

CITY PAYROLLS WERE PADDED FOR YEARS

Present Officials Tell Councilmen of Discoveries That Prove Corruption in City Management—Impossible Now to Learn Just How Much Was Filched From People.

When the investigation of the office of the city auditor, which began yesterday afternoon, some startling disclosures were made. City Auditor Devin said that when he assumed his office he discovered that some men had been entered fraudulently upon the payroll. He had a conference with City Treasurer Werlein and the result was that both agreed that every man drawing a city warrant must present himself at the treasurer's office when he wants his warrant, or send an order for the warrant. Expert Clark had proposed that a general warrant be issued to the treasurer and he pay the salaries under it.

"That is impracticable," said Mr. Werlein. "Mr. Devin and I spoke about it. Such a plan would put the office right into politics, and the people, and I and Mr. Devin as two of the population, don't want either of our offices to get into politics—that is, while we hold them. Make out a general warrant to the city treasurer, such as Mr. Clark proposes, and the expert employes and the ordinary laborer of the city will be at the mercy of the disbursing officer when election is at hand. He'd have to pay what he was told to pay. Under the warrant system framed by Mr. Devin and myself the man gets his money at my counter, or it is paid to some one to whom he has assigned his claim."

Says Cash Should Be Counted.

"As to the payment of warrants," continued Mr. Werlein, "some of the city employes don't call for their salaries for two or three months. Assistant Fire Chief Mike Loudenshous asks for his warrant about every second, third or fourth month. Chief Campbell loses a month or two occasionally."

"What about this padding of the payroll?" inquired Councilman Rumligh.

"Just as I said. It happened 20 years ago, so far as Mr. Devin and myself could ascertain from the books. It was before I became a city officer."

As to the counting of cash in his office, Mr. Werlein said that it was absolutely demanded by his bonding company. Auditor Devin had said that he could tell from his books and by checking up the daily entries just how much was in the treasurer's vaults at night and how much he should have to his credit in the different banks. Mr. Werlein said the auditor was correct in his opinion. Like the auditor, he believed that when books are expeted the cash should be counted. Expert Clark had said that it was not necessary to count the cash.

"Of the warrants," continued Mr. Werlein, "40 per cent of them came to me by assignment. Some of the laborers sell their warrants before their salary is earned."

ALIENIST IS MATCH

(Continued from Page One.)

Finished and Jerome repeated the question, asking if the witness read People's exhibit 60, supposed to be the letter Thaw wrote while abroad describing the way the couple were having in Paris. "Neither the lack of an address made any difference in determining whether the author of it was insane. He headed off any speech by demanding a direct answer. Evans declined to answer yes or no," he said.

"It is a fair question and the address might be. A letter addressed to a business man about a carload of potatoes might be all right, but the same letter addressed to a society woman would be ridiculous."

Evans Criticizes Jerome.

Jerome returned to the Longfellow letters, the incoherence of which was established early in the trial. The witness left no opportunity to criticize the wording and form of Jerome's questions. Jerome said: "Take one letter that shows mental insanity growing from a pathological condition." Evans took so much time looking over the letters he forgot the question and asked the stenographer to repeat.

When the question was read Evans asked if Jerome meant a pathological condition of the foot, knee, arm or mind. Jerome said he meant the mind. Then Evans had to go over all the letters again, and after a long search succeeded in finding one before he again forgot the question. He said exhibit "B" was such a letter as Jerome described. Jerome then told him to explain.

Evans held up the letter and spoke dramatically as follows: "It is written

The Limit of Life.

The most eminent medical scientists are unanimous in their conclusion that the generally accepted limitation of human life is many years below the attainment possible with the advanced knowledge of which the race is now possessed. The critical period, that determines its duration, seems to be between 40 and 50; the proper care of the body during this decade cannot be too strongly urged; carelessness then being fatal to longevity. Nature's best helper after 40 is Electric Bitters, the scientific tonic medicine that revitalizes every organ of the body. Guaranteed by Red Cross Pharmacy, 55c.

pidor, Mack. Thanks. I'll do the rest myself. Here's what I'm going to do. At our next meeting we should pass an ordinance forbidding the treasurer to accept assignments of warrants. It will help the treasurer out, and it will stop some of this high brokerage business."

Mr. Vaughn said he would prepare an ordinance against the assignment of warrants and would present it at the next regular meeting of the council.

While on the stand Mr. Werlein said he could not name the exact amount of the stealings. The sum might run up to \$1,000,000, and it might turn out to be only \$100,000. He had no means of investigating the padded payrolls.

Wanted to See.

Before Mr. Werlein was called as a witness, License Officers McEachern and Hutchinson testified at the request of Mr. Clark. Mr. Clark asked them if they had not requested him to call at the office of City Auditor Devin in relation to his report upon the auditor's office. Both officers readily admitted that they had called upon Mr. Clark, but they said that they had not asked him to call upon the auditor at any certain time.

Mr. Clark had not demanded his attendance. He wanted to see Mr. Clark in relation to the copy of the report, he had promised to send, but he had left the date open. Clark could call whenever he had time and waited in the neighborhood of the city hall. When the officers saw Clark he had satchels in his hands and seemed to be prepared for a journey. They had called at his office at the request of the auditor, because he knew that they were out on the street the greater part of the day, would find him somewhere. It was not a "hurry-up" call. Devin wanted to see Clark only when the latter was not busy.

To prove his qualifications as an expert, Mr. Clark produced recommendations from the county courts from one third of the counties of Oregon, several in Washington and from the city authorities of Astoria and Baker City.

Mr. Clark had discovered discrepancies before Mr. Devin entered upon his term of office. Most of these discrepancies ran back 20 years ago. The defaulter could not be apprehended nor the stolen money collected, and so he had advised that "bygones be regarded as bygones." There was some scandal in connection with the building of the Morrison street bridge, but he did not tell just what it was. He intimated that there was a shortage, and that the vouchers showed nothing for labor supposed to have been performed.

When Mr. Clark concluded the committee adjourned, subject to the call of Chairman Kellaker. Another meeting will probably be held on Friday, as by order of the council the committee must make a report at the meeting on March 6.

on common paper with a lead pencil, unaddressed. It is written by a man who lived in cultured society, born in good social standing, who had good home teaching and surroundings, unlimited money and all the advantages that go with it; yet it is addressed to a woman he wanted to marry without using her name and with no endearing terms. It shows he was not enjoying the peace of a woman of normal mentality."

Jerome tried to get at the point of the pathological feature, but Evans demurred from more explanations by saying, "You don't want me to wander around and take up your time, do you?"

"No, doctor, we don't want you to, but we can't stop you," replied Jerome.

Evans all through the morning seemed inclined making long speeches. He disinterested at length on the difference between the pathological condition of the mind and brain. His auditors gathered the impression that the difference was hard to describe.

"Is there such a thing as pathology of mind?" asked Jerome.

"I'll explain," volunteered Evans. "Oh, no; don't," exclaimed Jerome, throwing up both hands.

"I'll be short," said the witness. "Well, if we can get anything short, let's have it," said Jerome.

Avalanche of Scientific Terms.

The explanation took five minutes and it bristled with heavy-caliber scientific words, bewildering everybody but Evans.

"Read the question," directed Jerome, hopefully.

"If we can get anything short, let's have it," Jerome reported the stenographer.

A roar of laughter filled the whole room. Jerome then turned to Delmas and begged: "Can't you get an answer out of him, Mr. Delmas? You brought him here." Jerome then asked the meaning of the word "mental." Evans said that Jerome wanted him to explain, and Jerome hastily said "No."

Jerome Is Blocked.

Jerome sought to gain an admission from Evans upon which to base his effort to call handwriting experts to prove Thaw insane at the present time, but Evans demurred. Jerome had pinned the doctor down to a detailed examination of the letters to show why they indicated insanity. The doctor said the use of the figure "2" to indicate two persons and great sentimentality showed waste of ink, both indicating abnormal

mentality. He declared the letters talked singly "suggested" insanity, but did not furnish conclusive proof.

As to Chirography.

Jerome questioned him closely as to chirography, trying to make the witness own that "suggested" handwriting showed evidences of insanity. If he could secure such a declaration he could introduce experts to prove the handwriting the same now and therefore the writer still insane. But for best he could do so to make Evans admit the letters suggested insanity.

Jerome told the court he would take the rest of today and all day tomorrow to complete the examination of Evans in regard to the letters alone. A recess was then taken until 2:15.

Evans and Jerome are personal enemies and worthy of each other's steel. They permit no opportunity to escape to thrust at each other. Each is a deft, however, that they are able to keep it up without incurring the animosity of the court. Their enmity dates from the Terranova trial.

TELLS HOW M'PARLAND

(Continued from Page One.)

At 3 o'clock a nice lunch was served, and McParland left late in the afternoon. He "put up a spiel" about being Adams' friend, and told him to think of his family and save himself.

Induced to Confess.

Adams was thrown back into the cell with Harry Orchard that night, and Orchard talked with him all night, urging him to corroborate Orchard's confession. The next day Adams was again taken before McParland in the morning, and described his condition of mind as being frightened. McParland again told him to think of his family and again promised immunity if he would corroborate the confession.

McParland worked on his feelings regarding his promise of immunity and his family, and Adams agreed to give a confession. Orchard had told McParland exactly what to ask Adams, and testified that he simply made the statements as McParland wanted.

Signed After Made.

Many points of his confession were quite unknown to Adams until McParland wanted them inserted. The confession was signed three weeks after it was made, and Adams had it in his possession from three quarters of an hour before the signing. Adams said that he had read the confession over before signing and that it was not the same as what he had given McParland, but supposed he would have to sign it anyway.

After signing the statement Adams' treatment in the penitentiary was completely changed and he was never thrown back to it on the occasion of Orchard's being taken to Caldwell.

Confirms Statements.

Adams denies all statements made by previous witnesses regarding the confession. While in the penitentiary he had been visited by James H. Hawley, George H. Howell and Harry Orchard, and McParland, but was not allowed to detail what transpired. McParland had explained that at the time Adams gave the confession he wanted to implicate the officers of the Western Federation of Miners as much as possible all through.

He described his rearrest and overland journey to Wallace, but denied being in Marble creek district at the time of the Tyler and Boule murders. With this exception, every word of Adams' confession is confirmed by Adams' evidence as witness.

Adams yesterday testified that he was a member of the Altman Miners' union while in Independence in 1901. He was married at Telluride and soon afterward went back to Independence, where he was arrested in the shaft dynamiting case, but was later released.

Changed Name in Denver.

He went to Denver, changed his name and then came to Idaho and went into the Marble creek district to hide. He had met Jack Simpkins in Denver, he said, and became acquainted with St. John and Griffin in Idaho. He was at Mason's birthday party and left there August 8 and went up the river.

He denied that he was implicated in the killing of Tyler or Boule and told of his arrest at his uncle's ranch near Baker City on a warrant charging him with being an accomplice to the murder of Stuenberg. Sheriff Brown, he said, asked him many times while on the way to Boise to confess to his part in the murder, and at the Idaho capital he was thrown in a cell with Harry Orchard.

Adams testified that Orchard told him that he had confessed and implicated the Western Federation officers, and urged him (Adams) to do likewise and save himself. Orchard told Adams if he didn't do this he would be taken back to Colorado and there either mobbed or hanged. Adams' testimony will be resumed today.

TAKE TRADE AWAY

(Continued from Page One.)

to attempt any change of the bill at this late hour.

The petitions must be filed at the city hall by 3 o'clock next Saturday, and must contain 5,000 names. The committee has been rushing its work for several days to meet the deadline, and a large number of them have been secured. If any change were now made in the bill it would make necessary the securing of all the signatures over again, and this would prove to be an impossibility in the time left for doing the work.

Final Changes in Bill.

After a discussion of the matter the druggists declared themselves in favor of supporting the bill as it now stands rather than undertaking to change or confuse the provisions of the bill, and the risk of rendering its passage invalid.

A meeting of the Initiative One Hundred will be held tomorrow evening at Artisan Hall, 415 Commercial building, to take final action on the proposed bill. At the last meeting the provisions of the bill were finally threshed out and the committee was directed to make several changes. To be taken care of to cut out the prohibition against one lunch, eliminate the bond of \$5,000 required from each saloonkeeper, make the license \$1,000, close saloons at midnight for every holiday and all day on Sunday, eliminate gambling, close box windows, music, women, seats, glasses and minors.

These instructions have been carried out by the committee, composed of Judge Geneva Smith, E. L. Willard, W. Montague, Rufus Mallory and F. I. McKenna, and the completed bill will be presented at tomorrow night's meeting for final adoption.

"We believe the liquor business can be made nearly as respectable as the grocery business or any other business," said Mr. McKenna, "and that the drink habit is more a physical than a moral evil. Liquor should be sold simply for the profit there is in the business, and the prize and gaming features cut out.

"The saloon should be open to all who may wish to look in, and a man who goes in to get a drink need not be ashamed for looking in to see him there. With these objects in view the bill has been drawn. My personal opinion is that if it ever gets before the people they will pass it to a 1."

Notice of tomorrow night's meeting

UNIONS MAY PICK

(Continued from Page One.)

labor by personally assisting in the unionizing of his shops at Troutdale. His union principles are said to have been pronounced at other times. Mr. Murdoch expressed his opposition to the bill.

W. E. Robertson of the firm of Corbett, Falling & Robertson is said to have backed the Portland unions in more than one undertaking. He invested considerable money in the old Federal Trades laundry scheme, and at another time he spent \$2,000 in a lump to swell the relief fund of the old Building Trades council.

Dan McAllen of McAllen & McDonald is another merchant who has won the heart of organized labor by numerous acts of friendship. At the beginning of the carmen's strike he made an attempt to settle the difficulty, calling upon Alexander Fuller of the railway company, on the carmen's union, and on Mayor Lane in his mission of peace.

George H. Howell is a prominent member of the typographical union. He is said to have been in union councils and it is said he can give the nomination if he cares to try for it.

Up to Referendum Vote.

The campaign will be in the hands of a body known as the board of control, consisting of three delegates from each union. This board will investigate the records of all men who seek nomination at the hands of the Labor party and will submit their findings to the various unions. The unions themselves may submit any name or names of their choice for the endorsement of the party.

The board will look up the records of these men and if they are found to be satisfactory they will be submitted to the various unions for referendum vote, possession from the board of the number of votes to be declared the nominee of the Labor party.

TRY TO IMPEACH

(Continued from Page One.)

"It does not seem to make any difference with this witness what direction the court gives him as to his answers. Worthington has attempted to prove that the government knew when it placed Hough on the stand that he would give unsatisfactory testimony. The government will place Deputy District Attorney Adams on the stand to testify as to the alleged variance of Hough's statements before and after going into court.

Worthington alleged that Hough was commanded by the government officials not to talk with the defendant's attorneys and that Hough was at the time in the employ of the government, so Worthington held that the action of the government is tantamount to a notice that if Hough did talk with the defendant's counsel he would be discharged. Having taken this position, Worthington then sought to establish that Hough made statements to Worthington and Galey, Hermann's attorney, radically differing from his court testimony.

This afternoon in the Hermann trial Messengers Muller and Foster testified regarding the division of the mail stating that Hermann's papers were kept separate and that all mail originating in Hermann's office was copied into the destroyed letter press books and that in destroying the books Hermann destroyed the government property.

BELIEVE MADMAN STOLE MONEY FROM TREASURY

(Continued from Page One.)

Chicago, Feb. 28.—The deed of an insane man. This is the latest and probably the most likely explanation of the theft of \$172,000 from the United States sub-treasury in Chicago on February 20. Moreover, that this madman was and still is an employee of the government, has hidden the money he took, and is dwelling calmly under the belief that he is not suspected, is the conclusion of some of the most astute operatives now at work on the great mystery.

Who this man is and where he is are probably known. His name, it is asserted, has been connected with the case daily, but until the money he is believed to have taken while under the hallucination is recovered and his guilt established, no one in authority dares make a direct accusation. From half a dozen sources tonight there came circumstances corroborating the suspicion. Fellow clerks in the sub-treasury still cling to the belief, so do higher officials, that the man who stole the money is not the man who is now being sought. The stolen cash has not been located.

LEGISLATURE HIT

(Continued from Page One.)

to two. It was the duty of the legislature to select two and abolish two, but it failed by slight majorities, utterly to do its duty, resorting first to one substitute then to another to cover its disgraceful retreat. Now by their vacillating policy they place upon me the responsibility, not of settling the question, but of vetoing the measure, which they well knew or ought to have known I must veto in order to be consistent and at the same time do my duty toward the taxpayers of the state. I accept the responsibility and the duty, though my course will not settle the question, and neither appeals based on sentiment, nor threats can deter me."

Governor Chamberlain then turns his guns on Speaker Davey and gives him a broadside. The executive says in his arraignment of the speaker:

"There is another reason which impels me to veto the bill under consideration, and that is my firm conviction it has not become a law because of the unusual, unparliamentary and, I may say, unlawful course adopted by the very distinguished presiding officer of the house the evening before adjournment and the next morning, when the bill was finally disposed of."

Davey is lambasted.

"I have not examined the house journal, but I assume that it will speak the truth, and if it does, it will appear that the distinguished speaker declared on the evening of February 22 that the bill had passed, when in fact it had not passed; that the next morning when the house convened he stated that he had announced that the bill had passed the evening before, when in fact it had not passed. Then, on his own motion, he ordered a rollcall for the purpose of checking the negative votes, no member answering to his name until the roll of Malheur was reached, and King, when his name was called, changed his vote of no, cast the evening before, to yes."

ONSET

is a violent inflammation of the mucous membrane of the wind pipe, which sometimes extends to the larynx and bronchial tubes; and is one of the most dangerous diseases of children. It almost always comes on in the night. Give frequent small doses of Ballard's Horehound Syrup and apply Ballard's Snow Liniment externally to the throat. 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by all druggists.

and without proceeding farther down the roll-call speaker declared the bill passed a second time. I am of the opinion that these irregularities would invalidate the measure even if it were not vetoed by me."

The governor then quotes the news account of the passage of the bill published in Davey's own paper at Salem, picturing Davey standing with gavel upraised and calling for affirmative votes to pass the bill, and the governor then proceeds:

Was an Auction Sale.

"It will thus be seen that the proceedings of the house partook somewhat of those of an auction sale, and the rights of the people were struck off under the hammer to these producing

the greatest number of votes. There certainly is no precedent for this in Oregon, and I know of no parallel in history except that instanced by Gibbon in 'The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' where the Praetorian guards, grown insolent from excess of military license, ran upon the ramparts, proclaimed the Roman world for sale and struck off the right and privileges of presiding over the destinies of a decadent people at public auction to the highest bidder."

The governor closes his message by the statement that such a precedent would work injury to the safety of the state and the nation. The normal veto is perhaps lost to be sent and makes no since adjournment.

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