

GUGLIELMO PAYS PRICE

(Continued from Page One.)

anything else. No respect has been shown for the Italian king, my king, nor the Italian flag, and the Italian ambassador at Washington, D. C., has been treated with no respect.

"It is the fact with the Italian consul here, and the Italian consul at San Francisco. It is the only favor they have asked the state of Oregon since it has existed, and it was not granted. Ever since was arrested I have got the worst of it. Everybody had it for me because I was an Italian. They got all my money and I don't surely deserve to be hanged. Everything I blame on the girl's father. He is to blame for it all. She is dead and I am willing to suffer for her. I die for her and die with all my heart.

"I know God looks for me and I know everybody feels that I don't deserve to be hanged. They condemned me to death. I was willing to be in jail 11 months, and I never gave anybody any trouble. I always attended to my business and never gave trouble in my life. But I committed a crime on the verge of insanity without any consideration, and the first night I was arrested they had it for me because I was an Italian, but I forgive every one. They put me in a cell with 15 or 20 persons and detectives and asked me all kinds of questions, because I was dumb and did not know what I was saying.

"I was out of my head and made all kinds of statements, but did not know what I was saying. I asked for an attorney, but could not get one. Another thing the law has decreed me to death and I will die, and die happy, but I wish to put all blame on the girl's father. He is the cause of it all. The governor should have had mercy because so many of my Italian friends recommended it to him. But I forgive every one who has done anything against me and ask pardon and forgiveness for all wrongs I have done. Good-bye forever, and I wish every one good luck. Good-bye."

Guglielmo stepped back, but quickly returned to the railing and threw the butt of a cigar to the crowd, saying, "You can have that."

The doomed man then took his stand on the trap of death, and as the straps were adjusted shouted:

"God, take my soul—forgive me."

As the noose was adjusted he groaned and exclaimed:

"Don't choke me!"

The trap fell at 12:43 o'clock and he was pronounced dead at 12:55 o'clock. The body was cut down 14 1/2 minutes after the trap was sprung. An examination showed that his neck was broken by the fall.

The execution was witnessed by about 50 persons. The party included officers from all parts of the state and a number of physicians. Deputy Sheriffs Moreland and Parrott were present from Portland.

The physicians included J. D. Shaw, coroner's physician; Dr. E. A. Pierce and F. E. Smith, Salem; Dr. Wrightman, Silverton; Dr. Niwening, Chemawa, and Dr. Earl, United States quarantine service, Astoria.

Previous to the execution the following coroner's jury was impaneled by the superintendent: L. C. Cavanaugh, C. Marsh, P. Narmock, M. Hamilton, J. W. Hanna, W. L. Place, A. W. Meyer, T. L. Alexander, E. J. Bleyer, R. H. Lytle, Ingstons, Theodore Herren and George Schmitz.

The jury viewed the body and signed the papers afterward in the office of Tom Wilson, penitentiary bookkeeper and clerk.

Guglielmo placed a small crucifix around his neck unbeknown to anybody before going to the execution chamber. The body was sent to Portland in the custody of Guglielmo's uncle on the afternoon train leaving here at 3:51 o'clock.

Guglielmo did not retire last night, but paced nervously up and down his cell under the close espionage of J. L. Busick, night watchman. Between 11 and 12 o'clock he lay down on a couch and slept a short time. He slept again from shortly after 5 o'clock to about 7 o'clock this morning. A few minutes after 7 o'clock Rev. Father Gribben of

Aberdeen, Washington, held a mass in the cell and administered the holy communion. Father Gribben is visiting in this city and assisted Father Faber at the prison, by request. The doomed man was unable to eat a mouthful of food. He was taken from his cell by Charles Busack, the day watch, after the priest left the cell, and bathed, shaved and his hair shampooed. He was returned to his cell and dressed in his best clothes in the presence of Warden Curtis. The prisoner asked for four cigars, which were handed him by the warden.

On the way to the cell bathroom Guglielmo was shackled by the warden to a wall. He was immediately conversed with a representative of The Journal.

"You are from The Portland Journal," he inquired. Receiving an affirmative answer, he stood for a moment as if in deep thought and then said:

"Tell the people for me that I am willing to pay whatever penalty the law has decreed. I want to say that I say nothing against anybody, but before I die I also want to say that the papers of Portland did all they could to hang me."

Father Faber urged Guglielmo last evening at this morning to prepare a statement for publication in writing and not try to make an extended speech on the gallows, for fear he would break down.

A. Crevino, uncle of the murderer, has been here for two days. Arrangements have been completed for Superintendent James to turn the body over to the uncle immediately after the execution this evening. The funeral will be held tomorrow or Sunday from Dunning's undertaking rooms.

The condemned man passed a very restless period yesterday. Most of his time was spent in pacing nervously up and down his cell, and at times his frame was shaken by choking sobs which he strove in vain to suppress.

Efforts were made to control himself, with some degree of success. His eyes grew brighter, though still bloodshot from constant weeping, and his conversation was more animated. He informed Superintendent James that he thought he would be able to walk to the scaffold unassisted.

To the Rev. Dominick Faber, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church, his spiritual adviser, he made the assertion that when he went on the scaffold he wanted to make a speech that would place him right with the public, and for that reason he desired it printed in the daily papers of Portland.

"I think it will take me an hour to say what I feel like saying," he remarked, "but I am not sure I shall be able to talk at all."

The doomed man's desire was made known to Superintendent James, who said that Guglielmo should be permitted to say whatever he wished from the scaffold.

The appetite of the condemned man has been poor for several days. Wednesday night he was unable to eat a mouthful, nor did he taste food for breakfast yesterday. He ate a few mouthfuls at dinner and partook sparingly of what was placed before him last evening.

Guglielmo smoked a good many cigarettes and two or three cigars yesterday. He was informed that if he desired a stimulant it would be furnished him, but said he did not care to taste liquor.

The gallows was tested carefully yesterday and found to work satisfactorily in every way. For two days, and up to within a short time of the execution a sack of sand weighing 150 pounds was kept suspended at the end of the rope. By this method the rope was stretched tight.

Though the greatest caution has been exercised not to mention anything in Guglielmo's hearing that would have a tendency to destroy his nerve, he instinctively became aware that tests were being made of the apparatus of death and shuddered in horror once when making a half-veiled reference to it.

The last act of note of the condemned man last night was to send a telegram to a friend at Portland, in which he said that Governor Chamberlain had refused to interfere in his behalf. The recipient of the dispatch was told that the author was willing for him to witness the execution if he desired.

THE CRIME.

Guglielmo Murdered Freda Garcia Last June—Fought Hard For Life.

Frank Guglielmo killed Freda Garcia, the 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gaetano Garcia, at her home at

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Sixth and Harrison streets on the afternoon of June 14, 1904. He and the young girl had been acquainted for nearly a year. Four months before the tragedy occurred she promised to become his wife. Her parents were opposed to the engagement, as they considered Guglielmo's morals bad. Although he was only 23 years old, he had been married and divorced, and at the trial of the divorce suit his wife, a Sicilian girl, testified that he had been cruel and unfaithful. So the engagement was frowned upon by the parents, and the young couple had clandestine meetings. Frank called at the house in the afternoons when the father and mother were out. He and Freda were on the porch and spoke to her affectionately that attracted the attention of people passing by.

June 14 Guglielmo received one of his many love messages from Freda. It was delivered by the postman at the northwest corner of First and Market streets, and in response to it he called at the house late in the afternoon. Freda was alone with her little cousin, Concetta. Guglielmo told Concetta to go outside. A few minutes later the report of a revolver was heard. Guglielmo was seen to run out of the house, jump onto a bicycle which he had left at the gate and ride down the street in the direction of the saloon. He stopped at the saloon, a few minutes and then mounted his bicycle and rode to Linn-ton, near which town he had a tract of land. He left his bicycle at Linn-ton and walked to the woods, where he thought he would be able to find a hiding place.

But the police had sent news of the murder to Linn-ton. W. A. Alcorn, postmaster of the town, armed himself and went in search of the murderer. He found Guglielmo in the woods near the city, where he was taken in charge by Detectives Hartman, Vaughn, and Welner, who had followed him in an automobile. Guglielmo was arraigned on an information charging him with murder in the first degree the next day, and demurred to the information on June 17 and filed a motion to quash the same day.

All preliminary matters were disposed of in a few days and his trial was begun before Judge Gresham on June 28. Two weeks after the murder. The evidence showed that the murder was deliberate and premeditated. Guglielmo and Freda had quarreled several times. She had told him he was always ill and that she would not marry him. The only excuse he could give for the crime was that she had called him a vicious name. He knew that it was against the law for him to carry a concealed weapon, but he had carried a revolver ever since the murder of his wife. The Guglielmo saloon on Christmas eve, 1903. His father had been stabbed to death by a Sicilian named Castrovovo. There was an element of self defense in that killing and Castrovovo had escaped with a sentence of 14 years. Guglielmo said he feared Castrovovo's friends would kill him, and therefore went armed.

Guglielmo's case was submitted to the jury on the afternoon of June 30, and after two days of deliberation he was found guilty in the first degree and sentenced to a new trial was made and was dated on July 12. On July 13 Guglielmo was sentenced to be hanged in the execution chamber at the penitentiary Tuesday, July 19. He was removed to Salem, but his attorneys perfected an appeal to the supreme court and he was brought back to the county jail in August. The matter was argued before the supreme court last fall and the judgment was reversed. The mandate was issued in March. The mandate was received and entered in the circuit court March 28, and March 29 Guglielmo was sentenced to be hanged in the penitentiary May 6. In compliance with an order of Judge Shorter, Warden Curtis turned Guglielmo over to Superintendent James of the state penitentiary, and Guglielmo was taken back to Salem.

While in the county jail Guglielmo was closely watched, for it was feared that he would try to commit suicide. All articles sent to him were rigidly inspected so that poison could not be smuggled to him. A plot to get poison to the jail was discovered, but no evidence could be obtained against the parties suspected.

Guglielmo's apprehension, trial and sentence occupied less time than any murder case in the history of Multnomah county. Less than a month intervened from the time of the murder to the day of the sentence. The trial itself occupied only three days, although it involved some knotty legal questions. A. B. Ferrers, Guglielmo's first attorney, had demurred to the information on the ground that it had not been signed by John Manning as district attorney and also because it was so indorsed on the back of an information containing the printed name of George E. Chamberlain as district attorney. Also that the district attorney could not be under the constitution sit as a grand jury. The demurrers were overruled, but at the trial it was shown that Mr. Manning had not examined any of the witnesses whose names were signed to the information and did not himself sign the information as district attorney. The witnesses had been examined and his name signed by H. B. Adams,

one of his deputies. A motion to quash was made on this account, but was denied and formed one of the grounds of appeal to the supreme court.

At the trial Guglielmo seemed to consider himself an object of admiration. When Mr. Adams made the first of the closing arguments for the state and spoke briefly in order to give Mr. Manning plenty of time and material to conclude the case, Dan R. Murphy and John F. Logan, Guglielmo's attorneys, declared to waive their right to argument and so sidetrack Manning and prevent him from hurting their client's chances any more than he had already done. When told of this move by his attorneys, Guglielmo objected. The courtroom was filled with his countrymen and he was vain enough to injure his chances so that they could hear a speech in his favor. The attorneys, however, refused to listen to his objection.

An argument such as Guglielmo wanted would not have been well received by either the jury or many of the Italians present. The letters from the girl and which were introduced in evidence sealed his doom. Every minute alive he spent with affection, and one of them bore on each of nine corners of paper upon which it was written the words "forget me not." Each contained kisses and love, and his affection ever underwent a change. Freda would kill herself. It was after hearing these letters that he vowed that he would never shave himself nor allow anyone to shave him unless the law was changed. He has kept his vow to this day.

3,000 WILL NAME MAN

(Continued from Page One.)

down behind the majority goal. We were willing a week or ten days ago to concede Williams the nomination, and our present reports since then have showed steady gains, and the indorsement of Williams by the liquor men will settle the nomination. We have none of that vote, anyway, and the open indorsement of the mayor by the saloon men has brought a large number of voters to our standard. That indorsement is a mistake. It helps Thomas Hilsop, at the Rowe headquarters, said it was all over but the shooting.

"We will do some loud shouting, too," said he, "tomorrow night, when the returns have been received. We have what we think are absolute assurances that Rowe will win, and have figures to back the statement. Precinct canvassing has shown him to be the leader."

"W. B. Glavin," said Hugh McGuire, "has won this fight. He started with a handful of men supporting him, and gradually increased his strength until now we think we know his following. It is large enough to give him the nomination."

George H. Thomas has issued a statement in which he restates his position on the law enforcement issue. He refers to it in this language:

"Not the enforcing officer, but the objectionable law, should be unpopular. An unpopular law can be repealed by the people through the referendum or by legislative action."

Dr. Harry Lane stated that he expected to be nominated. He appeared not to be worried much over the situation, but thought that he would receive a substantial majority of Democratic votes cast in the primaries.

As to the law, Thomas G. Greene, to whom was referred the question, has rendered an opinion that electors not registered to party affiliation may vote tomorrow in the primaries, by furnishing a certificate signed before the election board by six freeholders that they are qualified electors. These voters must declare to party affiliation when making their declaration before the election board.

A committee was appointed some time ago by the Young Men's Democratic club, consisting of Colonel Robert A. Miller, W. W. Manning, N. A. Peary, W. T. Vaughn and Oglesby Young, to examine the law and report their opinion as to the question at issue. Members of the committee gave only a cursory study to the laws and were unable to make a united view. They therefore requested T. G. Greene to take the matter under careful advisement and give an opinion. Mr. Greene today made public his views, which are as follows: "If his views, which are, by certificate, if they declare their party affiliations and the certificate be signed before the election board by six freeholders."

It Is Really Registering.

"It is clear," says Mr. Greene, "that no person can vote in the primaries unless he shall have been registered as to party affiliations. But, there are two ways in which to register, according to the Oregon laws governing such matters; one is to register before the county clerk and the other is to register by certificate before the election board with six freeholders signed thereon who swear that he is a legally qualified voter."

"It cannot be claimed that there is no doubt on the subject. The question is new to Oregon jurisprudence, because the direct primary nomination elections law comes now for the first time into use in our electoral system. But from a careful examination of the law, I am disposed to hold that in the manner I have indicated the elector may vote if unregistered heretofore, by making the required certificate properly signed."

Mr. Greene bases his opinion largely on section 38 of the direct primary nominations law, and finds that the new law does not preclude certificate voting when interpreted in the light of other general election laws and the provisions contained in the direct primary nominations law on the subject.

The Book Says:

The general election law provides as follows:

Sec. 2875. If it appears the elector is not registered in the precinct in which he applies to vote, the elector in every case, as of course, shall be considered challenged, and shall be required to subscribe to an affidavit or affidavit the blank "A," prescribed by section 2863, filled out according to the facts, and in addition thereto he shall be required to procure six freeholders of the county to take and subscribe to the second oath as specified in said blank "A" of section 2862, and the same shall be considered by the judges and forthwith decided; and after noting thereon with ink whether the elector is allowed to vote or not, and if allowed to vote, the poll book number of the elector, they shall file the same. Unless the elector in every such case so establishes his right to vote in the precinct, and to the satisfaction of the judges, his vote shall not be received. In carrying out the provisions of this section the judges of election, or either of them, are hereby authorized to administer and certify oaths, and to issue subpoenas to require the attendance of witnesses before them; provided, that in carrying out the provisions of this section no cities having a population of 5,000 or more as shown by the last preceding federal census, the elector offering to vote and all the freeholders subscribing to the affidavits hereon required, shall take such oaths before, and the same shall be administered only by the judges of election or either of them in the precinct and at the same time the elector offers to vote,

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and such affidavits shall not be received if taken at any other time and place or before any other officer than one of said judges of election.

In opposition to this is section 38 of the nominating election law, which states that every elector shall on registering, name the political party with which he is affiliated and the answer shall be entered in the register. The section continues:

"No elector shall be qualified to vote, nor permitted to vote at any such primary nominating election required by this law, and it shall be unlawful for him to offer to do so, unless he shall be registered as a member of one of the political parties choosing and nominating its candidates for public office under the provisions of this law at such qualified elector offering to vote at such primary nominating election shall be given a ballot of the political party with which he is registered as a member, and he shall not be given a ballot of any other political party at that primary election; provided, that nothing in this law shall be construed to deprive any elector of the right to register and vote at any primary nominating election, required by this law, on his complying with the special provisions of this law, in the same manner that he is permitted by the general laws to register and vote at a general election."

DEEP INTEREST IN REVIVAL SERVICES

There was a noticeable deepening of interest in the evangelistic service at the Epworth M. E. church, corner Twenty-third and Irving streets, last evening. When Evangelist MacComb closed his address Mrs. E. B. Hamilton sang the invitation, and in response to a few words from the evangelist there were requests for prayer.

In addition to the song service last night the audience was delighted with an extremely appropriate duet sung by Messrs. B. Lee Paget and J. Walter Gill. These meetings are held every evening but Saturday.

NORWEGIAN SINGERS.

The Rev. Carl A. Sperah, professor of music at Luther college, Decorah, Iowa, and the leader of the Norwegian singers on the Pacific coast, a choir of 350 voices, who will sing at the Lewis and Clark fair August 27, is in the city looking over the field. He goes to Tacoma tonight and leaves for the east the first of next week.

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