

HEROIC RESCUE ON COOS RIVER

Francis Clarke And Three Year Old Son Perry Fall Overboard From Launch Tioga

SAVED BY QUICK WORK

Frank Smith Plunges Into Water and Rescues Child In Nick of Time.

Little three-year-old Perry Clarke and his father, Francis H. Clarke, narrowly escaped a watery grave last night, and that they are living today is due to the heroic efforts of Frank Smith, superintendent of the Coos river fish hatchery; John Shook, and an old-time sailor named Mitchell from Myrtle Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, with their family went up Coos river yesterday morning for a day's outing, and started back on the launch Tioga in the evening. Mr. Clarke was sitting in one of the chairs on the rear deck and the little boy, Perry, was standing near him. In some manner Mr. Clarke lost his balance and went overboard. The child fell over also, and it is thought he must have been holding to the chair, as Mr. Clarke was not aware that any one but himself had fallen in the river.

Smith's Quick Work.

As the boat was going down stream it gained several feet before Frank Smith, who was running it, could take action. The cries of the mother conveyed the full purport of the danger to him and he did the only thing under the circumstances—running the nose of the boat into the bank of the river. He then jumped ashore and ran down even with the spot where the child had disappeared under the water for the third and last time. The little boy was about twenty-five feet from the shore. Smith, with all his clothes on, jumped into the river and, swimming to where the child was, reached down and brought it to the surface. The little fellow had taken in quite a good deal of water and was unconscious.

John Shook's Action.

When Smith started after the child John Shook, who was on the launch, unloosed the small boat which was on the forward deck and paddled up stream to the spot where the boy had gone down. Just as Smith clutched the little fellow and brought him to the surface Shook came up with the boat, and Smith laid the child in it and climbed in also. The boat was then rowed back to the launch.

Father's Attempted Rescues.

When Francis Clarke fell overboard he struck out for the shore, about fifty feet away, but when within a few feet of it the cries from the boat attracted him and, turning around in the water, he saw his little boy's danger and started to swim back to save him. It was apparent from his efforts that the water-soaked condition of his clothing was beginning to impede his efforts, for his strokes began to show the effects of exhaustion. Frank Smith called to him that he would save the child and Mr. Clarke, seeing that Smith was nearer to his son than he, again turned toward the shore. To every one on the boat it was apparent that the father's strength was beginning to wane, as he made no perceptible progress, only keeping his head above the water. It was then that the climax to that evening's record of heroic deeds was reached.

Mitchell's Swimming Feat.

An old-time sailor, named Mitchell, from Myrtle Point, saw Mr. Clarke's imminent peril, and not waiting to discard any clothing, jumped into the water and, with long, steady strokes, pulled to the rescue of the struggling swimmer. It is believed that he reached Mr. Clarke in the nick of time, for the latter was about spent, when, aided by the strong arms of Mitchell, he was assisted ashore.

Frank Smith and John Shook, with little Perry Clarke, rowed to the launch Tioga, where the mother was waiting in agonized suspense for their return. After a little work it was easily apparent that the boy was not in serious danger other than his

SCHMITZ JURY IS SELECTED

Over riding Objections From the Defense Judge Dunne Disqualifies Sheriff In Charge Jury

LAWYERS HAVE WORDS

Attorney Heney Threatens to Send Darrett to Jail for Objectionable Language.

San Francisco, June 4.—The jury was completed this afternoon for the trial of Mayor Schmitz on the first of the five indictments returned against him by the Oliver grand jury, by which he is accused jointly with Ruef of extortion from the French restaurants. Judge Dunne, upon motion of the prosecution and over the determined and spirited objections of the defense, formally disqualified Sheriff O'Neil and Coroner Walsh as unfitted by personal bias to perform any functions in connection with the trial, and appointed William J. Biggy, elisor, to have charge of the jury until the verdict had been rendered or a disagreement reached. Shortly after the adjournment Biggy marched the jury to the St. Francis Hotel, where it will be kept under lock and key all the time it is not sitting in the trial. Judge Dunne has decided the jurors shall have no newspapers to read until all articles relating to the case have been censored. They may receive no general mail nor be communicated with by their families except under scrutiny of the elisor. The State hopes to put all its evidence in this week.

The defense fought the appointment of Biggy as elisor "Because he is part and parcel of the prosecution," and because he employed Detective Burns, "Than whom no man is more zealous for the conviction of this defendant." Judge Dunne replied that he had no confidence in the Sheriff's office, but he did in Biggy. He said he knew if Biggy had charge of the jury it would be subjected to no outside influence.

"That is just what we want to be sure of," retorted Campbell of the counsel for defense.

"That," sneered Johnson, of the prosecution, "is evident from the conduct of the defense."

"But it is not evident from the conduct of the State," was the swift rejoinder.

"We do not forget," interjected Barrett, one of the Mayor's attorneys, "that you have money behind you."

"Thank heaven this is not dirty money," retorted Johnson.

"Now," said Heney, rising in wrath, "I am going to ask your honor to commit Darrett to jail for contempt if he does not cease his stirring interruptions of this proceeding."

"This court, I take it, is not going to send me or anybody to jail at the behest or to suit the purposes of Heney," observed Darrett.

"Both of you take your seats," commanded Dunne.

At which, complained Heney pointing his finger at Darrett, "He's been talking all afternoon. I haven't had a chance to talk at all."

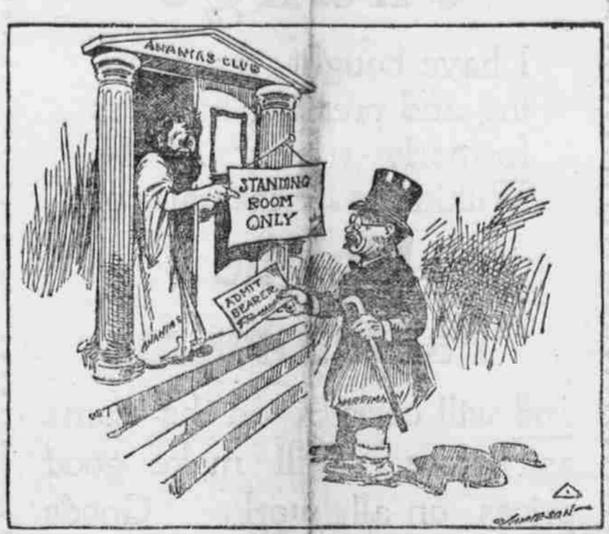
"And naturally that pains you," soothed the Mayor's lawyer, with whom was the laugh.

Judge Dunne ended the discussion by saying he would instruct Biggy not to employ any one connected with the prosecution or the defense unless he employed both. The judge said he did not care how many people watch the elisor, but he did not propose to have anyone except the elisor watch the jury.

water-soaked garments. When the family had been reunited again the boat Tioga was held and all repaired to a nearby ranch, where dry clothing was secured for the little boy and Mr. Clarke. The boat then continued toward the bay, arriving at Marshfield about 8:30 o'clock.

River men say the action of the men concerned in the work of the rescue yesterday was the best ever witnessed around Coos Bay.

GETTING CROWDED.



—Jamieson in Pittsburg Dispatch.

OLD VETERANS ARE DISARMED

Police At Washington Capitol Refuse Admission To Aged Confederates With Arms

SENATOR PROTESTS

Guards Insist That Law Allowing Only Private Citizens In Building Be Enforced.

Washington, June 4.—One hundred armed confederate veterans from Tennessee carrying the stars and bars were today denied admission to the United States Capitol until after they had lowered their flags and disarmed. The old soldiers came to Washington from the Richmond reunion, and after visiting the White House marched down Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol. Capitol police informed them that they would be allowed admission to the Capitol only as private citizens and not as an armed body. Congressman Caines, of Tennessee, who accompanied the veterans, entered a protest. The police insisted, however, that the veterans break rank and disarm before entering the building. Finally this was done, and the old soldiers were shown through the Capitol.

URGE BRYAN TO SPEAK

He is Given Royal Ovation at Confederate Reunion.

Richmond, June 4.—Under a perfect sky, with the bands playing "Dixie" the remnants of the army of the gray passed through the streets of Richmond and unveiled the monument of Jefferson Davis. The event was the climax to the reunion of the united confederate veterans. W. J. Bryan who was the guest of the reunion was given a remarkable ovation as he drove through the streets in the line of march and was cheered to the echo as he mounted the stand just before the program was begun. At the concluding number there were calls for a speech, but he immediately declined amid a chorus of "No, No, No," many times repeated. General Stephen D. Lee, grand commander, who presided, announced several times, "There will be no politics here," and this had the desired effect.

WAND ARRIVES.

Brings Engine and 100 Drums of Gasoline. The steamer Thomas L. Wand arrived yesterday from San Francisco with an engine for the Coos Bay Lumber and Coal Company and a shipment of 100 drums of gasoline for McCullon & Flanagan. The engine is an old one formerly used on the Salt Lake and Mercur railroad, and will be used for heavy grade work by the new firm.

"JAPS" DEMAND SETTLEMENT

Ask That Decisive Action Be Taken On Questions Arising From San Francisco Incidents

ENDANGER RELATIONS

Belief Prevails That Continuance of Present Racial Feeling Will Cause Complications.

Tokio, June 4.—A deputation of the progressive party waited on Foreign Minister Hayashi this morning and asked for an explanation of the government's apparent inaction in the presence of the grave diplomatic questions, both with China and the United States. The deputation called attention to the reported facts strongly indicative of a racial feeling in San Francisco against the Japanese, and dwelt on the necessity of peremptorily dealing with the questions now, otherwise frequent repetitions of the acts already complained of would endanger the friendly relations of the Japanese and Americans. Hayashi's reply is kept secret, and it remains to be seen whether it was satisfactory or not.

LABOR TROUBLES AROUND THE WORLD

FIFTEEN THOUSAND RETURN. New York, June 4.—Fifteen thousand striking longshoremen returned to work for the terminal companies and steamers. The companies agreed to advance five cents an hour in wages. The Trans-Atlantic lines refuse to accept the compromise.

PARIS STRIKE ENDS.

Paris, June 4.—An extended strike seems virtually at an end with the capitulation of the strikers who are expected to resume work tomorrow. The men have been promised impunity from punishment and the naval committee has assured the delegates that the pension system will be improved on if possible to do so.

THREE THOUSAND OUT.

Havre, June 4.—Three thousand strikers voted not to return to work despite the recommendation of the strike leaders.

AVERT FRIGHTFUL WRECK.

Pile of Ties and Loosened Rail Are Discovered. San Jose, Cal., June 4.—An attempt was made to wreck the early morning train between this city and San Francisco, but was discovered in time to avert an accident. A pile of ties had been placed on the Southern Pacific track near Santa Clara. Also a rail had been loosened. A frightful wreck was averted. Two tramps were arrested and detectives are at work.

HAWLEY OPENS STATE'S CASE

Scathing Accusations Mark Prosecution's Opening Statements In Steunenberg Trial

TRADED IN BLOOD

Leaders of "Inner Circle" of Western Federation of Miners Must Answer Grave Charges.

Boise, June 4.—Through James H. Hawley, senior of the group of prosecutors, the State of Idaho today made the opening statement against Haywood, and then began a presentation of the testimony by which it hopes to prove the indictments laid against him. The opening statement was a broad, sweeping arraignment of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners who were charged with plotting wholesale murders, and hiring assassins, all in a gigantic conspiracy of vengeance upon those who obstructed their sway; to destroy the opposition by terrorism, to control the political destinies of communities covered by their organization and to perpetuate their own power within the organization. It charged a widespread conspiracy, dating its inception from the north Idaho disturbance fifteen years gone, reaching down to the murder of Steunenberg and whose murdered victims, by bullet and bomb, numbered scores.

Hawley's Bitter Arraignment.

Hawley declared whenever in the mining sections of the coast States the Federation had been in control there had been left a trail of blood to mark its operations. Of the hired assassins he cried, "To them to murder became a trade and assassination a means of living." As to general conspiracy, Hawley said, it had been part of their policy to control the views of various sections where their organization has had control. This conspiracy, this collusion, these crimes, this understanding between the leaders of this organization, Hawley declared, together with some that were associated with them in a subordinate role, together at other times with others that upon the outside played into their hands, caused death, and has been the real cause of the death of Governor Steunenberg.

Hawley declared the prosecution would prove that the inception of the conspiracy was formed by the "Inner Circle," the object of which was to perpetuate their own power both in the Federation itself and in governmental matters of the different sections of the mining country wherein they had control by "Employing desperate criminals to commit murder and other atrocious crimes" against those whose wishes ran counter to their interests.

As a part of the prosecution's case showing who is responsible for the Steunenberg's murder, and who caused it to be committed, Hawley said they would show that the leaders of this "Inner Circle" have for more than eight years past made a record of deeds and violence, and that their chosen methods and course and custom has left a trail of blood in the mining sections of this entire coast wherein they had control. We will show that the leaders who comprise the "Inner Circle" have traded in blood, employed hired assassins to take the life and destroy the property as their interests seemingly required; and as part of their general practice of protection raised by an assessment levied on the members of their order, a large amount of money as an emergency fund, and from it not only squandered large sums for their personal purposes and in certain criminal methods, but have also from it retained the best legal talent to defend those of their number charged with the crime.

After re-telling the story of the Caldwell crime, the confession of Orchard and a part of the history of the Coeur D'Alene trouble, Hawley said "The original proposition and theory that the power of this Federation or of the "Inner Circle," or at least of the Federation, could best be perpetuated by the murder of these who in official life or in private

COMPEL ANSWER FROM HARRIMAN

Railroad Magnate Will Be Defendant to Proceedings Instituted By Interstate Commission

PREPARING CASES

Before July 1 All Will Be In Readiness for Commencement of Government Proceedings.

Washington, June 4.—After a conference with the President, Commissioner J. Lang, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, announced that before July 1 proceedings would be instituted to compel E. H. Harriman to answer certain questions propounded by the members of the Commission at the recent hearing in New York when the Harriman merger was under investigation. Previous to his conference with the President Lane conferred with Frank B. Kellogg, special counsel for the Government in the Standard Oil prosecutions, and it was arranged that Kellogg should represent the Government in the cases to be brought against Harriman.

The case will be brought in the courts of the Southern District of New York. Whether the prosecution or defense will win the decision in court the first instance, it is expected the case will be appealed and finally carried to the United States Supreme Court. It may be a year before the final decision is reached. For this reason it was announced that several weeks ago the Commission would not wait for the result of those proceedings before taking action on the general subject of the investigation of the Harriman lines.

situations ran counter to their interests, became manifest seemingly after they assumed entire control. The "Inner Circle," composed as it was of this defendant and co-defendants, to a great extent brought around them a few choice spirits, and to them murder became a trade and assassination a means of living.

Pay for Murders.

"We will show, gentlemen, that a scale of wages was even devised fixing the amount to be paid for the different crimes by this "Inner Circle" to parties who committed these crimes, and chief amongst these who did the actual work that was planned by the "Inner Circle" and paid for out of the funds of the Federation by the members of the "Inner Circle" was this man to whom I have referred—Harry Orchard and one Steve Adams."

Hawley spoke nearly an hour and a half to a courtroom crowded but silent, to a jury, which, sitting bolt upright, watched for every word, to a prisoner with his family around him, who was several times moved to deep emotion as the prosecutor pronounced the charges. The counsel for the defence opened the fire before the statement had proceeded ten minutes and repetition of objection from them led to three or four sharp exchanges. They protested against the charge that the Federation was guilty of "scores of murders" and the assertion that the conspiracy extended back to the first trouble in north Idaho, which was years before the accused was a member of the organization, and they accused Hawley of arguing the case in the opening statement. They dotted the records with exceptions and overruled the objections, and finally got an agreement whereby they could protect their rights as to the whole opening statement. Judge Wood permitted a wide scope in the opening statement on the assurance of Hawley that the latter could show existence later, of the conspiracy with which it is charged and make the necessary, legal connection. Eight of the witnesses were examined and there would have been time for three or four more if the available supply of the State had not unexpectedly run out.