



## ADJOURNS SATURDAY

Both Houses Will End Session On That Day.

## 'VARSITY GETS FUNDS

Big Appropriation Passed Over Veto of Governor Chamberlain.

## BANKING MEASURE PASSED

Law Much Changed from Bill Introduced by Bankers, But Is Believed to be Good Foundation for Future Legislation.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 19.—Both houses will adjourn Saturday, at noon.

At 2:15 this afternoon the House passed the University of Oregon appropriation bill despite the governor's veto. The vote was 44 ayes and 12 noes. The bill carries a \$125,000 annual appropriation for the school.

The Senate this afternoon passed the University of Oregon appropriation over the governor's veto by 22 ayes.

The Senate passed the Multnomah auditor's salary bill over the veto of the governor by three ayes.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 19.—While generally protesting that the banking bill was not all it should be for the protection of the deposits and the advancement of the banking interests, the Senate adopted the much-amended measure after two hours of talkfest. The line-up on the measure was sharply drawn and the controversy heated to an extreme.

As it passed the Senate the bill bears only a faint resemblance to the first bill drafted, the one on which a special committee of bankers worked for nearly a year.

Notwithstanding the opposition to the bill, it was conceded on the final vote that this measure is but the beginning of bank legislation, and that, as Senator Booth predicted, it is to be the nucleus of stronger, better and more carefully prepared statutes along the line of governing finance. It was on such an understanding as this that the Senate enacted the measure in the last hour during which the Senate had the power to send its measures across the hall to the House for action.

President Haines, in one of the longest speeches of the session fought for the bill with success.

Under present conditions, he declared, anyone can rent a shack, hang out a sign and do a banking business. Going into the history of the bill, President Haines said that two private bankers and one national banker drafted the original bill, which was submitted to the State Bankers' Association and approved. More than 100 delegates were present at the time and favored the bill. There was no opposition to it until it was introduced in the Senate, when several bankers asked him to withdraw it or let it die. They said they did not want a banking law. Requests had been made to defer action and amendments were piled on to it to defeat its passage. The object was to kill the bill.

"If you defeat it," exclaimed the president, "the papers and the people will take it up and those who vote to kill it will get what they deserve. Don't pretend to defend a bill and amend it to death. Every amendment makes it easier for the bankers. They can loan at the capital and surplus.

No legitimate business can oppose the bill, but the Senate will make an effort to defeat it.

After a few more amendments had been made the bill was enacted, although Senator Wheelon signed as he declared that the only safeguard it has for depositors is that it makes it a crime for a cashier to accept deposits when he knows his bank is insolvent. Senator Booth construed the bill as exceedingly liberal and contended that any bank which shies at it needs looking after, since it does not require a statement from the banks for fifteen months after its adoption, and any bank which would be affected by such a measure is too shaky to be shielded.

### CHECK INCREASE.

Red Tape Prevents Postal Employees From Getting Larger Salaries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—After passing a number of bills under unanimous consent today, the House resumed its consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill. During the general debate, which terminated at 4 o'clock, shortly after the reading of the postoffice budget was begun, Macon of Arkansas made a point of order against the paragraphs increasing the pay of clerks of first and second class postoffices and carriers in the city delivery service. A spirited dispute ensued between Macon and Fitzgerald of New York, wherein the latter gave notice he would see that a point of order was not made against the section providing for an increase of pay for rural carriers. Macon refused to abandon his position and the chair sustained the points of order.

### HERMAN TRIAL DELAYED.

Illness Necessitates Selection of New Juror.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Further delay in the Hermann case occurred today through the illness of a member of the jury. A new panel of talesmen was brought in and a new juror selected. This necessitated the re-statement of the case by counsel for the government and defense, which was done at length. Witnesses Reeder and Rittenhouse, who were stenographers at various times for Hermann, have unearthed the original stenographic note books and are transcribing a large number of letters alleged to have been written by Hermann, not appearing in the land office records and presumably destroyed on his order. The defense will object to the introduction of this testimony.

### DECISION NOT REACHED.

Matter of Contract for Digging Panama Canal Yet Undecided.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—President Roosevelt told a number of contractors associated with W. J. Oliver in his bid for the construction of the Panama canal that a decision in the matter would not be reached before March 1. What probably will be a final conference preliminary to decision was held today with a number of contractors, associated with Oliver. Secretary Taft said no conclusion had been reached today.

### DESPAIR OF SCHOONER.

Rita Newman Not Found After Prolonged Search Along Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—A systematic search has been made along the northern coast for the missing schooner Rita Newman, but without result. The revenue cutter Thetis returned to port today after having searched along the coast as far as Cape Blanco, but upon return had no word of the missing schooner which left Bandon, Oregon, January 24 for this port. It is believed she was carried far to the northward and has been lost with all on board. She carried a crew of six men.

### MEETS PAINFUL DEATH.

TACOMA, Feb. 19.—Estell Lavanway, aged 17, died early this morning from burns received last evening at her home in Puyallup. She was ill and sitting by a stove. Her clothing caught fire as she slept.

## EVELYN THAW ON TRIAL

Resumes Witness Chair for Cross Examination.

## QUESTIONS SEARCHING

Jerome Has Opened Way for Testimony Discrediting Her Story.

## MAKES MYSTERIOUS HINTS

Ill Feeling Seems to Exist Between Delmas and Prosecuting Attorney and Latter Insinuates Former Has Broken Confidence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw today entered on the ordeal of her cross examination and before District Attorney Jerome had the witness in charge half an hour, he had secured from the court a ruling which apparently opens the way for bringing into the trial of Harry Thaw all manner of testimony which may tend to discredit the defendant's wife. Heretofore it had been held that the rule of evidence protected young Mrs. Thaw, and that regardless of whether her story was true or false, the fact that she had told it to her husband was the only essential point. Mrs. Thaw had been allowed to repeat the story so the jury might judge as to its effect in unbalancing the mind of the man on trial for the murder of Stanford White. Jerome by a simple question opened the way for the introduction of testimony tending to show the truth or falsity of Mrs. Thaw's story. He asked the witness:

"Was the story you told Mr. Thaw true?"

"It was," she replied, firmly.

Delmas objected strongly to the question, but Justice Fitzgerald held it competent, as tending to show the credibility of the witness. Whether Jerome intends to take advantage of the ruling in an attempt to throw doubt on her story or whether Justice Fitzgerald intended his ruling to cover the whole subject of Mrs. Thaw's evidence, the future conduct of the case can alone determine. Delmas will continue to fight with constant objections the introduction of any testimony as to any events in the young woman's life, but the subject of the credibility of the witness is a wide one and Justice Fitzgerald early today indicated that he will be liberal in interpretation of rules.

He allowed Jerome to secure from Mrs. J. J. Caine of Boston, a friend of Mrs. Thaw, who took the witness stand during the morning session, many material points as to the movements of Harry Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit following their return from Europe in 1904, including the published incident of their being ejected from the Hotel Cumberland in this city, the proprietor insisting that they should register as man and wife or leave the suites, which adjoined.

In bringing out these facts, Jerome denied he was attacking Mrs. Thaw, and said he simply was testing the credibility of Mrs. Caine. The district attorney seemed reluctant to begin the cross examination of Mrs. Thaw, desiring to have the matter postponed until Thursday morning in order that he might determine whether or not further examination of the witness is necessary on the issues involved in the case.

"After I have looked further into the case I may decide to cross examine Mrs. Thaw," Mr. Jerome stated to

the court, "or I may waive my right. When all the testimony as to the insanity of this defendant is in, if I am honestly of the opinion that he was insane at the time the act was committed, I do not propose to take up the time of the court and this jury in contending."

Delmas here interrupted. He wanted to know if the district attorney meant if he were honestly convinced that Thaw was insane when he shot Stanford White he would abandon the prosecution.

"I promise nothing," retorted the prosecutor.

A wordy conflict ensued during which Jerome hinted at broken confidences and of evasion of stipulations. He declared he did not wish to humiliate the witness with a cross examination which he might deem unnecessary.

"However, if I am forced to do so, I will," said Jerome, with something of menace in his tone.

"You may proceed," replied Delmas.

Mrs. Thaw moved nervously and awaited Jerome's opening questions. They had something to do with her signing some papers, some of which the prosecutor declared were receipts for money Mrs. Thaw had drawn from the Mercantile Trust Company in 1902, \$25 a week. Delmas protested against these statements, and noted an exception. Mrs. Thaw said she was not sure all the signatures were her own, but they looked very much like her writing, she added. Who provided the money at the Mercantile Trust Company was not developed.

Mrs. Thaw's confidence grew as the cross examination went on and she was always ready with answers. Jerome, under plea of testing her credibility, was allowed to ask many pertinent questions. He wanted to know when she first heard she had been named as co-respondent in the George W. Lederer divorce case. Delmas quickly objected. Mrs. Thaw waived something in his ear and the attorney withdrew his objection.

"I read of it in the newspapers," said the witness cheerily, when Jerome repeated the question.

The prosecutor sought to show that Mrs. Thaw had gone to Abraham Hummel for advice with regard to the divorce proceedings, but was halted by an objection from Delmas which the court sustained. Justice Fitzgerald said the question had nothing to do with Mrs. Thaw's story to her husband and did not affect her credibility. Jerome brought out that Mrs. Thaw had written to Stanford White from Boulogne after Thaw proposed to her in Paris.

"Did you also cable White?" he asked.

The witness could not remember. The cross examination barely got into full swing when adjournment for the day was ordered. Mrs. Thaw will resume the stand tomorrow morning and indications are that she may be kept there throughout the day. The district attorney's reluctance to subject Mrs. Thaw to cross examination again lent color to the rumors that Jerome contemplates moving for the appointment of a commission in lunacy to test Thaw's present state of mind. Now he has entered the cross examination, he seems determined to make it a thorough one.

There were evidences during the afternoon of ill feeling existing between Jerome and Delmas. The latter intends to protect Mrs. Thaw in every possible way. He moved from his accustomed place at Thaw's counsel table to a chair within the rail where the district attorney sits and directly in front of Justice Fitzgerald.

Jerome informed Delmas that it was not courtesy in New York to interrupt an attorney when he was stating an objection. Delmas was later objecting to a question put by the prosecutor when Jerome interrupted. Delmas turned and with great sarcasm remarked:

"I have been told it is not courtesy in New York to interrupt when an objection is being stated."

Jerome sat down.

### BURY SLOT MACHINES.

TACOMA, Feb. 19.—Fifty-one slot machines valued at \$6,350, captured by officials in various parts of the county, are to be taken out in the bay tomorrow and dumped in fifty fathoms of water.

## LAWLESS SOCIETY

Banded Together to Shoot Idaho Claim Jumpers.

## RIVALS KU KLUX KLAN

Believed to Have Been the Cause of Taylor's Disappearance.

## BLOW UP CABIN OF HIS FRIEND

Remarkable Story of Organized Crime Brought to Light by Trial of Steve Adams for Murder at Wallace, Idaho.

WALLACE, Idaho, Feb. 19.—A story of crime and conspiracy that rivals the days of the Ku Klux Klan was unfolded today in the trial of Steve Adams, when Archie Phillips, Fred Tyler's neighbor and friend, told of the "Jumper Killers' Association," a secret society supposed to have been formed by men living in the woods along Marble Creek in the Summer of 1904. Its purpose was supposed to be the killing of later settlers who had jumped the timber claims of some of the earlier arrivals. A Swede named Engstrom, the witness said, was supposed to be the president of this society, and Jack Simpkins, whose claims had been jumped by Tyler, was supposed to be one of the ringleaders, as was also Steve Adams.

Phillips said he left the district after Tyler was killed. It got too hot for him and he was afraid to stay, he said. About a week after Phillips left his cabin was blown up by dynamite, destroying about \$300 worth of supplies. Asked if he thought Adams and Simpkins blew up the cabin, Phillips said no, but he believed the Jumper Killers' Association employed men to do the work.

Phillips testified that Tyler stopped at his house for supper the night before he disappeared. He told Phillips that he was afraid to stay in that region; that it was getting too hot for him, and that he was going to leave. Cross-examination failed to shake Phillips' testimony.

Mrs. Nellie Phillips, wife of the preceding witness, told of repeated seeing Adams and Simpkins on the trail near their home a few days before Tyler disappeared. She told of Tyler's last meal at their home and testified to hearing four shots fired the next morning at the time when the settler is supposed to have been murdered.

Owing to the illness of Coroner Keys, the state asked that the court adjourn to his home at Mullan, to take his testimony. The defense offered to take his statement given at the preliminary examination.

### LUMBERMEN SUFFER.

Washington Lines Fail to Provide Any Cars for Shippers.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Feb. 19.—Not a car of lumber has been loaded in Northwest Washington for shipment east for the past thirty days. Eighty-five per cent of the mills in Northwest Washington are close down and it will be at least sixty days before the railways can furnish relief. Many empty cars stand on the side tracks, but even these are refused for storage purposes even.

### INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

HONOLULU, Feb. 19.—The Japan-

ese squadron arrived today. This morning Admiral Tomioka from the flagship Matsushima, communicated his approach by means of a wireless telegraph. Rear Admiral Very replied, welcoming him. The usual courtesies were exchanged. The harbor was decorated, American and Japanese flags intermingling. The cruisers have been painted a lead color. They go from here to Australia.

### REFUSE SUFFRAGE TO WOMEN.

California Legislature Kills Measure Giving Them Right to Vote.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 19.—The legislature today placed itself on record as opposed to woman suffrage by killing the proposed constitutional amendment, which extended to women the right to vote at all elections. The bill failed to get the required two-thirds vote. The vote stood 19 in favor to 15 against in the Senate, eight short of the required two-thirds, and 47 to 23 in the assembly, seven votes short.

### WILL FLOAT LOAN.

Fifty Million Dollars Will Be Placed by Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Sun today says: Plans are under consideration by the Pennsylvania railroad management and bankers who usually act as scal agents for the road, for the placing of a loan which will not be in excess of \$50,000,000, but very likely will not fall short of that figure. A part of the loan, it is expected, will be placed abroad and unless there is a change in the present plans, the money will not be raised under the authority to be granted by the stockholders March 12 for the issue of \$100,000,000 additional bonds.

### SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION.

French Chamber of Deputies Express Confidence in Government.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—By a majority of 351 the Chamber of Deputies today not only expressed confidence in the government and authorized it to conclude negotiations for the leasing of churches to parish priests, but endorsed with storms of applause a remarkable speech by Minister of Education Briand, in which the extreme left was openly rebuked for its intolerant spirit.

Premier Clemenceau cut a rather sorry figure. Although he indicated his approval of Briand's speech, he did not mount the tribune, and the leadership of the church question plainly has passed to his subordinate.

### MIKADO CONSENTS.

TOKIO, Feb. 19.—Government officials announce that the mikado has consented to limited immigration in principle, but has not consented to the amendment as passed by the American congress, the actual application of which depends upon negotiations not yet begun.

### OWNERS WON'T PAY.

SEATTLE, Feb. 19.—The Masters' and Pilots' Association has lost an important fight for overtime. The war which was started against the steamship owners several weeks ago with an ultimatum that overtime for mates would have to be paid has resulted in ignominious failure.

### JAPANESE PRESS PACIFIC.

TOKIO, Feb. 19.—The tone of the leading newspapers this morning, commenting on the settlement of the San Francisco school question, is eminently pacific. They appear to be reconciled to the situation in view of the last clause in article second of the existing treaty with the United States.

### MORMON NOTE SURPRISES.

BOISE, Feb. 19.—In the House today the Test Oath bill passed by a vote of 44 to 5. The vote is notable in that seven Mormons voted for the measure and five against it. It covers all constitutional qualifications for suffrage.