

GOLD WAS USED TO KEEP FORD QUIET

Warriner Tells of Practical Looting of Big Four Treasury.

SALACIOUS LETTERS READ

References to Cooke's Conduct to Mrs. Ford Have to Be Omitted From Reading of His Letters to Her — Warriner Ruffled.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—A chain of embezzlements involving three men, extending over many years and finally culminating in the almost wholesale looting of the Big Four Railroad treasury, was the startling story told by Charles L. Warriner, defaulting local treasurer of the road, in his testimony today in the trial of Mrs. Jeanette Stewart-Ford for blackmail.

Warriner represented himself as a man pouring out gold with both hands and in ever-increasing amounts to keep sealed the mouth of the woman, who through her infatuation for one of the accused embezzlers, E. S. Cooke, had learned the secret.

Frank Comstock, Warriner's predecessor as local treasurer, was declared to be the third man.

Warriner Knew of Shortages.

According to the witness, when he assumed office as local treasurer in 1902, he learned that Cooke was short in his accounts \$24,000. He also learned that his predecessor, Comstock, was short \$10,500. He himself was a defaulter, and to prevent his crime being discovered, he engaged to conceal the thefts of the two former officials.

In the story of the gigantic thefts there is one question that has never been definitely answered and attorneys for the defense today made another futile attempt to obtain an answer.

Made Another Futile Attempt.

What Became of Money?

What became of the \$648,000 that Warriner has confessed to have stolen? The witness declared he had paid \$168,000 in blackmail and that \$1,000 had been stolen by others than himself. The remainder, \$480,000, is explained by him as having been lost in speculation.

Although he knew exactly the amount embezzled and the approximate amount of "hush money" paid, to all questions as to his investments he replied that he could not remember how much money he had put into any particular enterprise. He reiterated monotonously that he "could not recollect" until his questioners became discouraged and abandoned their efforts.

Cooke Called Wife "Old Hag."

A lurid fight was thrown on the strange tale when the attorney for Mrs. Ford was read to the court. In the letter Cooke wrote that "O. H." was threatening to expose him if he did not abandon Mrs. Ford. Warriner stated that "O. H." stood for "Old Hag" and was the name Cooke used for his wife in his communications to her.

In the reading of the letters Mrs. Ford endeavored to conceal her face and wept continually. When, however, her attorney began to read the letters to the extent of her intimacy with him, she raised her head and, gazing at the witness, smiled slightly.

Letters Too Salacious to Read.

Practically the entire afternoon session was occupied with reading letters written by Cooke to Mrs. Ford. The letters were written in an extremely passionate vein and teemed with salacious expressions and suggestions. These expressions were of such a nature that the judge ordered them omitted in the reading.

Frequent references were made by Cooke to Comstock, who according to the writer, was on intimate terms with Mrs. Ford. Several other persons were mentioned, all of them, it is said, being on the same footing with the questioner. Thordike endeavored to force from Warriner a confession that his relations with Mrs. Ford had been more than friendly in nature. The questioner to that effect, Warriner laughed heartily and said: "That is absurd."

Warriner Loses Control.

While being questioned about his expenditure of the embezzled money, Warriner for the second time in the day lost his extraordinary self-control. "You say you are 50 years of age, and that you are a miserably poor man, extended for 25 years," said Attorney Thordike, for the defense. "Then you have been stealing since you were practically a boy."

Warriner replied in a high, shrill voice: "I will not answer these questions; I am not on trial."

One of the most startling developments in the case came this afternoon, when Warriner, after a long questioning, admitted that he had handled funds placed with him for the payment of rebates, that he paid out comparatively large sums in rebates, and that the simple auditing of his accounts at any time would have disclosed his shortage to the company.

Auditor Knew of Defalcations.

After testifying that Auditor P. E. Hewitt had checked over his accounts, Warriner was asked by Attorney Thordike, "Then how did it come that he never discovered this great shortage of yours?"

"That's for Hewitt to explain," was the complacent answer of the witness.

Mr. Hewitt declined to discuss Warriner's statement that his shortage might easily have been discovered.

It was learned today that Mr. Hewitt's connection with the railway ended February 1. It is said he is to become auditor of the New York Central Clearing House at Buffalo.

COOKE FAMILY GOT NO MONEY

Deny Warriner Paid Them \$100,000, as He Testifies.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—(Special).—"We never received a dollar from Warriner. He lied when he testified that he gave us more than \$100,000."

This statement was made today by Mrs. Edgar B. Cooke and echoed by her husband in their apartments in the Lesaning.

Charles L. Warriner, ex-treasurer of the Big Four Railroad, had testified in the Ford case in Cincinnati that he gave more than \$100,000 to the Cooke family in the last seven years.

PRINCIPALS IN EXTORTION TRIAL NOW IN PROGRESS.



Mrs. Jeanette Ford.

C. L. Warriner (at right) and His Attorney.

TARIFF IS SETTLED

Germany and United States Exchange Minimums.

THREATENED WAR AVERTED

Inspection of Livestock Shipments Reserved for Separate Diplomatic Action—Both Sides Are Satisfied.

Cooke Called Wife "Old Hag."

(Continued from first page.)

not only the rates at present enjoyed, but the entire remaining schedules of minimum rates now accorded other countries.

"The basis of settlement is that Germany grants to the United States her full conventional tariff rates in return for the minimum tariff of the United States. This is an exchange of minimum for minimum. It places the United States on exactly the same terms as all other countries to which Germany grants conventional rates under her various commercial conventions or most favored nation treaties.

"In the President's opinion, responsibilities devolved upon him the Payne-Aldrich act requires him to demand an agreement from all countries to grant to the United States substantially their lowest tariff rates. It is a source of gratification to the President that Germany finds it possible to extend to the United States her complete minimum schedules without reservation or qualification.

Minimums Are Exchanged.

The statement says that the solution was largely due to the conciliatory spirit of the German government. Both sides recognized that although some points of divergence between the two Nations would be encountered, their nature was not such as to preclude an agreement that would be beneficial in mutual markets.

"In return for the concession of her full conventional or lowest rates, Germany will be accorded the minimum tariff of the United States," the statement continues.

"This puts Germany in the position of the most favored nation in her tariff relations with the United States. The maximum tariff of the United States, which as the basic tariff, would otherwise apply after March 21, will, therefore, not go into effect, the minimum being granted in return for Germany's full minimum rates. The result is to give Germany the same assurance under the United States tariff law that she has secured by her treaties with other countries.

Pure Food Law Explained.

"In reaching a settlement, some questions which had arisen regarding the administrative features of the Payne-Aldrich law and some misconceptions as to a possible unfavorable treatment of German imports into the United States have been dispelled to the satisfaction of the German government. A collateral matter relating to the interpretation and application of the pure food law also has been explained satisfactorily."

It was President Taft's opinion, says the statement, that, in view of the thorough inspection of pork products now made under the United States inspection law of law, the healthfulness of these products is so fully established by their exportation that the results of this protection should be accepted in foreign countries. No objection is made to a microscopic inspection of their own pork by foreign countries, but the insistence on certificates of microscopic inspection from the United States and the failure to recognize the present interstate inspection, which was substituted for it, was a bar to the admission of these products into some German ports.

Pork Rules to Be Modified.

The reasonableness of this position was recognized by the German government and, under the agreement, the imperial authorities will take steps to modify the present regulations under

which some ports have refused to admit American pork products. The report goes on: "The admission of American live cattle for slaughtering and regulations relating to the importation of most products of various kinds, the German customs rules governing the drawback of duty allowed on flour when exported from Germany, all of which are of exceeding interest from the American standpoint, have been treated on their merits as questions entirely aside from that of equivalent tariff adjustment. These questions have been entirely eliminated from the negotiations. The Government of the United States, however, will present them separately hereafter in a diplomatic way to the German government and the other governments involved, with the confident expectation that those governments will investigate the American claims fully and fairly in the light of the existing facts."

Many Products Affected.

The following figures show some of the principal articles of importations into Germany from the United States according to German statistics for the calendar year of 1908:

Raw cotton, \$21,045,000; copper and manufactures, \$12,552,000; wheat, \$22,220,000; lard, \$2,275,000; mineral oils, \$18,450,000; hides and skins, \$3,210,000; wood and manufactures, \$9,452,000; mowing machines, \$3,000,000; dried fruit, \$2,225,000. The following shows some of the principal articles of importation into the United States from Germany, according to United States statistics (fiscal year 1908):

Chemicals, etc., \$19,266,000. Cotton and manufactures, \$18,927,000; paper and manufactures, \$7,817,000; silk and manufactures, \$7,811,000; wool, etc., \$5,287,000; iron and steel and manufactures, \$4,995,000; beet sugar, \$4,463,000; leather and manufactures, \$4,463,000; wool and manufactures, \$3,440,000; hides and manufactures, \$3,332,000; rubbers and manufactures, \$2,166,000; wood and manufactures, \$2,606,000.

BLADES PROVE SUICIDE

GRANDE RONDE VALLEY HERMIT NOT SNOW VICTIM.

Coroner Finds William Boyd Cut Throat With Knife and Razor. Recluse Thought Deranged.

PENDLETON, Or., Feb. 3.—(Special).—That William Boyd, a Meacham wood-chopper, committed suicide and was not frozen to death, as reported, was discovered today by Coroner Folsom, who returned late this evening from the scene of the tragedy.

When Boyd's body was discovered yesterday about a quarter of a mile from his lonely mountain cabin, it was reported that he had lost his bearings in a storm and froze to death. When the coroner investigated today he found the man's throat cut, a large butcher knife in one hand and a razor in the other. Both razor and knife were covered with blood, and it is supposed that both were used in ending his life.

Boyd was about 65 years old, unmarried, and had lived in the Grande Ronde Valley the greater part of his life. A brother arrived from Union this evening to take charge of the remains. The dead man's mind is supposed to have become deranged as the result of his lonely life.

MARQUIS FACES CHARGE

Mysterious Frenchman in California Wanted for Felony.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 3.—Marquis Robert de Courcelle, the mysterious Frenchman who was arrested Tuesday in a cabin on the Alviso Marshes as a burglar suspect, was taken by an officer to Richmond today.

The Richmond Chief of Police states that he is wanted there on a felony charge, but declines to divulge the nature of the alleged crime.

Head Chosen for "Pan-Pac" Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—W. B. Roun, president of the Spring Valley Water Company, was chosen chairman of the finance committee of the Panama-Pacific Exposition this afternoon. It was decided that all the representatives of Western cities should have places upon the executive committee of the exposition management.

Logger Shot At, Saboteur Man Held.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Feb. 3.—(Special).—"Gumbo" Kelly, the proprietor of the Cold Tea Saloon, Saturday bound over to await the action of the grand jury for shooting through the front door of his saloon, a logger. He furnished bond in the sum of \$250,

DAUGHTER LOSES FIGHT ON ESTATE

Judge Holds Miss Speckart Was Under Woman's "Beneficial Influence."

COMPLAINANT MERE TOOL

Neither Slothfulness, Imprudence Nor Dishonesty Marked Management by Executrix, Is Decision of the Federal Court.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 3.—(Special).—Judge Hanford in the Federal Court today handed down a decision in the suit of Harriet F. Speckart against Leopold F. Schmidt, of Olympia, her uncle, Henriette Speckart, her mother, the Olympia Brewing Company and the Bellingham Bay Brewing Company. The court holds adversely to the plaintiff. Suit was brought by Miss Speckart to set aside the will of her father, Adolph Speckart, who died in 1894, leaving estate valued at \$600,000, the widow being executrix and Schmidt her advisor. Equal amounts were left to the children when they became of age. Harriet Speckart charged her mother and uncle with breach of trust and gross mismanagement of the estate funds and with concealing from her property to which she was entitled under the will.

Woman Doctor Is Companion.

Suit was filed in September, 1907. The evidence showed Harriet Speckart to be a close companion of Dr. Aquil, a woman who seldom left Harriet's side, and who possessed a great influence over her. In the course of findings Judge Hanford says:

"From the evidence, the court finds that neither slothfulness, imprudence nor dishonesty can be justly charged against Mrs. Speckart's management. "If the court should render a decree in plaintiff's favor for all that is demanded in her bill of complaint and in the brief filed by her lawyer, and if her brother were equally greedy, her aged mother and her kind uncle would be stripped of their last penny. The court finds the harsh accusations have not been sustained by evidence and that the contrary has been proved affirmatively.

Beneficial Influence Charged.

"From the evidence it appears that the complainant is not heartless or avaricious, and that her unnatural conduct in prosecuting this suit is actuated by the beneficial influence of a meddlesome person who dominates her by the exertion of a mysterious psychological power. The complainant is not the real litigant in this case, but is a mere tool of one who has no rights as against any of the defendants and for that reason the court finds that there is no equity in the bill."

Accompanying the decision is another by the court fixing the fees of attorney Edwin E. Heckbert, of Portland, who appeared for the plaintiff, at approximately \$15,000. Heckbert had experienced trouble trying to collect his fees and appealed to the court to fix the amount due him.

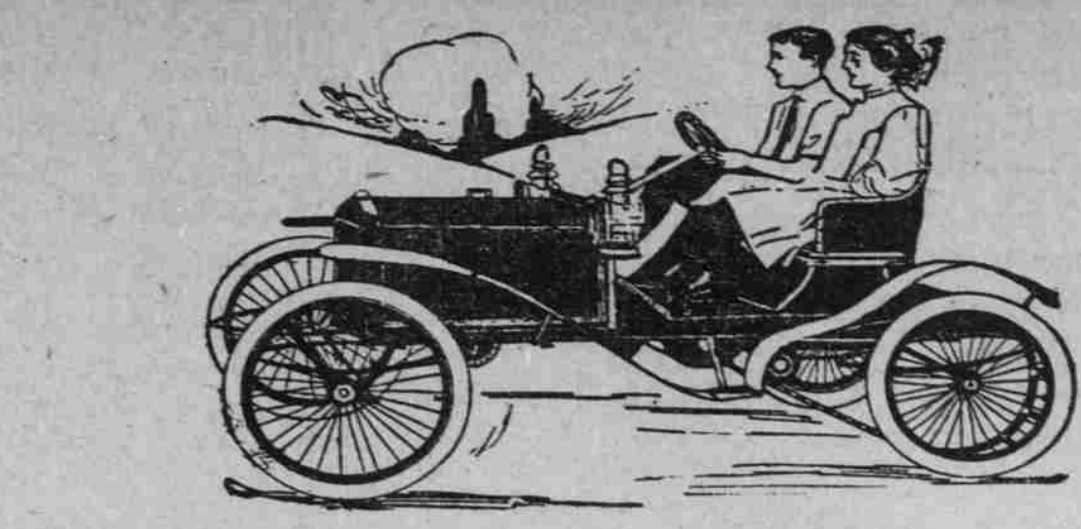
MINERS MEET OPERATORS

Both Parties Express Confidence Wage Scale Will Be Adjusted.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 3.—Hope of an amicable adjustment was expressed by Thomas L. Lewis, president of the miners, when acting as temporary chairman of the joint wage scale conference of the operators and miners of the Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania districts, which opened here today.

John H. Jones, president of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company and one of the principal operators present, expressed a belief that a peaceable agreement would be reached.

After preliminary business the conven-



EXTRA SPECIAL

MISSES' COATS HALF PRICE

Misses' and Girls' Box Coats, all sizes, 12 to 18 years

- \$ 8 COATS now . . . \$ 4.00
- \$10 COATS now . . . \$ 5.00
- \$15 COATS now . . . \$ 7.50
- \$20 COATS now . . . \$10.00

AUTOMOBILE CONTEST closes Feb. 10th. Votes with every purchase. Help your little friend secure one of these cars without cost to you

BEN SELLING

Leading Clothier

the Klamath Basin were finished for market here in the alfalfa fields and were then driven over the mountains late in the Fall or were kept and fed until Spring before they were driven to market.

Since the completion of the railroad it is practicable to ship cattle at any time when the markets are ready for them at remunerative prices. The railroad gives great impetus to the business for which the Klamath region is eminently suited on account of the extensive areas of grazing lands adjacent to the alfalfa fields. Especially will this be the case when completion of the Natron cut-off will bring Klamath practically 200 miles nearer Portland than by the present lines. Then, too, reasonable competition will arise between San Francisco and Portland markets.

TRAINS REPLACE HERDERS

Klamath Falls Ships Cattle by Carloads—Driving Obviated.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Feb. 3.—(Special).—Nineteen carloads of cattle and horses went out of Klamath Falls yesterday morning following a number of like shipments made heretofore. Before the advent of the railroad about 20,000 head of beef cattle from the range country from east and north of

A building which, it is believed, holds the record in this country in antiquity as a Presbyterian church is still standing at Southampton, Long Island. Its erection was begun in 1707 and it was dedicated as a church in 1708.

GRAND-LEADER

Fifth and Alder

All Jewelry and Silverware at ONE-HALF OFF

Cravenettes and Silk Raincoats ONE-HALF OFF

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY

Will Be Banner Days in the Suit Dep't—Every Winter Garment One-Half Price or Less

Stock-taking begins tonight. We want every Winter garment out of the store at that time. To close out every Suit, Dress, Costume and Coat, we make the final stupendous reductions quoted below. Come in this morning if you possibly can. On no account should you miss this wonderful sale.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY

- All one-piece \$22.50 Cloth Dresses at \$8.95
- All Women's and Misses' Fancy Worsted and Broadcloth Coats, values to \$30.00, at HALF PRICE
- All Cloth and Sealette Jackets, formerly sold at \$10.00 to \$15.00, at \$3.95
- All Furs at HALF PRICE
- All Women's and Misses' All-Wool Mannish Mixtures and Broad-cloth Coats, sold up to \$15.00, at \$4.95
- All Women's Tailored Suits, sold up to \$40.00, at \$14.95
- All Women's Tailored Suits, sold up to \$30.00, at \$10.00
- All 3-piece Dresses, in navy and brown broadcloth, formerly sold at \$25.00, at \$8.95

\$1.49 WAIST SALE

On display and sale for the first time Friday, a shipment of 1000 Spring 1910 Lingerie Waists, in many different styles, at a price which you would expect to pay at the end of the season rather than at the beginning. Each \$1.49

Fine dainty Batiste Waists, with very pretty fancy yokes, full fronts, trimmed and embroidered Val, Venice and Chury laes and heavy medallion tucked backs, fancy high collars and new, long, trimmed sleeves; all sizes 34 to 44. Starting Friday at, each \$1.49

ALL FANCY TAILORED SUITS THAT FORMERLY SOLD FROM \$40.00 TO \$125.00, AT ONE-HALF PRICE

SPECIAL SALE OF 2000 SILK PETTICOATS

Immense variety of wonderfully low prices, an event of greatest importance, for the savings are extraordinary, and patrons will have the choice of the largest variety of styles ever offered in a special sale. We closed out these garments from one of the largest silk petticoat factories in the East, at an average of about one-half usual prices, and pass them on to you at the same ratio. All perfect in every detail and are cut full width and length.

Beautiful All-Silk Skirts, with silk dust ruffles, accordion pleated, ruffled, tucked and plain tailored effects, many finished with ruchings, in black, white and 20 leading colors, made to sell at \$10 and over; in this great sale at . . . \$4.45

EARLY SHOWING OF SPRING MILLINERY

Blue and Black Turbans, special \$10.00, at . . . \$5.00