

LAUNCHING OF THE CALIFORNIA

**SAN FRANCISCO TURNS OUT TO DO
HONOR TO THE NEW CRUISER
CALIFORNIA—UNION IRON WORKS
FIXED WITH CREEPING SPECI-
TATIONS.**

(Journal Special Service.)
San Francisco, Cal., April 28.—Not since the launching of the battleship Ohio, which was attended by President McKinley and other distinguished sons of the Buckeye state, has the shipyards of the Union Iron Works seen such a gala event as today, when the magnificent armored cruiser California was wedded to the waters. The christening and launching of the leviathan of the deep was accomplished in the presence of a crowd of thousands of spectators, made up largely of members of the society known as Native Sons of the Golden West, who were practically in charge of the day's ceremonies.

On the christening stand were Governor Pardee and other distinguished officials of the state of California and of the leading cities of the commonwealth. As the new warship swept down the ways the assembled multitude wildly cheered the new champion. The christening ceremony was performed by Miss Florence May Pardee, daughter of the governor.

The interesting ceremony took place at 10:30 o'clock this morning. With the first movement of the big hull Miss Pardee lifted the forbidden champagne bottle above her head and sent it with a resounding crash against the unyielding wall of steel, at the same time saying, in clear tones heard by all on the speaker's stand:

"I christen thee California."
As the cruiser took her maiden plunge in her native element she was greeted by a welcoming blast from a large fleet of war vessels from Mare Island, excursion steamers, tug boats and other craft of many descriptions.

The cruiser California is similar in type and dimensions to the Pennsylvania recently launched at Cramps, the Maryland recently launched at Newport News, the West Virginia, also recently launched, and the South Dakota and Colorado now building.

When completed the California will have a total displacement of nearly 14,000 tons. The type of the California deserves pre-eminence from two qualities—speed and concentration of fire. Her wonderful engines, driving twin screws, will develop a horsepower of 23,000, capable of propelling the ship at a speed of 23 knots an hour—perhaps even faster. This speed at once will take her outside the reach of pursuing battleships, while her powerful battery will make of her a dangerous antagonist both in engagements with vessels of her own class and those carrying heavier ordnance.

The main battery of the California is to consist of four eight-inch rifles, mounted in pairs in turrets, fore and aft. These guns are to be of the latest type, and will approximate as closely to the rapid-firing design as can be reached in guns of that calibre. There are in addition 14 six-inch guns of the rapid-fire design, whose broadside fire—seven guns on a side—concentrated on an enemy would prove irresistible.

Her secondary battery consists of 19 three-inch rapid-fire guns, 12 three-pounders, eight one-pounders, two three-inch rapid-fire field guns, two machine guns and six automatic guns—in all a most formidable array of both heavy and light ordnance.

Recent tests made to prove the strength of armor such as will protect the California's sides show that projectiles fired with a velocity of 1,600 feet per second broke against the four-inch plate like eggs. So that with her great speed and her splendid battery the California will also be protected by an armor belt, making her a fighting machine of great defensive strength as well as of offensive powers.

The contract price of the California is \$3,800,000. Her constructors, the Union Iron Works, were not builders also of the famous Oregon another of the finest fighting machines of the United States navy.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS

(Continued from Page One.)

dent's room across the corridor from the senate chamber.
Here the president received the bills as fast as passed and attached his signature, thus closing the official acts of the Fifty-eighth congress. To him in his room came the committees announcing the adjournment, after their passing from the upper to the lower houses to make the usual notifications.

KNOX MAKES REPLY.

Tells House What Steps Have Been Taken in Trust Cases.

(Journal Special Service.)
Washington, April 28.—Attorney-General Knox yesterday replied to two resolutions of inquiry, relating to the trusts, which were introduced in the house by Williams (Dem.) of Mississippi. In answer to the question as to whether he had begun criminal proceedings against persons involved in the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the Northern Securities case, the attorney-general says that criminal prosecutions have not been instituted against the persons referred to in the resolution, and further, that he does not deem it compatible to comply with the resolution.

Referring to the other resolution asking if there had ever been any action taken by the department of justice looking to an investigation of the so-called anthracite coal trust and the coal carrying railroads, the attorney-general replies that the department of justice has an investigation of the time of the anthracite coal strike, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the anthracite coal business was conducted in violation of the anti-trust law, and that before such investigation had proceeded any considerable way he discovered that if such a combination existed, the evidence of its existence had been concealed in such a manner that it was practically beyond the government's ability to secure evidence that would establish a combination.

After referring to a complaint which was made to the interstate commerce commission, raising the questions above referred to, the attorney-general closed by saying:

"Further than this I do not deem it compatible with the public interest to comply with the resolution."

ARE COMING HOME.

Fulton and Hermann to St. Louis—Williamson Home—Mitchell New York.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)
Washington, April 28.—In the general breaking-up occasioned by the adjournment of congress, the Oregon delegation takes various routes homeward.
Senator C. W. Fulton and Representative Blinger Hermann took their departure with the congressional committee today noon for the opening of the world's fair in St. Louis. They will remain there during the initiatory ceremonies and then, after a few days visit, will travel westward to Oregon.

Representative J. N. Williamson will remain in the capital until Monday, when he will start for home direct, making no stops en route.

The Oregon delegation expresses satisfaction over the results of the closing session for Oregon's interests.

MAKING NOTES.

Astoria, April 28.—Arrived down at 7 a. m. and sailed at 10:15.—Steamer Alliance for San Francisco and coast ports.

Arrived at 7:10 a. m.—Steamer Chico from Ladysmith, B. C.

St. Helena, April 28.—Passed at 9:35 a. m.—British ship Rajore and schooner Virginia.

San Pedro, April 27.—Sailed schooner Zampa for Columbia river.

Shields, April 25.—Sailed German bark Nomia for Portland.

San Francisco, April 27.—Sailed schooner Falcon for Columbia river.

Astoria, April 28.—Condition of the bar at 8 a. m. moderate; wind north-west; weather cloudy.

NORMAN WILLIAMS STARVES HIMSELF

(Continued from Page One.)

not mentioned as a reason for his permitting Attorney McGinn to learn the woman had been arrested and to visit her at the county jail.

The dual motive ascribed to Williams for the alleged murder of the Nesbitt woman would place him in the same class as William Henry Theodore Durrant.
The prisoner served three years in the Nebraska state penitentiary for assaulting a woman in Chadron county, Nebraska, and afterward endeavoring to kill her. That his act was not crowned with success was due to no fault of Williams, as the court records of Nebraska demonstrate.

Refuses to Eat.
It was about 10 or 12 days ago that Williams began to talk, though he had been cautioned not to do so by his attorney. Haggard and disheveled from continual fasting—it was only five or three times a week that he would send out for some small delicacy—he lay on the cot in his cell day and night and refused even to walk up and down the corridor for exercise. He was visited by Sheriff Sexton and District Attorney Menefee and advised to eat. He said he had no appetite. Then they urged him to confess his crimes if he were guilty.

At first he dismissed these requests by preserving a sullen silence, but finally declared that he was not guilty. Finding him in a comparatively lugubrious mood on one of these occasions he was asked to explain how the bloody sacks and locks of hair happened to be buried on his homestead property. His explanation, in effect, was as follows:

"In the chicken-house was a vault. I had changed its location once or twice and dug this hole with the intention of making a new one. Afterward I changed my mind and filled it. About this time one of my mares took sick and bled considerably. I used the sacks in removing the blood from her and a coil. On the collars of the harness worn by my horses were placed shoulder shields of dogskin as a protection against the rain. It is probable that some of this hair got on the sacks. I threw them into the hole to get rid of them and covered them up."

Chemist at Work.

The blood found on the sacks and matted the locks of hair has been analyzed by a chemist. The corpuscles show plainly that it is not the blood of a horse, but of a human being. It is the blood of a chicken, the corpuscles of which are said to bear a strong resemblance to those of a man, but the chemist is positive that it is not a horse's blood.

Regarding the hairs found in the grave, some of the strands are 10 inches long. Not only does Williams' statement relative to the dogskin collars flat on this account, but it fails to account for one lock being black and the others gray. Aime Nesbitt had black hair, while that of her mother had been whitened by age.

Williams not only changed his story of taking the women to Mosier from Mount Hood, but denied that he had ever had such an assertion. He asserted emphatically that they were brought back to Hood River and there placed aboard the train for Portland. He said this was the last time he saw either of them.

Arrives After Train Leaves.

It has been learned from men of known veracity, so the officials admit, that Williams did not reach Hood River with the rig until almost two hours after the train for Portland had pulled out from the station. When he did reach Hood River there was no occupant of the carriage but himself.

He has also stated that he made the trip back to Hood River from Mount Hood as quickly as possible, in view of the stormy nature of the night, because he did not wish to miss the train. This would disprove his original story of taking the women to Mosier. The road to Mosier from Mount Hood is longer than the one to Hood River, more hilly, rougher and less well traveled. The train usually reaches that point about 15 minutes sooner than it does Hood River.

Looking for the Bones.

The one line of evidence to which the authorities are devoting their energies at present is to discover some trace of the bodies. Williams, who is confident of convicting his prisoner, they realize that a discovery of the bodies or even of remnants would remove the slightest element of uncertainty. It is stated that where the circumstances are sufficiently strong to prove four play the actual remains do not need to be located. However, the Wasco officials are in hopes that they will be able to discover one or more bones in order to prove what in legal parlance is termed the corpus delicti.

"One or more bones" is said advisedly, for a theory has been formed as to the disposition of the bodies, which, if true, means that only the charred bones remain. It has been learned that some time after the disappearance of the women, Williams hired a man to assist him in clearing a tract of land and piled up an immense heap of brush, logs and stumps. He did not burn the refuse for a day or so after discharging this man. It is said, it is believed by the officers that the bodies of the women were burned on this pile and the charred bones afterward buried.

Neighbors to Assist.

If this theory is true, it can be demonstrated only after much hard work, unless the searchers are exceedingly lucky. The ground is soft in the vicinity of the crime and the pile of brush and brush had been burned. Sheriff Sexton, District Attorney Menefee and a number of deputies went to Mount Hood last week and made a cursory examination of the surrounding country. The ground was covered with snow in many places, but this is fast melting and next week the work of endeavoring to locate the bodies or the remnants will begin systematically.

The entire population of the Mount Hood settlement believes firmly in Williams' guilt. All have signified their willingness to assist in the work of gathering evidence. At a signal from the officials they will abandon their pursuits temporarily and turn out as one man in the effort to unearth further evidence.

Nervousness Shown.

That Williams did not state the truth regarding the purpose for which the vault was dug on his property will be further shown by the testimony of J. B. Golt and Robert Lesauere, members of a surveying party operating in the region of Mount Hood shortly after the Nesbitt woman disappeared. They have informed the district attorney that the hole had recently been dug at that time and no chicken house had yet been built. The hole had not been completely filled and fresh earth was scattered around for a radius of several feet. The top of the grave—it was about six by two feet in dimensions and seven feet deep—had been covered with snow in many places. The party consisted of five men and a dog, three of them sat on the grain to rest. "Williams came out and appeared very restless and ill at ease," said one of the witnesses. "He wandered around the house two or three times and seemingly could not take his eye off the men sitting on the sacks of grain."

If additional evidence were necessary



Our Pianos

Are the seeds with which we propagate our business. Poor seed would make a poor business. The selection of our business seed has been one of the greatest concern with us. That is why our pianos are so good. We don't claim to have the only good pianos in the world, but we do claim to have the cream of the best ones.

Our Treatment

Of our customers is generous in the extreme and our statements regarding our pianos and our business are strictly within the confines of truth. OUR TERMS ARE VERY EASY.

Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker Co.

Oldest, Largest, Strongest.
COR. SIXTH AND MORRISON STS.
Opposite Postoffice.

to show the utter unreliability of Williams' explanations, it is asserted, it lies in a letter sent George Nesbitt by Williams. In this letter, which Nesbitt will produce at the trial, the prisoner is asserted to have declared in response to an inquiry that the last time he saw Mrs. Nesbitt and her daughter was in Portland. This letter, in view of Williams' assertions of placing the women aboard the train at Mosier and later Hood River, is deemed as forming one of the strongest features of the case. In fact, the case is looked on as so strong that when Judge A. S. Bennett, Attorney Huntington of Huntington, W. Va., and a number of other leading attorneys of The Dalles were sent for by Williams they refused, after conference with him, to undertake his defense, and the prisoner had to send to Portland to secure counsel.

"I will undertake the defense of no man whom I think is a red-handed murderer," Judge Bennett is quoted as saying.
In the remote contingency that Williams escapes conviction for his alleged crime in Oregon, it is stated, he may have to go back to Iowa and there stand trial for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Tuman, which is described as a brutal and cowardly crime. It occurred sometime between August 13 and August 16, 1902, two years and five months after the Nesbitt women disappeared. That Williams was in that country at the time will be shown by a letter now in the possession of Attorney Nesbitt, in which Williams said he had called at Nesbitt's sister's house but found her not at home.

Description Tallies.

Sheriff J. D. Stuart of Muscatine county, Iowa, wrote Sheriff Sexton that he had reason to believe the Williams alleged crime in Oregon, it is stated, he may have to go back to Iowa and there stand trial for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Tuman, which is described as a brutal and cowardly crime. It occurred sometime between August 13 and August 16, 1902, two years and five months after the Nesbitt women disappeared. That Williams was in that country at the time will be shown by a letter now in the possession of Attorney Nesbitt, in which Williams said he had called at Nesbitt's sister's house but found her not at home.

Williams is 32 years old, according to the Nebraska state prison records. His name as given in the indictment is Daniel Norman Williams. He admitted at the arraignment yesterday that he has been known in many places as "Dan" Williams.

It is said that the Dan Williams suspected of the murder worked for the Tumans, who were aged people, for three weeks, and then disappeared. Several days afterward they were found lying dead in pools of blood.

Hopes Are Revived.

Several days ago, it is said, Williams for some unknown reason braced up and began to eat his meals regularly. He presented a marked improvement when arraigned. It is believed that words of encouragement were sent him through a visitor. He has appeared in fair spirits and has refused to talk at all since visited by Attorney McGinn last Monday.

The prisoner has not used tobacco in any form since his arrest. He engages in conversation regarding morals at odd times and pretends to be good to the core. He will not talk of his past life at all.

"I am very sorry that The Journal has secured this information," said District Attorney Menefee. "Publication may handicap us in a certain measure. There is always danger in an important case like this that an effort may be made to tamper with the witnesses. However, I do not believe any of them in this case can be turned aside from the path of duty; certainly not the most important ones."

MONEY EXPENDED BY FAIR COMMISSION

The report of Secretary Edmund C. Gittner of the Lewis and Clark commission shows that its expenses to date amount to \$21,981.44. The greater part of this amount has been expended at St. Louis. The report shows that the Oregon building there cost \$4,896.47. The following table represents a summary of the report:

Commissioners' expenses	\$1,151.11
Furniture	330.94
Salaries	2,328.33
Education	1,370.07
Incidental	628.90
Officers' expenses	6.50
Press and publicity	10.00
Forestry	700.00
Forestry building	106.30
St. Louis—	
Salary and expenses	1,086.30
Agriculture	2,046.22
Horticulture	1,449.06
Education	1,370.07
Forestry	2,253.84
Mining	1,193.32
Fish and fisheries	1,047.14
Commerce	4,396.17
Freights and transfers	2,312.25
Com's expenses and incidental	50.00
Total	\$21,981.44

STRIKE BREAKERS STILL BEING HIRED

**BUT OFFICERS OF LOCAL UNION
DO NOT THINK THAT MANY PORT-
LAND MEN WILL OBEY TO BE
CLASSIFIED AS "SCABS"—FISCO
UNION TO BE NOTIFIED.**

Street-car conductors and motormen are still being hired by Special Agent Adams at room 8, No. 162 1/2 First street, but the number of applicants was very small this morning. Adams still refuses to state where the men hired here will be sent. Very few employees of local street railway companies have handed their names to Adams.

It is reported that a small party of the men signed here will be sent south tonight or tomorrow morning, but this rumor is not confirmed. Officers of the local division of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America state that they will send a telegram to their San Francisco brethren tonight, telling of Adams' presence in this city, in order that men from Portland may not be slipped into the Bay City unnoticed.

In speaking of the presence of Adams and of his employing men in order to break the San Francisco street-car strike, in case it is called, A. B. Kirkland, president of the local Street Railway association, this morning said: "I am sure that no member of the union will leave here to go to San Francisco. There are a few men who formerly worked on street-cars but are now out of jobs who may go down with the Adams, party, but very few of them will be Portland men. I personally do not know a man who will go. I know one thing for certain, and that is that the employees of the Portland Railway company are too well treated to go into a strike-breaking game. The men working on the other Portland lines also seem well pleased with the treatment they receive."

"San Francisco is considered among the boys as being one of the hardest if not the hardest, street-car city in the United States. Nearly everybody there rides and the cars run close together. There, no union man will want to see the San Francisco men lose out. A strike there is bound to come. There is another feature to it: No union man will want to go through life with the odium of 'scab' about him."

Mr. Kirkland said that he would telegraph the Bay City street-car men tonight, telling them of the presence of agents here who are hiring strike breakers.

When seen by a Journal reporter this morning, Adams said he had nothing to say.

"Well, are you getting enough men," was asked.

"I have nothing to say," replied Adams.

Had anything from San Francisco?" was the next question.

"Nothing to say, I told you," came the reply.

"Think all your Portland hired men will go down?" was the next question.

Adams made no reply.

CARRIAGE OWNERS LOCK OUT STABLEMEN

(Journal Special Service.)
San Francisco, April 28.—A lockout of all stable men by the Carriage Owners' Association, which is trying to enforce an open shop rule, is now on. The horseholders in shops where horses from non-union shops are being shod, went out in sympathy. Every horseholder in the city may become involved.

LOW RATE TICKETS EAST.

O. R. & N. Names Selling Dates for May, June, July, August, September, October.

May 11, 12, 13, June 16, 17, 18, July 1, 2, 3, August 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, September 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, November 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, December 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Watch for Our Saturday Night Special

FRIDAY SPECIAL Jardinieres



These Jardinieres are the best values we have offered at our Friday sales. No telephone orders filled.

Powers Furniture Co.

190 FIRST STREET

The Store that Saves You Money

MERCHANTS WIN RATE

(Continued from Page One.)

will probably be tomorrow. Round-trip tickets will be sold for 5 cents.

The adoption of the 5-cent fare is regarded by the merchants on East Morrison street and Grand avenue as a salvation, for their trade is said by them to have fallen off fully 40 per cent since the bridge was closed. In speaking of his business and the way it was affected by the 5-cent fare, Mr. Managhan said:

Merchants Are Floored.

"Before the bridge was closed I took in many orders every morning from workmen who were going to their labor and passed my store in the evening and afternoon these people, returning, stopped and made purchases, and through the day the transient trade was considerable. Most of the workmen on

the east side prefer to walk to their work, for it is the only exercise they get during the day, and passing my store they stop and give their orders for the day's groceries. But when the bridge was closed, and it cost as much to cross whether one took the car at his door or walked to the bridge, all the workmen rode and gave the family orders to west side merchants. Now that a 5-cent fare has been granted, those who wish exercise will again walk to the bridge and pay 5 cents to ride across, and to a certain extent the old condition will return."

The east side sentiment generally is favorable to the 5-cent fare, and not only have the merchants pledged themselves to be content with this solution of the problem, but the people generally, who have to depend on the Morrison-street bridge for their means of crossing the Willamette, are satisfied, and the beginning of the 5-cent service will probably mean the end of agitation for relief.

\$3.50 Piano Free!

We Will Give It to You

Come Down Here and Get It

A "KINGSBURY"

Furnished by Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker Co. You can see it in their windows.

With each 50c purchase you will get a ticket. The larger your purchase the larger your bunch of tickets.

FAMOUS CLOTHING CO.

Morrison and Second Streets

THE STORE NOTED FOR THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES

High Water Sale

The conditions this year are about such as in 1894—that year we were compelled to move all our HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES from our basement salesroom and store them. To avoid this same expense this year we propose to give our customers some astonishing bargains by selling at LESS THAN COST all our

Blankets, Quilts, Lace Curtains, Curtain Materials, Swiss Ruffled Curtains, Chenille and Tapestry Portieres, Table Linens, Draperies, Downline and Eiderdown Comfortables

and all Household Supplies. Quick action must be had—High Water is cause. We prefer LOW WATER PRICES before the high water gets here. The goods have got to be moved. Help us to move them. We will pay you, come quick—tomorrow or Saturday and see what our pay is. Better quality at less than half the price our competitors are charging you for inferior grades in same lines.

McAllen & McDermott

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN THE NORTHWEST

TAKE SWELL ENTRANCE ON THE CORNER