SPRECKELS PAYS HENEY'S EXPENSES

Admits He Backs Graft Prosecution, but Heney Gets No Salary.

RUEF'S INSIDIOUS OFFER

Would Cause General Strike to Enable Spreckels to Buy City Bonds—Flatly Denies Insinuations of Rogers.

(Continued From First Page.)

"Yes; I don't think Mr. Phelan will object to having it made known that he contributed $10,000."

"How about J. Dalzell Brown?" inquired Mr. Rogers, referring to the banker recently convicted of misappropriating funds.

"He did not give a single dollar," said the witness emphatically.

Asked as to his relations with various local newspapers at the inception of the prosecution, Mr. Spreckels said that he called upon the respective editors in company with Mr. Heney, informed them that he was about to proceed with the investigation and asked that they support him if they felt it right.

"Your brother is the owner of the San Francisco Call, is he not?" asked Mr. Rogers.

"That is my information," replied Mr. Spreckels dryly.

The cross-examination will be renewed at the morning session of the trial tomorrow.

Among the earliest arrivals were Mrs. Calhoun and her two daughters. In an adjoining section to Mrs. Calhoun were a dozen women wearing buttons indicating membership in the Citizens' League of Justice, an organization which has championed the cause of the prosecution.

Lawyers Spar at Outset.

Resuming the direct examination of Mr. Spreckels, Mr. Heney, apparently throwing aside legal restraint, went immediately into the motives and reasons that actuated the witness in his opposition to the United Railroads plan of street railway development. The inquiry had been in progress but a few moments when the first violent altercation arose. Earl Rogers, of the defense, entered an objection to a question by Mr. Heney, asking Mr. Spreckels to relate a conversation with his attorney.

"Mr. Heney has declared most emphatically," said Mr. Rogers, "that he is letting down bars and opening various doors. But this don't appear to be letting down of the bars, for this witness, avowedly the head of the prosecution, is asked to give us his conversations with his attorney."

The streetcar strike of 1907 was responsible for a renewal of the controversy relating to the scope of testimony. Mr. Heney was defending his right to introduce conversations between third parties when, as he charged, the motives of a witness were attacked.

"I am getting tired of these declarations," said Alexander King, of Georgia, associated with the defense. "The gentleman is skimming along as if he was on thin ice, notwithstanding his promise to let down the bars."

"Nevertheless," said Mr. Heney, "they do not dare go into these matters, for which they are responsible. I am framing my questions so that they may go into every detail of this man's life."

"You are not doing it, however," said Mr. Rogers, who stood close to Mr. Heney's place at the counsel table.

"This witness is expected to be telling the truth," said Mr. Heney in an angry tone, as he arose from his seat and faced Mr. Rogers. "Do you expect us to be limited or bound by your dirty insinuations?" he asked.

"I don't know why you should refer to dirty insinuations unless it is because of your inner consciousness," interrupted Mr. King and, as other attorneys for the defense arose to engage in the discussion, Judge Lawlor ordered all to resume their seats.

Never Incited Car Strike.

Mr. Spreckels began by denying that he had ever discussed the policy of the graft prosecution with Charles S. Wheeler, his attorney, and Mr. Heney asked:

"Did you ever suggest or intimate to any person connected with the prosecution that they should seek to have any person indicted?"

"I did not," said Mr. Spreckels.

"Did you ever, in conversation with officials of the Street Carmens' Union, indicate a wish or desire that a strike should be called or should continue?"

"I did not," but the answer was ordered stricken out.

"Why did you not go ahead with construction of the street railway planned by you?"

"Our plans were abandoned for several reasons. I was very much concerned because of my losses in the fire. My days for a period of many months were devoted to the affairs of the relief corporation, assisting those who had suffered, and finally the grant of the overhead trolley had been made."

References to the immunity arrangements upon direct examination were brief. Mr. Spreckles stated that James L. Gallagher had asked if the prosecution could extend to Abraham Ruef the exemption from punishment conveyed to the Supervisors.

"I told him," said the witness, "that he would have to deal directly with the District Attorney's office in this matter. I said that I had no animosity against Ruef personally and I believed that Langdon and Heney had none."

Mr Spreckels said he considered the overhead trolley system "unsightly and dangerous" and unsuited to use in San Francisco.

Ruef Offered to Cause Strike.

Earl Rogers of the defense cross-examined. The witness stated Ruef had visited his offices three times between 1901 and 1906.

"I recollect in particular," he said, "one interview with Ruef that called my attention to the need for an investigation. Ruef came to my office and suggested that I get up a syndicate to bid on municipal bonds about to be issued. He promised that the bids would be suggested by a strike. I was horrified by the suggestion."

"Ruef assured me that the bid of the syndicate would be accepted," continued Spreckels, "and he would guarantee that we would not have to bid above par for the bonds. I asked him how this could be done, and he said:

"'That's a simple matter. You know my connection with the labor union people. When the bids are to be submitted, we will have the biggest strike this town ever saw. I'll tie up everything, including the street railways. Then I would like to see any of your capitalistic friends, except those in on the know, submit bids for these bonds.'

"I asked Ruef if he really intended for the sake of making money to bring on a strike that might result in bloodshed, and he said he was only joking. But his face flushed and he withdrew from my office."

Mr. Spreckels said he considered it proper to grant immunity to any man, who, like Ruef, would assist in bringing to justice a man of great wealth who had debauched a city government.

"I had nothing against Calhoun personally," said Mr. Spreckels.

Only Wanted Wires Buried.

Mr. Spreckels denied that he had in mind the organization of a rival system when he sought to gain an option on stock of the California Street Railway Company, an independent line. He said he was acting in behalf of others.

Later Mr. Spreckels testified he had made a statement to his attorney, Mr. Wheeler, to the effect that there would be no opposition system if the United Railroads would put its wires underground. Continuing, he said:

"I first began to consider the conduit system in 1905, when I talked with President Holland, of the United Railroads. I was convinced by my later discussions with Messrs. Calhoun, Holland and Chapman that their arguments were not sincere, and no objections to the conduits advanced by them seemed sound from a logical business man's standpoint. They simply said it was not feasible, and I knew it was feasible from my observations in other cities."

The witness said he would be willing to invest a large sum of money in an underground system.

Mr. Spreckels denied that he had ever owned stock in the Ocean Shore Railway, or that he was connected with the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, the Independent Gas Company or other corporations with which his name has been at various times associated.

Calhoun's Offer to Him.

"Do you mean to say that Mr. Calhoun came to you, as you testified yesterday, and offered to remove the line from Pacific avenue to Broadway?" Mr. Rogers asked.

"I am telling you positively and under oath, that Mr. Calhoun made such a proposal to me," said Mr. Spreckels.

"Don't you know that Broadway will not take an electric road on account of the grades?"

"That is none of my affair. I am telling you what Mr. Calhoun told me," said Mr. Spreckels sharply. "He will have to explain what he meant."

At this point the examination suddenly went back a dozen years to the time the United Railroads acquired the old Market street and other street railway systems.

"Did you not threaten to enjoin the purchase of the Market street road and force the United Railroads to purchase your Market street stock at a price $15 higher than any one else received?" was the question with which Mr. Rogers introduced the subject.

"That is not true," said Mr. Spreckels. "I never forced any one to purchase a share of stock owned by me."

Stock Sale Through Wheeler.

"Did you not compel the United Railroads to pay Mr. Wheeler $1500 as your representative in that deal?"

"I don't know that Mr. Wheeler received that amount. That is his business," said the witness. "I felt that I had a right to dispose of my stock when and how I pleased."

"Do you usually employ an attorney to sell your stock?"

"I do not. I don't know what action Mr. Wheeler took or contemplated to effect the sale at the figure I had fixed. I was asked to deposit the stock at the Union Trust Company and receive $100 a share. I refused unless I was given certain assurances as to earnings and information as to the value of the new stock. Sooner than disclose to me the enormous earnings of the corporation, they paid me $115, or $15 more than other stockholders received."

Mr. Spreckels said he had not threatened suit to hold up the transfer.

"Did you not acquire that stock after you read that the system was to change hands?" asked Mr. Rogers.

"That is partly false and partly true. I may have acquired some, not all."

"Now, don't you recollect that Mr. Wheeler threatened a suit to get that price for your 1307 shares of stock?"

"That is not true; I asked Mr. Wheeler about that at lunch and your insinuation in regard to this, like your other insinuations, is utterly false. Mr. Wheeler told me he never received a fee from the United Railroads while acting in my behalf."

Mr. Spreckels explained that he had been informed that Mr. Wheeler had represented a friend, a Mr. Wilson, who owned a few shares of Market Street Railway stock, and that he had disposed of it, receiving about $1500.

Made No Threat of War.

The witness was asked if he had not remarked to Mr. Kains of the Canadian Bank, that "it was to be war against the United Railroads," after his final interview with Mr. Calhoun.

"I have no recollection of saying that it was war between us. I may have said it."

"So you recollect telling Richard Tobin at Burlingame, in the Summer of 1905, that you were about to attack the United Railroads and that he had better dispose of the stock he owned?" asked Mr. Rogers.

"No, I'm telling you," said the witness, who had twice attempted to interrupt the question with a denial.

"Did you once attend a dinner party where Mr. Phelan was present and did you tell him that it was to be war against the United Railroads?"

"The general statement as to the declaration of war is inaccurate and untrue. The reference to my opposition to the company was probably mentioned," said Mr. Spreckels.

Mr. Heney objected to the indefinite character of Mr. Rogers' questions and, addressing the counsel for defense, said:

"This was not the dinner party where you drank to the death of seven members of the prosecution, was it?"

Here Mr. Rogers started on a new subject.

"How much have you paid out for the graft prosecution?" he asked.

"I don't know; my secretary keeps the accounts," was the reply.

Mr. Spreckels finally agreed to produce an itemized account of his personal subscription to the prosecution within the next day or two.

"Is it true that you have paid Mr. Heney's office expenses for a long time?" asked Rogers.

"That is true," said the witness, who added that the expenses amounted to $500 or $600 a month.

"How about Mr. Heney's library?" persisted Rogers.

"I'll set your mind at rest about that," interrupted Mr. Heney. "There is not a book there that was not paid for by Mr. Heney."

"And I recommend you to the perusal of them," said Mr. Rogers.

"And you would do well to read one—the law of evidence," retorted the prosecutor.

Mr. Spreckels declared he had paid out no money for the prosecution that was not shown in his accounts.

CHURCH PEOPLE GATHER

General Assembly of Presbyterians Ready to Open in Denver.

DENVER, May 18.—Three hundred delegates to the 121st general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America are in Denver preparing for the opening of the session, and it is said tonight that nearly all of the 900 delegates accredited will have arrived before tomorrow.

One of the features of the assembly will be the observance of the 400th anniversary of the birth of John Calvin, founder of Presbyterianism.

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Women's $2 Gloves 98c

Two-clasp style in kid or suede, some slightly mussed from fitting and display. All sizes in the lot and a good assortment of colors. Regular values up to $2 the pair, choice for Wednesday only......98c

Women's 16-button Chamois Gloves, in natural or white. Regular $3 values, Wednesday only, the pair..........$1.48

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Women's Umbrellas, fast color and absolutely rainproof. A rich, lustrous black silk and lisle, mounted on the best quality frames and fitted with neat handles in goodly assortment. The handles are in natural wood, pearl or silver-trimmed effects. Regular values up to $5.00. Your choice Wednesday at the very low price...$3.48

REG. 75c BELTS 47c EACH

Elastic belts, in all the leading colors and good assortment of buckles. Regular values up to 75c each, choice at...47c

$1.00 FANCY RIBBONS 48c

Striped, plaids and fancy weaves in all-silk Ribbons, 3½ to 6 inches wide. Regular values to $1.00 a yard, choice at.....48c

65c VEILING 29c A YARD

Comes in Tuxedo, Russian or plain mesh. Colors, black, white, navy, brown and light shades. Values to 65c the yard, at..29c

35c RIBBONS 25c A YARD

6-inch Taffeta Ribbon, good quality silk, all colors. Regular 35c grade, Wednesday at..25c

VAL. LACES 25c A DOZEN

Edges or Insertions, widths from ½ to 1½ inches. Regular values up to 65c the dozen yards, choice Wednesday, special..25c

35c HANDKERCHIEFS 17c

Fine Embroidery Linen or Swiss Handkerchiefs, scalloped or hemstitched edges. Regular values up to 35c, each, at...17c

ALLOVER LACES $1.98 THE YARD

In white, cream, ecru and black. Venise allover Laces for yokes, waists, etc. Regular price $10.00, $7.00, $6.00, $5.00 and $4.00 the yard, special priced for this sale at $4.98, $3.48, $2.98, $2.48 and..$1.98

WOMEN'S $2.25 UNION SUITS $1.48

Women's medium weight Silk and Lisle Union Suits, high neck and long sleeves, or low neck, sleeveless, with fitted knee, sizes 3 and 4 only. Regular $2.25 values, during this sale at.........$1.48

WOMEN'S HOSE AT 50c THE PAIR

See our display of half dollar Hose, center aisle, main floor. There are all kinds and all the popular shades exhibited. They are in lisle and cotton, mercerized, medium or light weight, boot lace effects and embroidered instep. Colors, black, tan and all light shades to match costume, pr...50c

BOYS' FINE UNDERWEAR AT 25c

All the wanted makes and weaves, such as Balbriggan, Porosknit, etc., in two-piece suits or union suits. Combinations, 50c, and shirts or drawers............25c

EMBROIDERIES, THE YARD, at 39c

Swiss or Nainsook Embroideries, 12 to 18 inches wide. Some corset cover embroideries. Many patterns to choose from. Values up to 75c the yard at.........39c Regular values $1.00 the yard at......39c

REGULAR $2.00 NECKWEAR 95c

A sample line of Women's Neckwear in Jabots, Stock Collars, Dutch Collars, etc. Regular values up to $2.00 each..95c

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When the price choice ranges from $20.00 to $68.50 you are assured in advance of a liberal assortment as to quality, but neither words nor figures can describe the desirability of these dresses as to style and beauty. They are modeled on the most popular and most striking lines for this season's wear—constructed of superb quality silks in messaline, taffeta, pongee, rajah or foulard weaves—come in plain or trimmed models. Dresses suitable for decidedly smart occasions or sensible, suitable gowns for street or afternoon wear. There are figured effects or solid colors, and in the latter the most called-for shades are shown, including wistaria, mulberry, old rose, reseda, the most popular Baltic blue, canard green, etc. Reg. values from $20 to $68.50, your choice for Wednesday at **¼ Less**

Children's Dresses 59c

Made of good quality percale, dark blue back ground with white polka dots or another style comes in black and white checks. Ages 2 to 6 years. A regular 75c value, special for Wednesday, only. 59c

Children's Dresses, plain or figured material, light or dark colors, chambray or percale. Ages 2 to 14 years. Regular values to $2.25 each, special....$1.78

Pattern Hats Worth to $35 $9.98

At this astoundingly low price we offer the choice of any hat in our establishment. It includes pattern hats worth to $35, extremely clever dress hats or tailored hats that sell readily here or at any store in the country for $20 to $30, and there is a plenteous assortment as to style, color, size or trimming. If you want the small, jaunty turbans, simply and effectively trimmed, you will find them; if you prefer the very smart mannish tailored effects, they are here; or if your fancy runs to large and exquisitely decked floral creations, there are plenty of these also. If you have $10 to spend for a hat don't think of buying elsewhere. See these beauties and become the owner of one at **$9.98**

Women's $5.00 Oxfords $2.98

Seven thousand pairs in this sale. High-grade Oxfords in an extensive assortment of styles, leathers, etc. So varied is the selection that description is out of the question. There are suedes, castors and colored kid or calf leathers, including old rose, lavender, wistaria, green, pongee, amber, pink, blue, gray and brown. There are pumps and blucher patterns in one, two and three eyelets or button effects, light or heavy soles, fancy and combination effects. Patent, tan, Russia calfs, brown kids, patents, gunmetals and glazed kid leathers. All sizes and widths from triple A to double E, values to $5.00, choice.........$2.98

CHORUS TO GO TO A. Y. P.

EACH MEMBER TO BE ASSESSED $2.50 FOR EXPENSES.

Committee to Work for Guarantee Fund of $2000—In All, $3000 Will Be Required.

The plan for the Portland Festival Chorus, under the direction of William H. Boyer, to sing on the night of Oregon Day, July 9, in the Auditorium hall, A-Y-P Exposition, Seattle, Wash., received a decided impetus at a meeting of the chorus last night in Eilers' hall, when the chorus members voted to assess each singer $2.50 to help raise the $3000 which it is estimated the trip will cost. A business men's committee will be selected by President Frederick W. Goodrich and Mr. Boyer shortly to call on business people and others in this city to try to raise a guarantee fund of $2000. If these plans can be carried out, the chorus will sing at Seattle. Otherwise, it cannot.

Mr. Goodrich explained he recently interviewed the management of the A-Y-P Exposition in reply to an invitation he received as the president of the Portland chorus, and the formal invitation was given that the chorus sing at the Exposition on the date named. This is the only chorus that the Exposition management has sent for for which any money has been contributed. In the course of a general talk a few chorus members thought that each singer should be assessed $5, because it would not be possible to raise the complete guarantee fund of $3000 required in this city, but the sum was fixed ultimately at $2.50, to be paid by each member of the chorus of 300 voices—$750 in all. Mr. Goodrich spoke at length on the increased educational and artistic value which such an exportation of music would bring to this city and called for an expression of what he called "Portland spirit." The entire plans of the chorus management were cordially indorsed.

It is likely the singers going to Seattle will receive a fare and one-third rate from the railroad company, and that for every $450 guaranteed a special train will be provided with a stay-over privilege of 15 days. If a flat rate is accepted on the railroad the trips will have to be made by daylight. Each singer will be guaranteed one night's lodging at Seattle.

If the money can be raised the occasion will mark the first time on which a big Portland chorus has ever left home to sing elsewhere, and it will be a red-letter event. The Auditorium Hall, in which the concert can be given, is described as being finely arranged and will be one of the permanent buildings which will be given, after the Exposition is over, to the University of Washington.

FAST SETS ARE PLAYED

BELLINGER AND ROHR BEAT ANDREWS AND WILDER.

Eight Matches Are Decided in Katz Cup Tournament and Eight Scheduled Today.

Eight matches were played in the Katz cup tournament yesterday, two in doubles and six in singles. The best contest of the day was Andrews and Wilder vs. Bellinger and Rohr, which the latter won, 7-5, 7-5, after a hard fight and a brilliant pull-up by Andrews and Wilder after the score stood 5-2 and 40-30 against them in the second set. By strenuous work they brought the score up to 5-all, but their efforts tired them and Bellinger and Rohr won the next two games.

McAlpin and McAlpin beat Ladd and Katz in a close match, which went to the full three sets before it was finally decided. The accurate lobbing of Ladd and Katz had the McAlpins buffaloed, and they were compelled to play all the tennis they knew before they won. Yesterday's results were as follows:

F. H. V. Andrews, o 15 2-6, beat E. D. Barrett, r 15, 6-3, 6-3; Charles H. Martan, r 4-6, beat H. Nunn, r 15, 6-3, 6-4; T. Morris Dunne, r 2-6, beat R. M. Jones, r 15, 6-4, 6-3; Kenneth McAlpin, r 4-6, beat C. D. Starr, r 4-6, 6-1, 6-1; J. F. Ewing o 15 3-6, beat R. W. Wilbur, r 4-6, default; S. S. Humphrey, r 4-6, beat Louis Barnard, r 15, default; Bellinger and Rohr, o 15 4-6, beat Wilder and Andrews, o 15 4-6, 7-5, 7-5; McAlpin and McAlpin, a, beat Ladd and Katz, r 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2; Humphrey and Hubbell, r 3-6, beat Alexander and Bernard, r 3-6, default.

The programme for matches to be played today is as follows:

4 P. M.—Court No. 2—C. H. Marlas vs. R. H. Warinner. Court No. 3—J. F. Ewing vs. F. H. V. Andrews. Court No. 4—W. D. Brewer vs. S. S. Humphrey.

4:30 P. M.—Court No. 1—F. E. Harrigan vs. B. H. Wickersham.

5 P. M.—Court No. 1—George W. McMillen vs. R. Wilder. Court No. 2—Alma D. Katz vs. L. T. Hubbell. Court No. 3—Ewing and Herdman vs. Frohman and Hughes. Court No. 4—Winner Ewing vs. Andrews vs. Frohman.

S.S.S. CURES ECZEMA, ACNE, TETTER ETC.

While Eczema, Acne, Tetter, Salt Rheum, etc., are troubles which affect the skin, their source is far deeper than the outside cuticle. These affections are caused by irritating humors, or uratic acid in the blood. Such impurities inflame and irritate the delicate net-work of fibrous tissue which lies just beneath the surface of the outer skin, and the inflammatory discharge thus produced is forced out through the pores and glands, and is continually kept up while the blood remains infected. This exudation causes the formation of scales and crusts so often seen in Eczema, and when they are scratched off the flesh is left raw and more susceptible to other infection. It can very readily be seen then that to produce a cure the circulation must be purified and cleansed. This S. S. S. will do. It goes down to the very bottom, removes all humors and impurities, neutralizes the excessive acids of the system and in this way removes the cause of disease. Local applications can only soothe the irritation and assist in keeping the skin clean; they never produce a cure because such treatment does not reach the blood. S. S. S. restores to the thin, acrid blood all its lost properties, makes it pure and rich and enables it to nourish the skin and keep it soft, smooth and healthy. Book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice free to all who write.

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