

DEPOSITIONS VICTIMS OF GROSS MISMANAGEMENT

OREGON TRUST IN A BAD WAY

Ugly Rumors Afloat as to W. Cooper Morris Who Was Profic of Loans--Scheme to Reorganize the Bank

FIFTY CENTS ON DOLLAR MYERS HAS PLAN TO AID

This Sum Is Probably Best That Can Be Realized on Securities as Many Uncollectible Accounts Exist in Eagle Company's Debt.

"We can save the depositors in the Oregon Trust & Savings bank a million dollars if our plan of reorganization is carried through," is the statement made this morning by Jefferson Myers, one of the committee appointed to examine the bank's affairs in behalf of the depositors' association.

Earlier and more sanguine estimates have been abandoned as the investigation of the bank's affairs has proceeded and as fresh evidences of its gross mismanagement have come to light. While Receiver Devlin still refuses to express any opinion on the subject, it is declared in the most positive terms by those who have carefully examined the assets that depositors can not expect the receivership to yield them more than one half the face of their claims.

Many ugly rumors are afloat concerning W. Cooper Morris, the cashier of the bank, and it is freely asserted that he was personally interested in many of the loans which he made. He is in Medford today, having gone there, it is said, for the purpose of promoting the reorganization of the bank in his absence it has been impossible to secure from him either confirmation or denial of the stories circulating.

The Golden Eagle department store, which will be reopened by the assignee tomorrow, owes the Oregon Trust & Savings bank, according to Receiver Devlin's report, approximately \$115,000, which had grown from a small overdraft to the largest of the bank's loans, and which finally engulfed the store and helped to cause the bank's suspension.

CROWDS TURNED AWAY BECAUSE OF LACK OF CARS TO TAKE THEM TO SALEM FAIR.



COLONY OF MONKEYS IS LIVING AT WHEAT DOCKS

Missing Links Escaped From Oriental Ships Take Up Residence on Lower Albina Wharfs Where They Grow Fat on Warehouse Products

A colony of monkeys, real live monkeys, from the wilds and jungles of Asia, Malaysia and Melanesia, has settled on the waterfront in lower Albina. There they live happily on the contents of the grain warehouses that line the river and fear nothing but the small boys who have just gotten "next" to their presence.

Captain John A. Anderson of the firm of Anderson & Crowe, ship-liners, says he saw several members of the colony the other day while at the oceanic dock on his way to the British steamer Barkston, which had just arrived from San Francisco. The monkeys were leaping from the rafters of the warehouses and between the piling support-

STEUNENBERG IN GRAFTERS' GROUP

Borah Trial Will Show Assassinated Governor Indicted for Frauds.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Boise, Ida., Sept. 19.—When the trial of United States Senator W. E. Borah commences next week the attorneys for the government will disclose the fact that the late Governor Frank Steunenberg, killed by a bomb placed by Harry Orchard, was implicated with Borah in the Boise valley land frauds.

While no official announcement in connection with the frauds was given out, it is understood that he was jointly indicted with Borah by the grand jury last May. In order that the attorneys for W. E. Borah, then on trial for the murder of Steunenberg, could not make capital out of the fact, it is said the late governor of Idaho was indicted under the name of John Doe.

4,000 PERSONS FIGHT TO GET ON S. P. TRAIN

State Fair Excursionists, Unable to Secure Passage Over Road Which Lacked Accommodations for Crowd, Rush Guards—Over 2,000 Left at Station.

Two thousand would-be excursionists pushed their way around the union depot this morning in an effort to crowd through the gates and reach the excursion trains for the state fair at Salem. When they found that they weren't going to be allowed to go, tickets or no tickets, they turned their attention to the railroad company and made life miserable for the depot officials all morning.

BAKER WOMAN IS TRIED FOR LIFE

Dorcas Hambleton Faces Jury for Shooting Her Husband in Head.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Baker City, Or., Sept. 19.—In the case of the state vs. Dorcas Hambleton the entire morning was consumed in securing the jury and immediately after the noon recess the prosecution introduced testimony to show that John W. Hambleton was dead, and that he had met his death from a bullet fired from a revolver in the hands of Dorcas Hambleton.

Only a short time was consumed by the prosecution in introducing its testimony and the defense then began. Most of the testimony to be introduced will be as to the character of the defendant and the dead man, the defense attempting to show that Mrs. Hambleton was justified in her actions. The case is attracting a great deal of attention because of the widely known character of the dead man.

Mrs. Dorcas Hambleton was placed on trial for killing her husband, John W. Hambleton, on Sunday, July 7, 1907. When brought into the courtroom she was supported by her son and daughter, who were with her at the time of her preliminary hearing.

WOULD HENRY HAD HENRY "GO IT EASY"

Recites Story of a Famous Decision at Portland—The Prosecutor Was Intensely Indignant at Railroad Representatives.

Relates Detective Burns' Experience in Trapping Putter and Obtaining His Confession—How Others Fell From Grace.

Lincoln Steffens has some important and interesting stories to tell of Francis J. Henry's Oregon experiences. The October American Magazine will contain an account of an attempt by prominent citizens of Portland to get Henry to "go easy" on those guilty. Henry and his detective, Burns, were invited to meet some of the leading citizens. What happened is related as follows by Mr. Steffens:

"Henry, a clubman and a man of the world, was delighted. There would be a little informal dinner. And there was, given at the leading club, some of the leading citizens of great stature were present, among them W. D. Fenton, the chief counsel for the Southern Pacific, and Charles H. Carey, ditto for the Northern Pacific, resting after the wine had flowed and the cigars and coffee were served, the conversation came around naturally to the work before Mr. Henry, and Mr. Burns, too, of course. Burns is sober and vigilant as you could wish for. He was gay and thoughtful that night, until he began to catch the drift of things. The leading citizens of Oregon spoke of the magnitude of the timber and land business in this state, and the hindrance to it, and of the 'custom of the country,' which an outsider might have difficulty in understanding, the ancient custom of the timber and land laws. The conversation was an apology for crime—and a plea for land criminals.

"Mr. Fenton's Little Talk." "So you see, Mr. Henry," said Fenton, "and the Southern Pacific, it is bad law that makes men—burn, well let us say, that make such irregularities necessary." And Mr. Carey, of the Northern Pacific, nodded approvingly.

"Henry exploded. He saw, and he said that he saw what they were up to, the leading citizens. They were trying to induce him to endorse a law from going too far. He wished to warn them then and there that he meant to go to the limit, that if he could get past the petty thieves to the real crooks, who were the real crooks, he would get them. There was only one way to get rid of them, and that was not to evade and break the law, but to enforce it, and by showing that they were bad, repeal or amend them. And said the guest to his hosts, any leading citizens who took any further course, especially one that included perjury, were criminals in heart and mind. Their confidence in the police made no difference; those made no difference. They were corruptions, they corrupted the law and the people and themselves."

"The key to the situation was Stephen A. Douglas Putter, and Henry and Burns saw about getting him to confess. He would be hard to break by the force of 'peaching on his pals' would be abundant to him. But so was the idea of confinement. Putter had said on a number of occasions before he would go to prison, and the day after his conviction, his brother Clarence, an attorney, called on Henry to ask his consent to a fine, a big fine—anything but jail."

"Henry was hard. Steve gets the limit," he said, in the matter of Putter. And, knowing where his brother would go next, Henry hurried in to see the judge. He explained the situation and his plan, and when Clarence Putter appeared in the chambers, the judge was as hard as Henry. It was Burns' turn while Putter would stand by his friends, he would expect his friends to stand by him. Putter must be 'isolated.' Burns found a way to warn Putter that if the other gentlemen involved with Putter that they were under suspicion and that they would better not be seen with Steve or his brother. Burns had it suggested to Putter to appeal to Henry and his friends to go on his bond, and when Clarence Putter reported that Clarence Putter had called on Steve and had come away 'mad,' Burns went. "Putter see him."

MORE SUITS AGAINST STANDARD OIL

(United Press Leased Wire.) Findlay, Ohio, Sept. 19.—A suit to oust the Manhattan Oil company from doing business in Ohio has been filed in the circuit court by Prosecutor David, who charges the company with operating in defiance of the anti-trust laws. The Manhattan company is said to be a branch of the Standard Oil company.

SUES TO TEST BOND VALIDITY

Action Filed in Circuit Court by Francis McKenna to Prevent City From Issuing Paper—Five Points Raised in Suit—Charged That Special Election Should Have Been Held.

Attacking the validity of the \$3,000,000 of water bonds voted by the people at the June election, suit to enjoin the city officials from issuing the bonds was filed in the circuit court yesterday afternoon by Francis I. McKenna, by Seneca Smith as his attorney. The mayor, auditor, council and the city are made defendants in the suit. McKenna first alleges that he is a citizen, a voter and a taxpayer in the city. It is charged that the city council had no legal authority to frame the amendment to the charter authorizing the water bonds and that Auditor Devlin placed the question on the ballots without authority. According to the complaint, the amendment was adopted by the plurality of only 131, the vote having been 7,247 for it and 7,118 against it. It is alleged that \$321 registered voters did not vote at the city election at all, and that 2,702 of those who did vote cast no vote on the water-bond question.