

JUSTICE GOFF TO TRY ORDER CASES

Governor Dix Declares Crime Syndicate Must Be Stamped Out.

BECKER ALONE INDICTED

Telltale Postcard From "Gip the Blood" and "Leftie Louie" Sent to Webber—Detectives Rush to Capture Men Dead or Alive.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—With District Attorney Whitman out of town for the week end and the grand jury not in session, interest in the Rosenthal murder and police graft centered today in Governor Dix's appointment of Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff to hear the cases in extraordinary session beginning September 3. The District Attorney had asked the Governor for the special session.

In announcing the designation of Justice Goff, Governor Dix declares that "if there actually exists an infamous crime syndicate," as has been charged, in which "murder has finally become an incident," the facts should be authoritatively determined. "To the end that everything which has made such a shameful condition possible may be trampled upon and destroyed."

Indictments Are Pending.
Justice Goff's selection comes before all of the indictments in the case have been returned—Becker alone having been indicted so far for murder—but the District Attorney's staff regards the return of the other true bills as a foregone conclusion. They will be handed up probably next week after the testimony of Sam Schepps has been heard.

First to be placed on trial, according to present plans, are the gun men. Becker's trial likely will come last. John F. McIntyre, counsel for Becker, is in Baltimore, but has said his client is ready for trial.

Justice Goff formerly was counsel for the now famous Lexow committee which uncovered much crookedness in the department years ago and he also has been an Assistant District Attorney here. He was elected to the Supreme Court in 1906 and is about 65 years old. He presided at the first trial of Roland B. Molineaux and the murder trial of Dr. Samuel Kennedy and Albert T. Patrick.

Detectives Trail Gunmen.
The District Attorney's office hopefully awaited today word from Methuen, Mass., regarding Harry Horowitz, known as "Gip the Blood," and Louis Rosenzweig, alias "Leftie Louie," two much-wanted gunmen in the Rosenthal murder case. Four detectives are searching Methuen for the gunmen, who sent a telltale postcard to "Bridge" Webber.

Webber received the postcard yesterday inclosed in an envelope. The gambler tore up the evidence. The card read:

"Dear Pal—Do the best you can. We are all right. Your pals, L. and G."

Torn Card Reconstructed.
The imprisoned gambler showed the card to his counsel, Max Steuer, saying he was convinced it was "Leftie Louie's" writing. Steuer informed State's Attorney Whitman, and prison keepers combed Webber's cell for the pieces of the torn envelope, which, after much trouble, was reconstructed from the pieces. The envelope showed that it had been mailed from Methuen, Mass., Wednesday.

District Attorney Whitman telephoned to Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, who at once sent four detectives to Methuen. There are reports that Horowitz has relatives in Methuen.

A reward of \$5000 has been offered by District Attorney Whitman for the capture of the two gunmen. The money will be paid for the fugitives, dead or alive.

The District Attorney said he did not want to start the murder trial until he had captured Horowitz and Rosenzweig unless he had to.

OLCOTT HEARS ST. JOHNS
Mass Meeting Move in Bourne's Favor Filed by Secretary of State.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Secretary Olcott reached the conclusion today to place on file in his office the certificate of nomination which was made at a mass meeting in St. Johns early in August. At that mass meeting, it is stated, more than 100 qualified electors met and nominated Jonathan Bourne, Jr., as a candidate for United States Senator, and labeled him as an Independent Progressive.

Under the law such an assembly may make a nomination. The certificate of nomination was forwarded to the office of Secretary of State, but some question arose as to its sufficiency and Secretary of State decided to file it to the Attorney-General's office.

Today the Secretary of State decided that the certificate substantially complied with the provisions of the law and decided to place it on file. This does not mean, however, that the nomination will place the name of Senator Bourne on the ballot, inasmuch as provision is made that candidates must accept such nominations.

Sensor Bourne has not given a sign of acceptance as yet, and consequently the document is merely filed. However, the nomination will be considered completed and his name will go on the ballot as an Independent Progressive, this being considered merely the designation of his political principles and not of a political party.

ALBANY CRUSADE STILL ON
Chief of Police Destroys Much Beer and Whisky.

ALBANY, Or., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Chief of Police Daugherty went forth on another Carrie Nation crusade today and destroyed a 52-gallon barrel of wine, several bottles of whisky and a barrel of beer found in a vacant barn near Jackson and Fifth streets.

Neely's wagon shop, on West Second street, was also raided and two cases of beer destroyed. William Neely's barn, at Ninth and Vine, was searched and a crayload of empty cases was found and one case of beer, which was destroyed.

The Neelys were arrested once before for the alleged selling of intoxicating liquors and given a light fine upon the promise of both men that they would quit the business. At Peacock's barn nine quarts of whisky and two cases of beer were spilled.

The wealth of Sweden lies chiefly in its forests and mines, and the articles that make up the bulk of its foreign trade are from and made from iron, paper and manufactures thereof, timber and wood pulp and food products.

MEN WHO FIGURE PROMINENTLY IN INVESTIGATION INTO NEW YORK POLICE SCANDAL.



ABOVE, LIEUTENANT BECKER, ACCUSED OF INSTIGATING MURDER OF ROSENTHAL—BELOW, LEFT, DISTRICT ATTORNEY WHITMAN; RIGHT, JUSTICE GOFF, CHOSEN BY GOVERNOR DIX TO HEAR CASES IN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

BATTLE IS BREWING

Red and Blue Armies Expected to Clash Today.

MARCH AT DAWN ORDERED

Squadron May Go Into Action in Conjunction With Bowen's Command—Guardsman Is Attacked by Snailpox.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The roar of battle will resound in the Santa Clara Valley before many hours have passed. The Red and Blue armies are converging near Coyote, where the decisive engagement of the campaign will be fought.

All day the wireless at the headquarters of the Blue army, now at Redwood City, which the army reached last night, has been buzzing with calls for aid from the hard-pressed command of Colonel W. H. C. Bowen, the division of the Blues, that has been seeking to hold in check the advancing Reds. Colonel Bowen's men have been falling back slowly and steadily a few miles north of San Juan, where the Reds went into camp tonight.

In response to these calls, Colonel Cornelius Gardner sent out 300 men, virtually all the cavalry in the "blue" army, with orders to march out quickly to the aid of the harassed troops.

It was at this point that the march of the Blues, which was in a mild form, and was removed today to the County Hospital at Selinas. The company was of once isolated and its camp located far away from the rest of the regiment. Twenty-eight men of the company were immediately vaccinated, but 14 others refused to be vaccinated. Later she claims her husband repeatedly accused her of adultery and she finally sued for divorce. She was successful in securing a decree, so she says, and for a time thereafter lived alone.

Later she claims to have become suspicious of the decree and in order to satisfy her anxiety consulted with La Fayette Lane, ex-Congressman and one of Oregon's most eminent pioneer lawyers. She says Lane told her that the proceedings were fraught with errors and that the decree was null and void.

With this advice she says she returned to her husband, then living on a farm in Benton County, where she remained until his death. Later she went to Portland, where she has since resided.

In asking that the decree be annulled Mrs. Wells recites a tale of woe to show the ancient divorce proceedings cast a stigma upon her children and caused them great humiliation.

Attached to the petition are a number of affidavits from disinterested parties showing the relationship of Mrs. Wells and her husband after the decree of separation.

Entering into the suit is also the question of a Government pension. Being a veteran of the Civil War, Mrs. Wells was granted a widow's pension in the year 1890, which she continued to receive until fifteen years later, when a special Government agent discovered that she was divorced and recommended that the pension be discontinued. Should Mrs. Wells be successful in her present legal battle she will again be subject to a pension under the law.

WHOLE FAMILY VICTIMS
FANATIC BELIEVED TO HAVE PLOTTED DEATH BY POISON.
Similarity of Case of Predecessor Leads Police to Seek Slayer Who Hates Clergymen.

ROCKY FORD, Colo., Aug. 16.—That the entire family of Rev. Gustav Lutzke, pastor of the local German Lutheran Church, was deliberately poisoned, is the belief of Dr. T. B. Wilson, coroner, who is investigating the sudden death last night of Mrs. Lutzke and the death today of their two children, a daughter, aged 9, and a son, aged 12, and Mr. Lutzke.

Mr. Lutzke was the last of four to die from the effects of a poison in food of which the family partook last night.

In substantiation of his belief that the family are the victims of some one who hates clergymen, Coroner Wilson points to the sudden death of Rev. Mr. Hutto, who was killed by a poison two years ago when the family was en route to Idaho after Mr. Hutto had given up the pastorate of the German Lutheran Church here. On the journey Mrs. Hutto and her children partook of some food that had been presented to them just before they left this city.

TAFT PLEADS FOR HONESTY

(Continued From First Page.)
that they are holding out to the people who are to vote for them an implied promise that they will vote for the names on the ticket when they, in fact, intend to vote for somebody else.

Some of the editors told the President that either the electors chosen for the Republican ticket in Maryland would declare their intention to support him or a new state convention would be held to make new nominations.

The President began his speech with a brief summary of what the Republican party stands for. He said:

"We are Republicans. That means that we believe in certain principles; that we believe in the Constitution of the United States; that we believe in progress along the lines that that Constitution indicates. We are protectionists, we are in favor of maintaining the present prosperity by maintaining a tariff system which shall preserve business as it goes on now and shall secure as high wages as possible to the wage earners and a reasonable profit to those who invest their capital. Those two propositions cover a good deal of Republicanism."

"Being a party we are anxious to have the opinions that our party represents put into force in the operation of the Government. The only way we can do that is by electing a Congress and a President who will carry them out. Now that means that we have to be a single party, not a part of two parties. I don't think we are unfair in asking that we be given a chance for a fair fight and in counting those against us who are not with us."

FILM MONOPOLY IS ASSERTED IN SUIT

Government Declares Patent Company Harasses Those Who Do Not Obey.

OPPRESSION IS CHARGED

Sum in Excess of \$100,000,000 Said to Be Invested, Defendants Being Credited With Large Share of Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Declaring that ten concerns control from 70 to 80 per cent of the moving picture business of the country, in which more than \$100,000,000 is invested, directly and indirectly, the United States Government filed suit here today to dissolve the Moving-Picture Patents Company, on the ground that it is a monopoly in restraint of trade.

The suit has a novel feature, as it squarely asks for a judicial decision of the relation of that statute to the patent monopoly granted by the patent right of corporations and individuals to join their respective patent monopolies into one big monopoly through combinations and trusts.

These issues, it is declared, are brought out more forcibly in today's suit than in any pending anti-trust legislation.

It is declared that the concerns in the combination even go to the extent of increasing or decreasing the number of motion-picture theaters in which they have no proprietary interest.

Cancellation of Patents Asked.
Each of the defendants is alleged to have overstepped the bounds of the lawful monopoly granted by the patent, and the petition asks that several complicated interlocking license restrictions, tying patents together, be ordered canceled.

The Government's charges that unreasonable and oppressive restraints and conditions have been arbitrarily imposed on the manufacture and leasing of films and machines, depriving the public of the advantages of competition, especially the competition of foreign films, the importation of which is alleged to have been restricted.

Edwin P. Grosvenor, special assistant to the Attorney-General who has charge of the pending anti-trust suit against the International Harvester Company, made an exhaustive investigation of the moving-picture business, drawing the petition filed today by United States Attorney John C. Swarler. In addition, the bill is signed by Attorney-General Wickersham and James A. Powell, his assistant.

The Government's petition says between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 feet of pictures are printed each week by manufacturers and distributed to thousands of exhibitors all over the United States. The Government declares that a sum greatly in excess of \$100,000,000 has been invested in the different branches of the business. The defendants control, it is added, from 70 to 80 per cent of the film business, furnishing approximately 7400 exhibitors.

Holding Company Brings Suit.
The Motion Picture Patents Company, organized in New Jersey in September, 1908, is the holding company of all the motion picture patents of the defendants.

Other than collecting and distributing royalties among the defendants, the bill says, the Patents Company's only business is the bringing of lawsuits under the patents it holds. Hundreds of suits have been brought, it is alleged, "to harass and oppress all persons engaged in the motion picture business who have not obeyed its mandates."

The General Film Company, organized in Maine in April, 1910, and alleged to be the agency through which the defendants' films are distributed to exhibitors through the country, was formed, the petition avers, to monopolize the business of the rental of pictures, which previously distributed the films.

This company, it is declared, has acquired the business of the rental of pictures, held from the Motion Picture Patents Company, of every rental exchange in the United States, with one exception, at a cost of \$2,248,000 in cash and \$794,800 in preferred stock.

Exhibitors Compelled to Pay.
The alleged unlawful combination of the defendants became effective January 1, 1909, according to the petition, at the time the power of the monopoly defendants was absolute, it is said, as they were the only manufacturers or importers of motion pictures in the country. Not one of the thousands of exhibitors through the United States, it is charged, can obtain a motion picture manufactured by the defendants without a license from the Patents Company, which obliges him to use the films of the alleged combination exclusively.

An exhibitor has to pay \$2 a week to the Patents Company, it is said, on every exhibiting machine owned by him. Every exhibitor is obliged to sell his pictures to the exhibitors, without any conditions being attached to the sale.

"Defendants, through the Patents Company, the petition adds, 'were enabled to add and determine whether new motion-picture theaters should or should not be opened and whether old ones should be closed, through their control of the picture business in such theaters. This power they have exercised and continue to exercise arbitrarily and unreasonably through the Patents Company.'

Machines Sold Conditionally.
Each of the 10 film manufacturing defendants had license agreements with the Patents Company, providing films shall not fall into the hands of exhibitors who use any but the defendants' exhibiting or projecting machines.

The Patents Company agreed with manufacturers of exhibiting machines, stipulating that every machine be sold subject to the condition that it shall be used only for the films of the alleged combination. These agreements, it is said, fixed the selling price of machines.

The following corporations and individuals who are officers or directors are named as defendants:
Motion Picture Patents Company, General Film Company, Biograph Company, Thomas A. Edison, (Inc.), Essanay Film Manufacturing Company, the Kalem Company, (Inc.), George Klein, Lubin Manufacturing Company, Melies Manufacturing Company, Pathe Freres, the Selig Polyscope Company, the Vitaphone Company of America, Armat Moving Picture Company, Francis Dyer, Henry N. Martin, J. J. Kennedy, William Pelzer, Samuel Long, J. A. Berst, Zigmund Lubin, Gaston Melles, Albert E. Smith, George K. Spoor and W. N. Selig.

More Lights Installed.
Petitions for 42 are lights in various parts of the city were granted yesterday by the Executive Board. The majority of the lights will be installed in the suburbs, where lights at present are few and far between.

Attend Rosenthal's great shoe sale.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co

Merchandise of Merit Only...

Only SEVEN More Days of the Removal Sale

TODAY Closing Out All Children's Wear

Bargains, Sensational, Unprecedented, Remarkable In Girls' and Misses' Wear

\$4.50 to \$8.50 White Lingerie Dresses, Final \$2.95

Sizes from 8 to 14 years. Dresses of dainty fine sheer lawns in many youthful and girlish styles. They are all made with short sleeves, either kimono or satin style. Short or long waisted and pleated skirts. They are trimmed with laces, insertions and embroidery and ribbons. The necks are square, round or V shape.

\$8.75 to \$15.95 Lingerie and Chiffon Dresses \$4.95

Sizes for Girls From 8 to 14 Years

This lot consists of all of very finest and most exclusive styles in children's party and dancing dresses. The lingerie and voile dresses come in white only, relieved with touches of pale pink or blue ribbon bows and rosettes. The trimming consists of the finest Valenciennes lace, Irish laces and soft though heavy embroideries. The chiffon and albatross dresses come in pink, blue, tan and yellow. The chiffon frocks are trimmed with a touch of lace and have drop skirts of soft nets. The albatross frocks are trimmed with little satin buttons, satin and heavy laces. Dresses made with pleated skirts and long waists.

\$3.50 White Pique Dresses, Final \$1.25

Sizes From 6 to 14 Years

Little tailored frocks of pure white pique in waisted styles, with gored skirts and set-in sleeves. Round necks and come with round collars and turnback cuffs. Trimmed with pipings, braids and buttons.

\$7.95 to \$10.00 White Serge Frocks, Final \$3.95

Sizes From 8 to 14 Years

The prettiest and finest dresses of white creamy serge, made in the Russian blouse style. They have long sleeves and full plaited skirts. The large sailor collars are trimmed with embroidery or formed of satin in black or green. The belts are of patent leather, stitched silk or embroidered to match the collar.

\$7.50 to \$9.00 White Coats, Final \$2.95

\$10.00 to \$13.50 White Coats, Final \$4.95

Sizes From 8 to 14 Years

Full length coats for girls in plain white or white with black hairline stripe serge. They are modeled on the single-breasted style, some with plain tailored collars and revers and others with large rolling collars. They are trimmed with satin and satin covered buttons. Fasten with large fancy buttons.

Colored Coats and Two-Piece Suits Sacrificed

\$7.00 to \$10.95 Garments, Final \$3.95

\$14.00 Garments, Final \$4.95

Sizes From 8 to 14 Years

Coats of serge in navy blue, cadet, tan and gray. Made in Norfolk or loose box styles. Some are plain tailored and others are trimmed with fancy collars. Single and double-breasted styles.

The three-piece suits come in black and white check, tan and white check, plain tan, navy blue. The dress part is made with short kimono sleeves and collarless necks. Trimmed with a plain colored cloth to match or in a contrasting shade. The skirts are all pleated. The jackets to these attractive suits are in box styles, with plain tailored collars and revers.

75c to \$1.25 Boys' Suits, Final 48c

Sizes From 2 to 6 Years

Buster and beach style of boys' suits of white linen, piped with pale blue, white linen with pale blue, tan linen piped with blue and cadet blue piped with white; also black and white check and brown and white stripes. Made with short and long sleeves, high and low necks. Some with large and sailor collars and tie to match.

\$1.50 to \$3.50 Boys' Suits, Final Price 98c

Sizes From 2 to 6 Years

Suits of white poplins and white and tan linen, blue and white check, brown and white checks. Made in Buster and Russian styles. Some have large sailor collars, band necks, standing collars and others with large collars with long revers. Trimmed with bands, embroideries, pipings and braids. Single and double-breasted styles.

old-line members of that party, was one of the statements made by J. Frank Hughes, who has just returned from Chicago, where he was a delegate to the Bull Moose National Progressive party convention.

"From what I could learn in the East I think Taft will be third in the race," said Hughes. "Of course, I am somewhat prejudiced and pick Roosevelt for a sure winner, but Wilson has a strong following, although I think he has lost considerable strength in the Democratic party proper."

"The men and women who attended the Progressive party convention did so mainly at considerable personal sacrifice and without hope of reward. I think a similar feeling is prevalent among the Progressives throughout the country and this will add strength to that party."

Mr. Hughes was a member of the platform committee in the convention and secretary of the Oregon delegation.

Roseburg Shriners Plan Trip.
ROSEBURG, Or., Aug. 16.—Shriners here to the number of 40 are planning to attend the festivities to be held under the auspices of the Marshfield

Guarantee Is Paid Over.
SALEM, Or., Aug. 16.—Ascertaining that the Central Oregon Irrigation Company has complied with its part of the contract with the state for the reclamation of land in Eastern Oregon, the Deseret Land Board today ordered paid over to it \$30,000 in notes given by settlers and held by the state as a guarantee of the company to fulfill its agreement.

"Flying Switches" to Cease.
SALEM, Or., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—"Flying switches," practiced on loaded passenger coaches at the Jefferson street station of the Southern Pacific, will be discontinued in the future, according to a letter received by the State Railroad Commission today. The Commission objected to the company allowing switching in this manner, fearing that it was a common practice at that point.

HUGHES SEES WILSON LOSE
Bull Moose Convention Delegate Says Democrats Lack Harmony.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—That Governor Wilson in his speech of acceptance hit a number of keynotes which were not harmonious to many Democratic ears and that he will lose much support, particularly from the

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