



## VALLEY MILLS WIN VICTORY IN RATES

### Railway's Plea of Poverty Denied.

## BUSINESS HELD PROFITABLE

### Net Earnings Greater Than Those of Other Roads.

## PROMISE IS NOT IGNORED

### Commerce Commission, Fixing Lumber Schedule, Considers Assurance That Competition by Water Would Be Met.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 18.—After having been frustrated once in its effort to prevent an increase in the freight rate on rough green fir lumber and laths from points in the Willamette Valley to San Francisco, the Interstate Commerce Commission today gave a second opinion prohibiting this advance and requiring the Southern Pacific on September 1 to put into effect rate of \$3.50 a ton from which latter points the rate of \$2.75 is authorized.

These rates, the Commission declares, do not apply to mills within the City of Portland, which take a uniform rate of \$5 on all kinds of lumber.

## Railroad Pleads Need.

When the Southern Pacific two years ago undertook to increase the Willamette Valley rate from \$3.10 to \$5, the Commission fixed the rate at \$2.45 from points on the main line and \$2.65 from points on the West Side road. That rate was attacked in court and the Commission was overruled by the United States Supreme Court February 23, last, but its order had previously expired by its own limitation October 15, 1911.

When the Southern Pacific gave notice of its purpose to advance the rate to \$5 again, the Commission, under authority of the act of June 18, 1910, suspended this advance, pending investigation. The Southern Pacific defended its advance on the ground that its road from Portland to San Francisco was poor and necessitous and expensive to operate.

The Commission was unable to get figures on the cost operation in California, but that portion of the road in Oregon locally known as the Oregon & California Railroad for its 465 miles of road and branches was discovered to have returned net earnings per mile of \$1194 for the year ending June 30, 1910, as compared with \$284 on the Northwestern system, \$2670 on the Milwaukee, \$2755 on the Burlington and \$3239 on the Illinois Central.

## Excuse Is Rejected.

The Commission believes earnings of California end of the Southern Pacific are practically the same as those of the Oregon section of the road, and therefore rejects the plea that Southern Pacific is "poor and necessitous."

The Commission also finds that the lumber business over the Southern Pacific from the Willamette Valley to San Francisco yields handsome profits above the cost of transporting it on the basis which was adopted. Moreover, the Commission refers to the record showing that the Oregon & Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association mills were erected on assurance from the Southern Pacific that its rates to San Francisco would fairly meet water competition from Portland, and while this cannot be considered a controlling factor in determining a fair rate, in the light of the court's decision, the Commission holds this feature cannot be ignored.

## Dressed Lumber Not Affected.

The Commission points out that its order affects only rough green fir lumber and laths, and that all other lumber from the Willamette Valley takes the \$5 rate. Lumber taking the lower rate averages 60,000 pounds per car, while dry and dressed lumber will not exceed 40,000 pounds. The Commission says that rough green lumber cannot get to market from these points at the \$5 rate.

As further justifying its reduction, the Commission says that the average distance from Willamette Valley mills to San Francisco is 622 miles and from Portland 723 miles.

"Our decision, if it discriminates either way," says the Commission, "is against Willamette Valley and not against Portland mills."

## PRINCIPLE IS ESTABLISHED

### Valley Lumbermen Declare Safer Basis Is Created.

Lumbering in the Willamette Valley may receive considerable impetus as the result of the decision, although the rates fixed by the commission are not low enough to allow the industry in the affected district to meet the water rate from Portland to San Francisco.

Rough green lumber has been moved from Portland to San Francisco at the rate of \$4 per 1000 feet, and the highest price paid this year has been \$3.50. The new rate will not enable the Will-

## SEATTLE JURIST SHOT FOR COUGAR

### JUDGE PRIGMORE IS HIT BY EX-PARTNER WHILE HUNTING.

### Wound Inflicted by Deputy Prosecutor Thought Fatal—Accident Happens Near Baker Lake.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., July 18.—A telegram received by the Coroner from Concrete late today says that Judge Robert W. Prigmore, of Seattle, was accidentally shot and probably fatally wounded while going into the interior near Mount Baker.

The message said that R. H. Evans, Judge Prigmore's former law partner, who was with him on an outing, mistook this jurist for a cougar and shot him with a high-power rifle. Borne on a rough stretcher, the wounded jurist is now somewhere on the trail from Baker Lake to Concrete.

Judge Prigmore was born at Sedalla, Mo., March 12, 1845. He attended the University of Missouri and was graduated from the law school there with the class of 1889. He returned to Sedalla, where he practiced law until 1893, when he removed to Colorado for his health. Coming to Seattle in 1891, he served five years as Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, resigning to enter private practice with the firm of Hart, Prigmore & Evans.

When the last Legislature created two additional judgeships for King County, Governor Hay appointed Prigmore to the bench, his commission dating from March 21 of this year. He married Ada P. Hart, of Seattle, in 1902. They have two small children. R. H. Evans, who went with Judge Prigmore on the hunting trip in the Mount Baker country and who fired the shot, was formerly Judge Prigmore's law partner and is now a Deputy Prosecuting Attorney of King County.

## LADS NEAR DEATH IN EDDY

### Four Centralia Youths Rescued From Whirlpool by Neighbor.

CENTRALIA, Wash., July 18.—(Special.)—Four Centralia boys narrowly escaped drowning yesterday when they were drawn into a whirlpool as they were swimming in the Skokholmuck River. Hugh Ramsey was the first youth to get caught in the dangerous eddy, and his frantic cries for help attracted the attention of his brother Robert, Ernest Raymond and Walter Wauson, all of whom swam to his assistance.

They too, were tossed about helplessly by the swirling current. Their screams brought E. A. Patterson hurrying up from his home near the river. After great exertions and at the risk of his own life he managed to rescue the boys from their predicament, young Raymond and younger Ramsey being unconscious when taken from the water. It was feared that Raymond was dead, but after an hour's work he was finally revived and removed to his home.

## DEATH CHEATS GALLOWES

### As He Predicted, Man Does Not Live to Be Hanged.

BEAVER, Pa., July 18.—Charles Hickman, who was to have been hanged here today for the murder of his wife, Mollie, in February, 1910, collapsed in his cell in the county jail during the night and died this morning. Hickman escaped from jail twice after his conviction, and last Saturday night attempted to take his life by inhaling gas. He repeatedly told the guards he would never live to be hanged.

Hickman was found to be ill by guards early in the night. During his delirium, Hickman was heard to whisper: "I am going to meet Mollie" and the last word he uttered was the name of the woman for whose death he was to have been hanged.

## NEW COMET BEING TRACED

### Yerkes Observer Says Visitor Is Not Especially Brilliant.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Nightly observations of the latest "celestial tramp," known as Kiess' comet, are being taken at the Yerkes Observatory by Professor Edwin B. Frost and Professor Sherburne Burnham. The new comet was picked up by the observatory at Williams Bay, July 8, the day following the receipt of a despatch from Lick Observatory announcing its discovery.

"I doubt whether it will be visible to the unaided eye," said Professor Frost today. "We will not be able to tell for several days. It is not a particularly brilliant comet. It rises in the east between 1 and 1:30 A. M."

## RICH "POLICEMEN" FADE

### Stars Recalled From Chicago's Honor Staff of Citizens.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Chief of Police McWeeny has recalled the stars worn by the "million dollar" personal staff of the superintendent of police, numbering 150 members and composed of presidents of banks, heads of corporations, merchants, lawyers, judges and politicians. The custom of having a personal staff composed of prominent citizens whose principal duty was to wear a star has been in vogue for 15 years.

Among those who have been asked to surrender their stars are Lieutenant-Governor Oglesby, J. Ogden Armour and Edward F. Swift.

## DYNAMITER'S WIFE NEED NOT TESTIFY

### Mrs. McManigal Held Not in Contempt.

## HUSBAND'S CONFESSION READ

### Infernal Machine Attributed to James McNamara.

### TALK WITH BROTHER TOLD

### Prosecution, Dissatisfied With Talking as to Woman, May Appeal.

### Defense Says Decision Protects Witnesses.

LOS ANGELES, July 18.—Judge Bordwell dismissed the contempt proceedings against Mrs. Orlie E. McManigal today, and the defense at the same time made public a certified copy of the evidence given by her husband, the alleged confessed plotter, to the grand jury on May 4.

The woman was summoned for having refused to testify before the inquirers against the McNamara brothers, and the contempt proceedings were dismissed without a word being spoken by the attorneys for the defense. Mrs. McManigal, however, was not in court, having been stricken ill while attending the proceedings yesterday.

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## SHIP'S OPERATOR MARRIES HEIRESS

### WIRELESS MAN WOOD MISS SMITH OF BOSTON AT SEA.

### Next Day Wedding Takes Place at Honolulu Unbeknownst to Chaperone of Nabob's Daughter.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—(Special.)—E. Nilsson, wireless operator on the steamer Sierra, has married an heiress in the delightful person of Miss Josephine Smith, daughter of a millionaire manufacturer of Boston.

The question is, however, what will papa say when he hears the news of the romantic runaway marriage with a wireless operator whose salary is less than \$100 a month?

The breaking of the news of the romance, which had its beginning at sea the day before the steamer Sierra arrived at Honolulu on her last outward trip, to the millionaire papa in Boston will likely devolve upon the bride's half brother, J. Bruce.

Miss Smith met Nilsson for the first time at a reception given on the steamer the night before reaching Honolulu. She evinced a decided interest in the mechanism of the wireless apparatus and young Nilsson was, of course, obliging in demonstrating its workings.

It was a beautiful moonlight night. To make a long story short, he proposed and she accepted. The following day they were married at Honolulu unbeknownst to the unsuspecting brother, who, with his wife, was chaperoning the beautiful Miss Smith on a trip across the continent and to the Hawaiian Islands.

## VISIT FIRST IN 53 YEARS

### Oregon Farmer Who Left Seattle Half Century Ago to Pay Call.

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 18.—(Special.)—Early in the Fall of 1858 J. Cannon Burke, who has been visiting friends in the harbor for several days, left the little trading town of Seattle. Just a few glad hands bade him Godspeed on his journey through the unexplored wilderness south to Portland.

"If you ever come back to town just drop in, and you sure will be welcome," were the parting words when Burke, with a week's supply of provisions, left the "general store" on his long hike to the Willamette Valley in Oregon.

Tonight J. Cannon Burke, aged 82 years, will be a passenger aboard the Puget Sound Limited for Seattle, after an absence of 53 years.

Burke, who is just a plain old prosperous farmer, has a few golden eagles safely packed away for the occasion, and from the minute he enters the Union Station in the Puget Sound metropolis until the Portland express whisks him back to his little farm in Oregon, there will be something doing.

## PROSECUTION ENTERS PROTEST.

W. Joseph Ford, Assistant District Attorney, entered a protest to the ruling of the court, and announced that the prosecution would appeal, or at least file a new affidavit, charging Mrs. McManigal with contempt.

According to the transcript of the grand jury testimony, McManigal said she met James B. McNamara first in December, 1908. He declared that in November, 1910, while he and J. B. McNamara were in the woods at Conover, Wis., J. B. McNamara told McManigal that he had blown up the Times building.

McManigal said that he first knew J. B. McNamara.

(Continued on Page 8.)

## VANCOUVER BANK NEAR TOP

### Deposits in Postal Savings Department \$2000 Weekly.

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 18.—(Special.)—Nearly \$2000 a week has been deposited in the postal savings bank, since it was opened June 1. There are 361 depositors, and the average account is about \$60.

The Vancouver postal bank stands well along towards the top of the list of the banks established by the Post-office Department.

## FIRES REPORTED BEYOND CONTROL.

SALEM, Or., July 18.—(Special.)—A report was received at the State Board of Forestry today that forest fires are raging on Cams Prairie, in Douglas County, in the portion of the county patrolled by the Cook County Fire Patrol Association. According to the report received here the fires had reached a point where they were beyond control.

## PENDLETON HAS NO FEARS.

PENDLETON, Or., July 18.—(Special.)—The very latest of the late Spring grain has been plucked a little by the unusually hot weather of the past few days. The damage, however, is so very slight that it will not be figured in the monster crop now being harvested.

## STAMP IT OUT.

WILLIAM MORRIS, her companion, a native of British Columbia, was found late yesterday afternoon, making his way slowly back to the Summer resort. Miss Wenner and Morris left the hotel Sunday to make the ascent of Mount Ellner. Although both were more or less familiar with the trail, they lost it in making a side trip for a view that took their fancy and slipped down an icy gorge 300 feet deep.

## NEW GEYSER THOUGHT DUE

### New Eruptions in Yellowstone Park Cause Speculation.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Unaccounted-for eruptions of large quantities of water, steam, sand and small rocks to a height of several hundred feet from the hot spring in the Norris Basin, in Yellowstone National Park, have been occurring this summer.

Those familiar with the park are unable to explain the phenomenon. They say that as the geysers have shown no diminution in activity, the eruptions can not be due to a diversion of steam and hot water from the regular outlets.

They may indicate, however, increasing activity in the subterranean forces to which the geysers are due; and if this is the case it is possible another geyser may develop in the park.

## GROCERS DISPORT TODAY

### Annual Picnic to Be Held at Bonneville—17 Events Carded.

The grocers' annual picnic will be held today. It will be held at Bonneville this year. Two trains of 18 cars each will leave the Union Depot at 8:30 o'clock. Most of the grocers, butchers and salesmen of the city and many of their wives also plan to go. The train will start on the return trip at 3:30 o'clock.

There is some speculation among the grocers as to who will win the prize for selling the largest number of tickets. Prizes of merchandise are to be awarded winners of the 17 events which will take place on the picnic grounds this afternoon.

## CORK PRESERVERS FOR OFFICERS ONLY

### Tule for Passengers, Witness Says.

### Charge That Mates Had Been Drinking to Excess Is Reiterated.

### Brother of Drowned Officer Not to Testify.

LOS ANGELES, July 18.—I was told by officers of the Santa Rosa that they did not use the life preservers provided by the steamship company, which were made of tulle, but carried private ones constructed of cork.

So testified Theodore Lafayette of Los Angeles, a minute clerk in the State Senate today, before Government Inspectors Bulger and Bolten, who were conducting the investigation of the wreck of the vessel off Point Arguello, July 9.

The statement of Lafayette, who was a passenger on board the vessel, concluded the hearing here, and the inspectors left tonight to resume the inquiry in San Francisco. The witness said he had cut a life preserver open and found that it was made of tulle.

Lafayette said that several officers of the ship seemed to have been drinking the day before the wreck, but upon being "pinned down" Lafayette could say positively that only one had shown signs of indulgence in liquor. That one, he said, was the third officer. The witness thought the first officer also had used intoxicants.

Robert Hewson, father of the second mate, who was drowned, was present today, but did not testify. It had been expected that one of his sons, E. W. Hewson, a newspaper man of Pasadena, would testify, but the latter sent word that he did not care to do so.

## NEW TRIAL MOTION LOST

### Court Holds Railway Can't Use Witnesses Called by Plaintiff.

In denying a motion for a new trial yesterday in the case of Gertrude F. Forrest against the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company Judge Morrow held that a physician subpoenaed by one of the litigants and not put on the stand may not be called by the other party. The judgment of \$4000 obtained by Mrs. Forrest will, therefore, hold good, unless the railway company appeals to the Supreme Court and obtains an adverse decision.

When the motion for a new trial came up yesterday, the company's attorneys contended as basis for their application that they should have been allowed to put the doctor on the stand. Judge Morrow held to his original view of the question.

## ALLEGED INTERVIEW TOLD.

Wilde's statement purported to be an interview with Frank H. Stowe, of Portland, a former associate. Stowe was accused of saying that W. Cooper Morris, cashier of the defunct bank, now serving a term in the Oregon penitentiary, demanded \$10,000 for the purpose of buying off the district attorney.

This interview, the statement reads, took place in San Diego, the present home of Wilde. Wilde said in his statement that Stowe declared that, if Wilde would "come through" with a certain sum to him (Stowe), that District Attorney Cameron can be fixed for \$10,000, and there will be no prosecution.

## WILDE ACCORDING TO HIS STATEMENT, REPLIED TO STOWE'S PROPOSAL BY LETTER, REJECTING THE OFFER, AND CONCLUDING WITH THE WORDS, "500,000 FOR INVESTIGATION, BUT NOT 1 CENT FOR TRIBUTE."

District Attorney Cameron, when asked for a statement concerning Stowe's alleged proposal to Wilde, said: "The whole thing is preposterous. It is all Greek to me. I had never before heard that there was any such letter in existence, or knew that Stowe had made any such proposal. Deny it. Of course, I deny it, up one side and down the other."

"I don't think that I spoke to Stowe between the time he appeared in the Morris case and when he was before the grand jury in the Wilde case. I don't believe there is anything to it, and I can't understand why Stowe made any such statement."

"You can say for me, however, when I return to Portland, I am going to have Mr. Stowe explain his actions and just what he meant by them."

Edward A. Luce, of counsel for Wilde, did most of the talking against extradition. He charged bad faith on the part of District Attorney Cameron, and asserted that the indictment was part of a scheme to get Wilde within the jurisdiction of the Oregon courts, so as to institute civil suits against him. Moreover, feeling was said to be strong against Wilde at Portland, endangering the chances of a fair trial.

## WILDE READY TO FILE BOND.

But, if the other parties would consent, Luce said his client would be willing to file a \$100,000 bond for appearance in the Federal courts here in any civil action. This bond would protect the plaintiffs in such a suit.

Luce said, rather than submit tamely to extradition, he and his associates, Attorneys Charles Sumner, of San Diego, and A. King Wilson, of Portland, were willing to disclose the case of the defense in advance.

S. A. Reed and W. O. Poor were in the room, ready to tell of the bond transactions, but whether or not they will testify will be determined tomorrow.

It is charged that Wilde conspired with others to purchase bonds selling at a discount and unload them on the bank at par.

A large number of letters, newspaper clippings and affidavits were read with a view to showing that criminal proceedings were brought because Wilde refused to settle with coin. Most of them were from lawyers.