

WILL PROTESTING HIS INNOCENCE ARMSTRONG IS EXECUTED

With Voice Muffled by Black Cap A. A. Armstrong Pays Penalty of Crime.

MURDERED A NEIGHBOR FOR CUTTING HIS WOOD

Condemned Man, Passed Restless Night and Expected Pardon Until Last Moment From Governor Mead—Neck Broken by Fall.



A. A. Armstrong.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Walla Walla, Wash., June 8.—This execution is premature and isn't right. A greater injustice is being done me and my people than ever I have done.

With black cap drawn tightly over his head and with death but a few seconds off, A. A. Armstrong stood on the scaffold in the penitentiary yard this morning and protested against his execution.

Armstrong's voice, coming muffled through the black cap, sounded like the voice from the tomb. Before the last word had hardly dropped from his lips, the trap was sprung and Armstrong hung limp at the end of a rope.

The hanging of Armstrong this morning was particularly trying on the prison officials. The old man up to the last minute believed that Governor Mead would commute his sentence, or at least grant him a reprieve, and when Prison Chaplain L. Coran informed him soon after daybreak that there was no hope for him, Armstrong was greatly agitated.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Salem, Or., June 8.—The premium list for the forty-fifth annual exhibition of the Oregon state fair has been issued from the state printing office and copies are being sent to different parts of the state.

The officers of the board are: W. H. Downing of Shaw, president; Jasper Wilkins of Coburg, vice-president; Frank W. Durbin of Salem, secretary; A. Bush of Salem, treasurer; superintendent of the pavilion, W. H. Savage; superintendent of the dairy department, George W. Weeks; superintendent art department, Mrs. Myra A. Wiggins; superintendent poultry department, Frank Lee of Portland; superintendent of livestock, George Gamble of Union.

At the state capitol building, June 13, a meeting of the state board of agriculture will be held, at which bids will be received for the bar privileges and for furnishing band music during fair week. Matters of importance relative to the exhibits will be discussed.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Baker City, Or., June 8.—The trial of Henry Moody, charged with a statutory crime against 14-year-old Lettison Walburn is being heard today. The testimony is sensational and feeling against the defendant is high.

Moody was jointly indicted with Charles Slade, an uncle of the girl. The latter, who is highly respected, says it is a blackmailing scheme. Slade's trial is set to follow Moody's. Moody is a liveyman of Richland, a widower of 45 with a family. Heretofore he has been looked upon with respect, although some scandal has been whispered.

SOCIETY OF WHITE MEN PASSES AWAY

Death Ends Romantic Career of Oliver Sumner Teall, Member New York Smart Set.

BECAME WEALTHY AFTER CAREER AS A COWBOY

Georgia Cayvan Named as Co-sponsor by Mrs. Teall When She Secured Divorce—Charges Groundless but Actress Went Insane.

(Journal Special Service.) Allentown, Pa., June 8.—Oliver Sumner Teall, a member of the New York Union League club and once one of the best known members of the four hundred, died at an Allentown hospital, aged 54 years.

On leaving Yale Teall became one of the pioneers of collegians who turned cowboys. Against the plains, he went to New York, where he took society by storm. He was a favorite with Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Golet, as well as with a clique of society men of Wall street where he made money so fast that he was able to spend \$300,000 in a single year.

When Teall's wife got a divorce in 1900, she named Georgia Cayvan, the actress, as co-sponsor. Miss Cayvan, however, was vindicated, but the notoriety crashed her and she died in an asylum.

WORD TO ABIDE

(Continued from Page One.) Six upon this particular number is not clear. They, however, seem less confident than Word and his friends, and there is a possibility that if the recount gives Word a small majority Stevens may bring a recount and that the vote of precinct 36 thrown out because the box containing the ballots was not turned in until nearly 48 hours after the tally sheet had been received at the county clerk's office. This precinct gave Word 31 plurality.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Albany, N. Y., June 8.—In a complaint filed yesterday the removal of W. T. Jerome from the office of district attorney of New York county is demanded. The charges were signed by five residents of New York city as follows: Chapman Dwight, a retired stock broker; Edward P. White, a member of the produce exchange; ex-Congressman Robert Baker, Brooklyn; Joseph C. Hurley, secretary of the Standard Finance company, and W. N. Emory, a lawyer and ex-secretary of the Third Avenue Railroad company. They charge that Mr. Jerome has willfully failed to perform his public duties and that he received \$50,000 from the large insurance companies toward his campaign fund last fall.

These moneys, it is charged, he "received as a gratuity or reward in the shape of campaign funds to compound a crime and for a violation of the criminal statutes of this state, and has agreed by his abstention, in pursuance of a previous agreement or arrangement, from the prosecution of sundry criminal actions in violation of section 125 of the penal code and is therefore guilty of a felony."

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ASK REMOVAL OF JEROME ON FELONY CHARGES

Accused of Receiving Moneys for Campaign From Insurance Companies.

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PLAN TO OUST ANARCHISTS

Concerted Action by All Nations to Exterminate Bomb-Throwers as Criminals.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION ADVOCATED BY ROOT

Secretary of State Suggests That Authority Be Given Rio Janeiro Congress to Consider Measures to Protect Governments.

(Journal Special Service.) Washington, June 8.—The bomb outrage in Madrid last week, which came near taking the lives of King Alfonso and his bride, has again aroused the nations to the necessity of cooperating in measures for the extermination of anarchism. It is learned from a trustworthy source that the United States will probably take the initiative in a movement which, if carried out, will close the door of every nation to persons professing anarchistic doctrines and enable the extradition as common criminals of anarchists involved in the assassination of or attempts upon the life of a ruler.

It is said that Secretary Root, after conference with the president and with various members of the diplomatic corps in Washington, is considering the advisability of recommending that authority be given the Pan-American congress, which will assemble next month in Rio Janeiro, to consider measures for the suppression of anarchism. Of course the decision of the United States will determine whether the congress shall take action.

Confidence is felt that the South American countries will readily acquiesce in the proposal. Anarchy finds short shrift in South America. The man with the bomb or the bullet faces an unpleasant alternative—deportation or incarceration. The bars are up, not in a single country, but throughout the entire southern half of the western hemisphere. Through South America the anarchist is the object of popular hatred as well as of political repression. If he undertakes to disseminate his creed he is promptly taken into custody, and released only on payment to the government. More than this, his kind is prevented as far as possible from settling there.

Action by the Pan-American congress would undoubtedly be followed by an exchange of views with Europe and the Americas, which would lead either to an anti-anarchist conference or to an agreement under which all would act along similar lines for the eradication of anarchism. The institution of an international police surveillance, which would circulate information regarding the movements of followers of anarchism and the several governments for their guidance and action.

Europe has long appreciated the necessity of united international action for the extermination of anarchism, but because of the absence of constitutional or statutory authorization and of labor conditions in the United States, the Washington government has consistently refrained from joining in any international movement to this end. The government realizes that the suppression of anarchism is a question which must be handled with the utmost delicacy because of the possibility that action might infringe the rights of individual citizens. Under the constitution, no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. Notwithstanding these provisions, many leading jurists are of the opinion that the congress has ample authority to enact a law defining anarchism and punishing all advocates or followers of its doctrines.

CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY

(Continued from Page One.) tion of the gross earnings of insurance companies, the license fees and taxation of corporations and from inheritance taxes, whilst during the four years immediately preceding my adoption of the initiative and referendum, the two latter methods of raising revenue for state purposes by the legislature of 1903 there was only collected approximately \$240,000 for state purposes. One of the objects of the adoption of the initiative measures for taxing certain public service corporations on their gross earnings, as was recommended by me in my message to the legislature in 1903 and again in 1905, will result in practically eliminating the necessity of apportioning taxes against the several counties for state purposes. Such laws will not impose unjust burdens upon any class of our citizens, but will reach properties which have heretofore virtually escaped taxation.

Will Safeguard School Funds. "In addition to my efforts along these lines, I intend to continue to safeguard the school funds of the state, and endeavor in the future as in the past to undertake to realize for them something near their actual worth instead of having them sold at the minimum prices fixed by statute. Such policy will greatly increase the irreducible school fund, and I am satisfied I will have the hearty cooperation of the other members of the board. This policy ought to have been adopted years ago and this will be appreciated when it is understood that indemnity school lands are now selling at \$7.50 which have heretofore sold at \$2.50 per acre. In this connection it must be remembered that the increase in price is being accomplished although the best lands of the state have heretofore been selected and sold, or homesteaded and acquired under federal laws.

Believes in People's Rights. "I thoroughly believe in the observance of the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution, and that all laws which are passed by the legislature, especially where they are of general interest and affect vitally the whole state, ought to be left in such condition that they can be referred to the people. This is in line with views which I have heretofore expressed, and I believe that there will be no disposition on the part of the next legislature to ignore a constitutional provision. "The irrigation projects in the state are of mammoth importance, and with the assistance of my conferees on the state land board I hope to be able to reduce the conduct of these great projects to a system. Although the laws governing them are ambiguous and difficult of interpretation, we are having trouble with some of the irrigation companies, and troubles exist between them and the settlers, but it will be my aim

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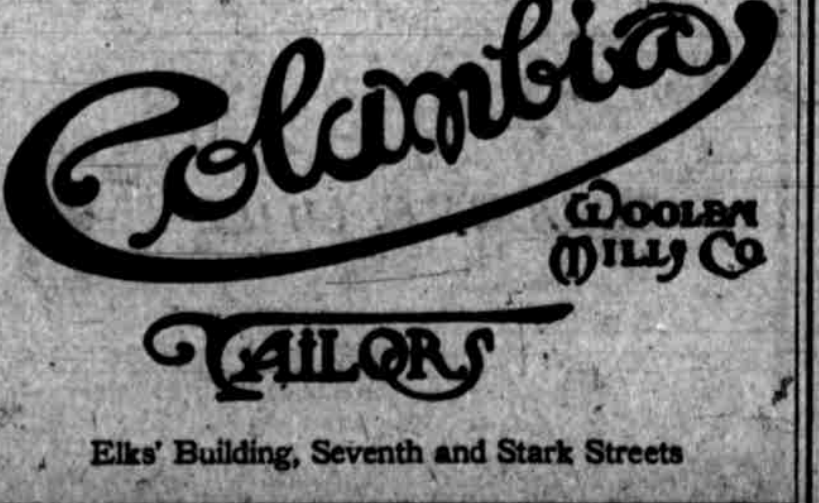
and desire, and I am sure the executive members of the board will cooperate with me to remove causes for friction between the irrigation companies and the settlers, because disputes will inevitably retard the growth and development of the state. In order to ascertain present conditions by personal inspection, it is the purpose of the present board to visit the irrigation projects on the upper Deschutes-river about the 15th inst. "The present state institutions are all well officered, well managed and supplied with efficient corps of assistants, and unless conditions arise which necessitate changes I am of the opinion that there ought to be practically no changes in any of the state institutions, and believe in adopting the policy of efficiency and fidelity to duty as the standard of retention or promotion rather than allegiance to party or any other consideration. "I expect during the next four years to visit every section of the state in order to come in contact with the people and in touch with their needs and de-

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