the next three months. All the developments of public opinion and of political agreement in the Republican ranks these days bring us back to the principle which was laid down in the dispatches three months ago: "It will be Taft or Roosevelt, and probably Taft."

Threatened to Shoot.

"I told him if he struck me I would shoot," Suttler said. "Shaffer said to shoot, he wasn't afraid, and came at me. I hit at him the best I could with my left hand. He grabbed my left hand and I fired. He kept on coming and I kicked at him, and then, when that didn't work, I fired two more shots."

DRURY "GRAFT" IN TACOMA

MAYOR ACCUSED OF TAKING \$6000 FROM PAVING FIRM.

Wright Denies Charge and Calls Accuser Liar—Red-hot Public Meeting.

TACOMA, Wash., March 2.—(Special.)—Fifteen hundred persons attended the meeting tonight when Charles Drury, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor, in opposition to Mayor Wright, made his promised expose of the paving graft scandal of two years ago. The hall only held about 300, and the greater part of the crowd could not get in. Mayor Wright's friends were in a large majority and there was a hot time. Drury made the positive charge that Mayor Wright had accepted \$5000 from the Barber Asphalt Paving Company with the understanding that part of the money was to go to certain Councilmen. He says Wright refused to divide, and the next assessment roll was held up and the money, \$2500, was put in escrow with Mayor Wright made a division. When the grand jury convened to hear the case, every official of the Barber Company was out of the state.

Manning Takes a Hand.

"What was the occasion of issuing that order?" Mr. Manning asked. "Well, it was that Burkhart affair," the chief said, referring to the previous occasion, last Summer, when Suttler was handy with his gun, shooting a disorderly salesman named Burkhart, who now has a \$10,000 damage suit pending against the policeman. "There was a tragic minute in the inquest when Mrs. Shaffer, widow of the

SHAFFER'S SLAYER HELD FOR MURDER

Patrolman Suttler in Cell at City Jail.

SHOOTING HELD UNJUSTIFIABLE

Coroner's Jury Reaches Verdict in Ten Minutes.

OFFICER LOSES HIS STAR

Crowd at Inquest Hisses Him as He Tells His Story—District Attorney Will Take Up Case at Once.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

"We, the jury, find that Henry Shaffer came to his death on Sunday evening, March 1, at 7:30 o'clock at his residence, 334 Tilling street, from a gunshot wound inflicted by Police Officer Nathan H. Suttler. From the evidence submitted we believe the shooting unjustifiable."

Murder is the charge which Patrolman Nathan H. Suttler must face for killing Henry Shaffer, a longshoreman, at Shaffer's home in Albina early Sunday night. Suttler was arrested last night on an order from District Attorney Manning, stripped of his star, and murderous weapon and locked up in a cell on the second floor of the City Jail. Mr. Manning announced that he was prepared to indict the policeman and that the indictment would be made out today charging second-degree murder.

This summary action followed an inquest into the manner of Shaffer's death late yesterday afternoon. The inquest was held at the Finley chapel and developed into little short of an indignation meeting before the end. Suttler was openly hissed as he gave his story of the killing. One man spat at him as he was leaving the chapel, and several cursed him.

Jury Takes Prompt Action.

In less than ten minutes the Coroner's jury decided that Suttler was not justified in any way for the killing. A written verdict to that effect was promptly returned. The members of the jury took occasion to denounce Jacob Holzworth, who called the police to interfere in the festivities attendant on Mrs. Shaffer's 50th birthday. Holzworth, while on the stand, admitted he held a bitter hatred for Shaffer, and when asked if he was glad Shaffer was dead, said he wouldn't like to answer that question. Holzworth, too, was hissed.

Suttler's own story of the shooting was possibly the most effective evidence in causing the early verdict of the Coroner's jury. His statement was made under oath and later he signed a transcript of his testimony. Inasmuch as he spoke voluntarily, it will be used against him in his trial for murder.

Not only did Suttler's testimony go to show that the shooting was altogether unnecessary, but it revealed him in the light of an unutterable coward. He said he was forced into a corner by Shaffer. There he drew his club and revolver and stood at bay. He warned Shaffer not to strike him, drawing his club and his revolver and threatening to shoot. Shaffer was not cowed.

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"I told him if he struck me I would shoot," Suttler said. "Shaffer said to shoot, he wasn't afraid, and came at me. I hit at him the best I could with my left hand. He grabbed my left hand and I fired. He kept on coming and I kicked at him, and then, when that didn't work, I fired two more shots."

It was this statement that met with hisses from the hundred or more people that thronged the chapel. "Put him inside the bars," one man called, and Coroner Finley had to call for order.

There was not a single item of evidence tending to exonerate or mitigate the policeman's conduct. Even Chief of Police Grifflmacher, after having refused to suspend the officer pending an investigation, was used on the stand as a witness against his subordinate. The chief was required to read an order issued by him several months ago concerning the use of firearms by policemen. This order warned members of the department to use their revolvers only in serious cases, and where absolutely necessary. In cases of drunken and disorderly persons, the order directed that officers should make arrests without resorting to revolvers or else allow the offenders to escape. Hence it was shown that Suttler broke explicit orders when he shot Shaffer for being disorderly.

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