

BIALYSTOK HORRORS PLANNED BY CZAR'S AGENTS

Douma Report Accuses Governor of Province of Having Instigated Massacres

AUTHORITIES ORDERED TO SLAY JEWS

Military Act With the Hooligans, Each Soldier Instructed to Kill Two Hebrews

Governor Kister and Other Officials Planned and Executed Outrage, Rowdies Not Aiding After First Day—Police and Gendarmes Lead in Rioting.

By Robert Crozier Long. (Copyright, Hearst News Service, by Leased Wire to The Journal.) St. Petersburg, June 23.—The Bialystok horrors from beginning to end are the work of the czar's employes. Having spent Thursday and Friday there in further investigation I can affirm that all grades of officials up to Governor Kister of Gorno province are guilty. The douma report on Monday will confirm this. Kister knew the massacres were planned days ahead. On June 10 he received a Jewish deputation who complained of Police Officer Shermetteff's provocation. He answered: "I have no right to dictate to the police their sentiments. I refuse to stop the Pogrom if one shot is fired." The deputation answered: "The peaceful will perish." Kister said: "That is nothing if revolutionists perish, too."



District Attorney John Manning.

Troops Ordered to Kill. After departing on the first day of the Pogrom, Kister did not appear until Saturday, two hours before the arrival of the Doumatists. There is repeated evidence that the police boasted that they would have the Pogrom. They were aware of the arrival of seven professional Programists who stayed at the same hotel and registered their passports.

Kolpachoff, the town magistrate, swears that he recognized disguised gendarmes leading the hooligans. The authorities not only planned, but also executed the massacre. The hooligans played a minor role. On the first day the hooligans and the troops acted together. On the second day practically all the butchery was done by the troops. No single official, either officer or policeman, tried to stop the slaughter.

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OIL KING AGITATED BY PROSECUTION

Rockefeller Says He Knows Nothing About the Rebating of the Standard.

(Copyright, Hearst News Service, by Leased Wire to The Journal.) Compiegne, June 23.—John D. Rockefeller was informed by the Hearst representatives of the purpose of the United States government to prosecute the Standard Oil officials as he came from the lawn of his chateau on his bicycle this morning. He dismounted and inquired the details. Calmly and without a word he mounted the wheel, leaving Dr. Bieger and the correspondent on the path. He seemed agitated, and after riding a hundred yards he dismounted again and rejoined the party. Asked for a statement he said: "I don't think I had better say anything." In response to repeated requests by correspondents he said finally: "I thought it was well known that I have had no connection with the Standard Oil company for 12 years and that I have not even been at its office for seven years. I do not know anything about this proceeding; I have no information concerning any of the matters that it touches." "Will it make any changes in your plans?" the correspondent asked. "Absolutely none," he replied. "I shall return to New York on the steamer America, which sails on July 20, as I originally planned, meantime you must brush up on shuffleboard for the trip back." "You understand that in a government proceeding a subpoena can be served on you when the boat reaches quarantine?" the correspondent asked. "Oh, yes," he replied. "Am I to infer from that," asked the correspondent, "that you are willing to testify?" "That question I will have to decide when I reach New York," he replied. "I have never had any objection to appearing in court, but I do not see why I should be called in matters which others know much more about."

COLONIZERS SCARED NOW

District Attorney Manning Vigorous in Prosecution of Election Swindlers—Grand Jury May Finish Work This Week

One week of vigorous investigation by a fearless grand jury has convinced the Hotel Sellwood colonizers and their sponsors that fraudulent voting in Multnomah county is no longer a joke. A week ago offenders met one another on the street and inquired gleefully: "When are you going to Salem?" Since then a score of indictments have been voted. Others are pending, and now that the hand of the law is soon to reach out and gather in the men it has marked, the possibility of a term in prison has ceased to be a subject of mirth.

District Attorney John Manning has (Continued on Page Twelve.)

MRS. LEDOUX FOR CRIME MUST HANG

Jury Finds the Woman Guilty of Murder in First Degree for Having Slain Husband

Fifteen Ballots Taken to Determine Form of Punishment and Death Penalty is Decided Upon—Accused Bears Up Bravely and Refuses to Talk.

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal) Stockton, Cal., June 23.—"We, the jury, find Emily Ledoux guilty of murder in the first degree."

This was the verdict rendered at 8:45 o'clock tonight. The defendant sat through the third reading of the verdict without evincing the slightest emotion except a slight compression of the lips. Then she gave one glance at the jury, turned to her attorney and smiled sadly.

She was very pale. Before she was taken back to her prison cell she was asked if she cared to say anything. She held her head proudly erect, smiled and in a distinct tone said: "I hardly know what to say." Then she hesitated a moment and finally said: "I'd rather say nothing."

Then she was led away, her head erect as before.

Guilty on First Ballot.

The court fixed July 9 at 10 o'clock as the date for passing judgment. The courtroom was about half full when the verdict was rendered and one-third of those present were women.

Sixteen ballots were taken by the jury. The first ballot was unanimously for guilty of murder in the first degree. On the question of penalty, the other 15 ballots were taken. At first the jury was evenly divided, six to six for hanging or life imprisonment.

The vote gradually decreased for life imprisonment and resulted at 8:39 o'clock in a unanimous verdict of murder in the first degree, which carries with it the death penalty. There will be an appeal.

The courtroom was crowded to suffocation all day. For the first time the heat was so great that the court ordered that the windows be opened and the gloom that has hung like a pall over this tragic drama of real life was lightened.

Defendant Cheerful.

Strangely, too, the defendant was more than usually cheerful in appearance. Through the long closing argument of District Attorney Charles W. (Continued on Page Two.)



Mrs. Emma Le Doux.

THEATRE PANIC IS AVERTED

Baker Audience Calmed by Actors When Fire in Neighborhood Causes Thousand People to Become Panic Stricken

One woman screamed "Fire" and a panic at the Baker theatre was averted yesterday afternoon only by the coolness of the players and a majority of the audience and by the prompt action of four policemen in stopping an incipient rush for the doors.

The fire was in the center of the same block, but the theatre was in no danger at any moment.

No one was injured in the scramble, but one woman, Mrs. F. J. Fellows, of 190 Fourteenth street, fainted in the extreme heat and excitement and had to be carried to the street.

At 4:09 o'clock in the afternoon an alarm was turned in from Box No. 81, at Second and Taylor streets. The apparatus at fire headquarters responded immediately, the distance to the scene being short. Knowing the alarm came from the congested downtown district, where fire lines are always necessary, every policeman within reach came in on the run.

The curtain had just gone up on the third act of "When We Were Twenty-one" in the Baker theatre. "Owing to the heat outside, every door and window was wide open. Every sound in the street could be heard in the playhouse."

Crowd Becomes Frightened. No attention was paid to the fireball close by, and but few turned their heads at the first clang of the gongs on the apparatus. But when the sound of hurrying people outside was heard, and an engine connected with the hydrant and began to pump, it was a severe strain on the women in the theatre. The smoke from the engine outside poured in through an open door.

Then one of those scatter-brained persons who usually appear at such times—a woman in this instance—cried: "Fire! you've got to hurry" from the foyer. Instantly a score of women began (Continued on Page Twelve.)

TAKE PROFIT OF SWINDLE FROM PUTER

The Government Gets Power of Attorney From King Pin of Land Fraud Grifters

Safe Deposit Company Reluctant to Turn Over Property Lost Prisoner Claim That He Was Under Duress at the Time He Gave It—Court Ruling Asked.

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal) Boston, Mass., June 23.—With a power of attorney from Stephen A. D. Puter, who is held a prisoner in Portland, Oregon, for swindling the government out of public lands, Irving Rittenhouse, agent of the department of the interior, came to Boston yesterday to draw some securities which Puter had deposited with the Union Safe Deposit company.

It appears that the company is reluctant to honor Puter's power of attorney and turn over the property lost Puter may later try to maintain that he was under duress at the time he gave it. Hence the matter was brought to the attention of Judge Dodge of the United States district court.

No decision was reached, however, and it is probable that nothing will be done for a week or so, as Judge Dodge took the matter under advisement. It will not be known until the box is opened the nature or amount of the securities.

The foregoing dispatch verifies the story printed exclusively in The Journal of May 23 last, telling how S. A. D. Puter lost the last remaining portion of his ill-gotten gains. But for Secret Service Agent William J. Burns the elusive Puter would have retained, both his money and his liberty much longer than he did. It was Burns who trailed the fugitive land thief to Boston. There Puter fell into the hands of his Nemesis, but took a desperate chance and managed to escape. His flight was so hasty that he had to leave behind him his money, which he had placed in a Boston safe deposit vault.

After Puter's escape Burns saw to it that the fugitive did not recover the coin that he had been forced to abandon, and it was through information (Continued on Page Two.)

TYPHOON KILLS 12 OFF NEW YORK

Terrific Windstorm and Waterspout Play Havoc With Shipping in Harbors.

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal) New York, June 23.—Twelve sailors are thought to have perished in four vessels overturned by a terrific north-east gale and storm which swept Long Island and Staten Island, and which swooped across New York bay and the New Jersey coast line this evening. Suddenly at 9 o'clock, off Sandy Hook point, the waters of New York bay were torn by a typhoon in whose midst a giant waterspout, black as indigo, 50 feet wide at its base, reached high into the air and revolved 100 times to the minute, rushed upon a two-masted schooner from Red Bank, New Jersey, three fishing sloops of the New York & New Jersey company and a large mud scow, all anchored in the channel to the eastward of Fort Monmouth.

The helpless men aboard the vessel were unable to make a move for their escape. The waterspout, spinning like some huge and hollow top, swallowed one sloop after the other, seized upon the schooner and scow, and after tossing them about like corks, turned them turtle with their spars sticking in the bottom of the bay.

Spectators in Fort Monmouth, two miles distant, declare that for a distance of one mile from Sandy Hook across the bay to where the vessels were anchored, the sea and sky were black as midnight. The waterspout encompassed the destruction of the vessels in 15 minutes' time, and then broke with a thundering crash.

The storm had already worked terrific havoc at Coney Island, where the ball-storm had driven tens of thousands of holiday visitors screaming to shelter. The typhoon appeared to form just off Sandy Hook point. On Sandy Hook point the force of the wind was so great that hundreds of maple trees were torn from the ground by their roots, and a number of buildings belonging to the federal government, at Fort Monmouth, were swept. Several trees were even seen set on fire by the lightning.

LA FOLLETTE Senator Is Angry at Unfair Treatment by Officer. PUBLICLY OBJECTS TO HIS ACTION IN IGNORING HIM FAIRBANKS Indiana Man Refuses to Recognize Statesman. IN SENATE

Public Protest Is Followed by Personal Meeting Causing Sensation at the Capital

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal.) Washington, June 23.—A bloody feud between Vice-President Fairbanks and Senator La Follette of Wisconsin reached the stage of a senate sensation today when the fighting senator practically accused the presiding officer of flagrant discrimination against him.

The quarrel dates back to the national convention of 1904, when the Indiana organization, headed by Fairbanks, was a factor in excluding the La Follette delegation from the convention. It has had various developments since then.

Senator La Follette some days ago introduced a resolution authorizing the president to withdraw from entry coal, lignite and oil-bearing lands within the public domain to prevent further monopoly of these commodities. Today he sought recognition repeatedly to call it up and the vice-president failed to see him.

Finally, while La Follette was on his feet, Senator Proctor got up to call up the agricultural appropriation bill, in which the meat inspection provision is a feature. He was recognized and immediately afterward La Follette interrupted, saying he had been repeatedly trying to get recognition, but had failed, and asking unanimous consent to take up his resolution.

With a tone of decided asperity he remarked that he considered his resolution fully as important as immediate consideration of the agricultural bill. There was no objection, which was equivalent to the granting of unanimous consent, but a few minutes later, following some desultory remarks by other senators, the vice-president turned to Senator Proctor and said the question was on



D. LA FOLLETTE

Feud Reaches Climax When Presiding Officer Refuses to Hear Man From Badger State

the motion to take up the agricultural bill. At this La Follette again protested that he had asked unanimous consent and as there was no objection he assumed it was granted. The vice-president finally put once more the request for unanimous consent and this time Senators Beardridge and Gallinger objected.

The Wisconsin man subsided for the moment, but when the motion was put on the agricultural bill he again arose. "If I cannot get myself recognized in any other way," he exclaimed, "I will say what I have to say on my resolution during the debate on this measure."

The vice-president ruled that the motion to consider the agricultural bill was not debate. And again La Follette sat down. Then other senators arose, and securing recognition, proceeded to debate.

La Follette, incensed, went to the desk and had a conversation with Fairbanks. It developed afterward that he was entering further protests against unfair treatment. Fairbanks insisted he was not unfair. La Follette then went to the official reporters to say that he wanted no change made in the record of the colloquy between himself and the vice-president. He learned that the latter had asked for this part of the record to make some change.

La Follette declined to consent and later in the day Vice-President Fairbanks sent for Senator La Follette and assured him that he had been entirely wrong in assuming that there was unfair treatment.

La Follette went away, declining to be satisfied. Whether he will later discuss the matter on the senate floor, as a question of privilege, is not known. It was said by his friends that he might do so.