

NEW YORK NAME SEEKS VENGEANCE BESIDES DIVORCE

Mrs. Van Valkenburg Has Surprises in Store for Mr. V.—Explosion Due When Suit Comes on in Court.

(By the International News Service.) New York, July 30.—When Mrs. Van Valkenburg today signed a complaint for absolute divorce she permitted an interview in which she was quoted as making a bitter attack on her husband and declared that she had at least three times called the ship back to port in calm and shallow water.

The surprise concerns individuals, said the \$10,000,000 widow, as she perhaps best known to the country, but she refused to give names.

Abandonment, penuriousness, brutality and the humiliation of being pressed by mere clerks for such "trivial" bills as \$15 for a hat, are among the allegations set up by the widow of the multimillionaire, William Hays Chapman, against her present husband in a long bill in which the names of two women, one of whom figures slightly in society, are mentioned as attracting Van Valkenburg's rather divided attention, beginning within a week after his marriage.

Van Valkenburg, who goes abroad on Tuesday, is at the St. Regis. It was there she was asked if the rather impetuous courtship of General Spivodovich and Prince Sime might be renewed following the divorce.

"No, no. I will never marry again. I might get another like Mr. Van Valkenburg and have it not had misery enough."

"He'll suffer for this. My case against him is complete. I won't give any names but I have surprises—at least three big ones."

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are picked out for them before hand. If the farmers want to allow a lot of city politicians and lawyers to dictate to them, you fellows go ahead and do it. J. J. Clark started the ship back to port in calm and shallow water. He introduced a resolution as an amendment to the motion to nominate a ticket. The resolution provided that the convention adjourn sine die, declaring as it adjourned that it was in favor of the assembly, but that finding it opposed by a respectable minority, the majority would yield to the opposition and await the educational advancement of the coming two years when the voters would have learned the true intent of the assembly's movement.

Party Should Get Together. J. H. Revenig did not like that much. He said he wanted to know when the Republican party had lost its right to assemble and talk things over. The chief thing the American people had against King George, he said, was that the monarch refused to allow them to assemble. Now, he contended, there was a King George in Clackamas county.

On the resolution to adjourn sine die being put to a vote it was lost by a margin of 7 votes, the vote being 33 for the resolution and 40 against it, showing, also, that only 73 delegates were participating in the deliberations of the convention. The motion to nominate a county ticket was carried and a big bunch of the delegates who did not think it wise to nominate a ticket left the hall.

Max Telford then introduced a resolution which indorsed an assembly for the purpose of drafting platforms and bringing the support of the party to the ticket nominated at the primary election. The resolution also provided for a campaign conducted strictly by lines laid down by the primary law and condemned the nomination of candidates by the assembly. This resolution was voted down.

The convention then commenced the nomination of candidates by choosing a committee to prepare a list of names. Bartlett and L. D. Walker were placed in nomination. Bartlett declined to run and the vote was made unanimous for Walker, who is assistant cashier of the Bank of Canby.

Not Nominating Officers. Again Chairman Gibson warned the delegates to be careful of their language and not to nominate any nominating officers, he said, but was recommending them. He did not want a wrong impression concerning the intent of the convention to get abroad.

Three candidates for the house of representatives were considered. Frank J. Jagger was again placed in nomination and again withdrew. Charles Miller was placed in nomination, and he withdrew. J. W. Exon, Dr. Hugh S. Mount and J. S. Yoder were put in nomination and all withdrew. Frank J. Jagger was placed in nomination, but he could not make the race, and accordingly Exon, Mount and Yoder were declared to be the unanimous choice of the convention.

Name County Judge First. The first nomination ballot of the day was for the office of county judge. J. P. Clark, Captain J. T. A. Person and C. T. Toose were put in nomination. Clark received 13 votes, Apperson 3 and Toose 35. Toose was declared the nominee, though his friends said they were doubtful whether he would accept the nomination.

W. H. Council received 20 votes for county commissioner and Nick Blair 31, and Blair was declared to be the nominee of the convention.

C. Hackett was given the unanimous nomination as the convention candidate for sheriff, and C. M. Lake was also given all the votes for the nomination for county clerk.

In the nomination of a candidate for county recorder, L. E. Williams received 12 votes and Ed F. Deadman 84. Deadman being declared the nominee of the convention.

No Contest for Treasurer. J. A. Tufts was the unanimous choice of the convention for county treasurer, and Dr. Thomas J. Fox was given similar honors in the selection of a candidate for coroner. D. T. Meldrum was chosen as the candidate for surveyor or by all the votes.

O. W. Eastman moved, as the convention was closing, that the chair appoint a committee of five, with himself as chairman, to manage the campaign for the convention ticket, and also that Gibson be empowered to appoint one man from each precinct to act as a committee to fill vacancies on the ticket, if such vacancies should appear. These two motions were carried.

It was also moved to ratify the state convention ticket, but Chairman Gibson said that would be a slip at Grant B. Dimick, a fellow townsman, and advised against the motion, so it was withdrawn. The convention then adjourned.

LITTLE SLATE IS SHOVED THROUGH AT DOUGLAS ASSEMBLY (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Roseburg, July 30.—County Judge, J. C. Fullerton of Roseburg; Sheriff, George K. Quine, Riddle; county clerk, William T. Emory, Coles Valley; county treasurer, James E. Sawyer, Roseburg; county commissioner, Jefferson Wiley, Myrtle Creek; county representatives, Benjamin Huntington, Jr., Yoncalla; George Neuner, Jr., Roseburg; county surveyor, Frank Cain, Riddle; coroner, N. Taylor, Jewett; assessor, Justice of the Peace of Roseburg, city, Ebenzer T. Constable, Roseburg city, D. J. Jarvis, etc.

The foregoing is the list of names of men that were suggested by the Republican county assembly which convened here today, as proper candidates for the various county offices. Fifteen of 31 precincts of the county were not represented in the assembly and but five precincts in the county are represented on the ticket.

War Clouds Lower. Early in the morning of the assembly war clouds began to lower when Honorable E. L. Eddy introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, That this assembly does hereby ratify the list of candidates recommended to the Republican party of Oregon by the recent state assembly.

"Resolved, That this assembly make no recommendations for county officers."

In explaining the latter part of his resolution he made the statement that certain Roseburg delegates had gathered in secret caucus last evening and had come to the assembly prepared to put up a ticket of their own choosing.

"Suggesting a ticket to voters is in itself a hazardous expedient," he said. "But when men, after meeting in secret caucus, come here to dictate a ticket, it is not right and I do not think we should lend ourselves to serve their ends. When we countenance this sort of action," he said, "we are going back to old abuses of the convention system which resulted in respect to general demand of the people that these things were not right in our present primary law."

There was any slate made up. C. S. Jackson, ex-state senator, said he thought a little caucus matter was being greatly magnified, and could not see how it could be prevented. He offered an amendment to Mr. Eddy's resolution to the effect that the assembly proceed about its business of nominating candidates. It being apparent from the discussion that the assembly was pretty evenly divided over the matter with odds seemingly in favor of Mr. Eddy, the suggestion from those opposed to him that the vote be held over until the afternoon when all the members could be there, was accepted by the assembly.

Mr. Eddy then said: "Gentlemen, I will ask just one question. Why did not that secret caucus last night wait until we all got there?" Delegates discussed this on their way to dinner, with the result that they somehow found some reason for it, for when the meeting reconvened Mr. Jackson's amendment was carried by a substantial majority, Mr. Eddy, himself, saying that any gentlemen have come here for the purpose of nominating candidates and it would not be right to disappoint you.

Zermann Is Pleased. He would not further discuss the principle of the matter, realizing, perhaps the fullness of it, but said he would not demand an expression of the assembly as to whether or not they favored the holding of such secret caucuses. He did not do this, however, and the matter is still in doubt. After this discussion, nominations for county officers were made. The following were the only contests of any importance being those over county judge and county clerk. At the close of the meeting Honorable Blinger Hermann congratulated the assembly in getting back into the good old ways.

Will Hasten Back to England. If the pair turns out to be Crippen and Miss Leneve, it has been determined that they will be kept under close guard by the officers until Quebec is reached and that they will return with them to England on board the fast turbine Royal George, which will sail from Quebec next Thursday for Bristol, reaching London in time for the renewal of the inquest over August 15, the London inquest over the body found in the cottage, Dr. Crippen's Hilldrop Crescent house, in London, which is believed to have been that of Mrs. Crippen, formerly Belle Elmore, the actress, was postponed some days ago because of the inability of the agents to identify the body.

Under the warrants issued for the suspects, there will be no extradition proceedings, only the ordinary police court procedure for handing over the accused by the Canadian to the British police. The Montreal police, the suspected pair left Antwerp sailed on July 30. Immediately thereafter Captain Kendall got into wireless communication with the English police and informed them that he believed "Rev. John Robinson" was Crippen. The White Star liner Laurentic, which is carrying the pair, was passing the slower Montrose at sea, and landed here yesterday, in time to take charge of the plans for making the arrests.

23 BLACKS AND FOUR WHITE MEN KILLED IN TEXAS (Continued From Page One.) The posse reached Graves' shanty, they found the negro sitting on his front porch with a rifle across his knees. In the rear of the house were a score of blacks and when Graves was asked to surrender he replied with a bullet. The blacks in the rear of the house joined in with a volley from rifles and revolvers and the white men retired and reorganized.

Gathering for the Lynching. Meanwhile telephones had been utilized and soon white men from the country for miles around were hurrying toward the common ground—the Graves' shanty. All well armed, and they traveled by various means from bronchos to high power automobiles. The negroes were asked to answer the call and rallied about the shanty.

The whites were superior from the standpoint of arms and leadership, and the blacks in the rear of the cabin were soon routed, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Blacks Numerous and Determined. Today the fighting was more of a guerrilla nature and negroes leaving the Graves place were shot down or lynched. There were about 200 blacks in this manner. Only a few of the blacks are now left at the Graves cabin, but at least 600 are at Denison Springs and the number is constantly increasing. They are well armed and are led by a number of the most daring blacks of the southwest.

It is believed that only the best militia will prevent further bloodshed.

Governor to the Scene. When the trouble was at its height Governor Campbell was far out on the Gulf of Mexico coast, but when the news of the trouble reached Galveston a revenue cutter put out in pursuit and here he was rushed ashore. He telephoned here that he expected to leave for Palestine tonight.

WENDLING ARREST ENDS LONG CHASE ACROSS CONTINENT (Continued From Page One.) The story of the pursuit and capture of Wendling was told briefly by Carney. After describing how Wendling was directed toward Wendling, Carney said: "The little girl's body was found Monday, I took up the trail June 1. For several days he was tracked on intangible clues. Then a friend wrote me from Houston, Texas, giving me the first lead. When I reached Houston, Wendling had gone to San Antonio. I jumped there and back again to Houston. On my second trip to Houston I was given a letter to Wendling from Hume. "I sent an anonymous letter to Hume, warning Wendling that detectives were on his trail. This letter was forwarded to Los Angeles. The postal authorities informed me of this and that was the first real clew I had of his flight west."

"I followed him to Los Angeles and then jumped to San Francisco on the chance he would go there. "He went to El Yata in central California; thence to Vallejo, near San Francisco and finally came to this city. Then the local police took a snarl, but Wendling was shrewd and eluded us."

"I again took up the trail. Wendling dodged back to San Francisco, thinking that the safest place. He was captured two hours before I returned here."

Will Waive Extradition. "I have just talked with Wendling. We have evidence enough to convict him but he has a strong appeal what it is at this time. He will waive extradition and we will return as soon as I have rested—probably tomorrow or early next week."

"The chase has been an expensive one, my own expenses being \$100 a day. I have not yet thought how the reward will be apportioned."

Wendling has been cool since his arrest and denies emphatically that he was connected with the Kellner murder. He admits that he was janitor of the St. Johns school.

"I left Louisville because of trouble with my brother-in-law, Louis Arnold," said Wendling. "From there I went to New Orleans, then to Houston, Texas, and then to Vallejo. I worked on odd jobs wherever I could. The murder of that little girl in Louisville was a crime committed by me."

turned to San Francisco and was hiding in a Third street rooming house. They went to the house and were told no one answering Wendling's description was there. The detectives decided to search the house. They went through room after room. At the rear of the house was a room with a locked door. No one answered when the detectives knocked, and they forced their way in. The room was apparently empty, and they turned to go when they saw a little closet under a sink in the corner. The door was pried open and there crouched in the small space, underneath was Wendling, coatless and collarless. He offered no resistance, but denied his identity. At the police station tattoo marks and a gun shot wound in his hand were shown to tally with the description sent by the Louisville police. The prisoner then admitted his name was Wendling.

Wendling's story of his reason for flight from Louisville hinges on one of the romantic chapters in his life. He married Madeline Arnold in France against her parents' wishes and was forced to fly to Alsace. Her brother, he said, followed him to America and appeared in Louisville early in December. After a number of fights Wendling said he decided to leave.

Letters from a young woman in Vallejo, written by Wendling, and intercepted, are said to have given the first clew to her San Francisco address.

KING OF SPAIN FACES CRISIS IN DEADLY REVOLT (Continued from Page One.) celena must be cordoned by troops, too, for it is ready any day for an armed revolt. Dozens of other towns are in the same condition, and while Alfonso is called upon to keep his loyal troops at home to put down uprisings, he still needs hardened troops in Africa, where the Rif tribesmen are waging unceasing warfare.

Taking advantage of the internal dissensions in Spain, the Rifis have been more bold in their attacks upon Spanish columns. They are preaching a holy war against the Spaniards, and if they succeed Alfonso will have trouble in securing sufficient troops to quell them.

Call for Troops. It was the incessant call for troops to defend Melilla that caused the last bloody massacre in Barcelona. Don Jaime, the Carlist pretender, has thousands of followers throughout Spain. As a devout Catholic and waging war in behalf of the Holy See, he would be sure to draw to his colors numberless Spaniards who are not Carlists, but who are willing to fight for his cause if they think they can aid the Vatican.

After the meeting of the cabinet Premier Canalejas issued a statement to the press disclaiming on the part of the government any responsibility for bringing about the present rupture with the Vatican.

Cabinet Stands Firm. "The situation," said Canalejas tonight, "was brought about for purely personal reasons by the Holy See, rendering abortive any conciliatory proposals which might have been made by the Spanish government. The cabinet does not propose to abandon its principles nor its imperial duties."

In Bilbao, the Catholic press is chartering vessels and trains to convey Catholics to San Sebastian for a monster demonstration before King Alfonso on August 7. The authorities will probably prohibit any such movement.

Trouble in Bilbao. Serious trouble is feared in Bilbao, owing to the refusal of the government

to permit a demonstration there Sunday by the Catholics. The town is placarded with a manifesto calling upon Catholics to throw everything aside to carry out the recent propaganda and to telegraph their undying adherence to the Pope.

Premier Canalejas, warned of the trouble at Bilbao, said: "We do not fear the announcement of civil war. The troops will be loyal to his majesty's government."

Prof. W. T. Foster Takes Presidency of Reed Institute (Continued From Page One.) short time in which to make arrangements for severing his connection with Bowdoin college, Maine, where he was professor of English, and a number of engagements to lecture or do administrative work in summer schools.

"There was also brought to him at the same time the invitation to Oregon to make an annual appearance in the capacity for him to give grave consideration to the authorities at Washington, D. C. to accept a position of great dignity and importance in the national department of education, namely that of federal specialist in higher education, an office in rank and salary only second to that of United States commissioner of education.

"This position will bring its holder in relation to representative of the United States government with all the agencies of higher education both in this country and abroad. Perhaps no higher mark of esteem in which Mr. Foster is held in educational circles could be given than was offered in this appointment."

Others Wanted Him. "That he should decline it in favor of the presidency of Reed Institute is most substantial evidence of his confidence in the greatness of the possibilities before it, and of which he so enthusiastically undertakes to be the prime shaping power. Mr. Foster at the same time had been approached by several other colleges for high positions in the administrative part of their work."

"While at Harvard university, he had made the subject of administrative education one of his major and his whole experience of college life has been full of various official work in administrative positions."

It is expected that Prof. Foster will spend considerable time during the coming year in studying the life of the best colleges in the country and making observations that will be of value when he comes upon the ground to organize the college here, and install those who will share with him as professors and teachers. As soon as possible, after the site at Crystal Springs farm shall have been contoured and laid out, a tentative scheme of the general system of buildings will be drawn up by President Foster in connection with the architect that may be chosen, and thereafter one important building will be erected immediately and for two or three years the work of the college will be carried on in this building.

May Open in Year. "The subsequent buildings will be erected according to the general plan, as they may be required or endowments for that purpose may be added. It is the intention of the trustees and President Foster to bend all their efforts toward opening the college with its first freshman class in September, 1911. President Foster probably will be in Oregon for some considerable portion of the autumn and hopes to remove his family here at that time, ultimately his home will be upon or near the college grounds, in what will be known as the president's house to be provided by the Reed Institute."

Professor Foster was born in Boston in 1879, was graduated from Roxbury high school, Boston, got the degree of A. B. in Harvard in 1901, the degree of A. M. in the same college in 1904 and was elected professor of English and argumentation in Bowdoin college in 1904. While he was in Harvard he was president of the senior senate and is a member of Kappa Gamma Chi and Phi Delta Kappa fraternities.

He was instructor in English in Essex college from 1901 to 1905 and in 1905 was instructor in English in Bowdoin. He then being elected professor. He has lectured in educational administration, principles of education, secondary education and other subjects in school and in the teachers' college in Columbia university, New York city. At Bowdoin college he was chairman of the committee on relations with preparatory schools, chairman of the board of proctors and a member of the administrative committee. He was a member of the committee on entrance requirements, New England association of colleges, and a member of the advisory council, simplified spelling board.

Professor Foster is author of "Argumentation and Debating," a textbook used by more than 100 universities and colleges, edited the Washington and Webster speeches for the Riverside literature series and a regular contributor to such publications as Nation, Science, Educational Review, School Review and Education. He is a member of the American association for the advancement of science, national society for the scientific study of education and of the Harvard Teachers' association. He was married in 1905 and has two children.

Notarial Commissions. (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Salem, Ore., July 30.—Notarial commissions have been issued to W. B. Rainier; Ore. I. Price, C. A. Parks, Robert A. Miller, Allen H. McCurtain and D. J. Curran, Portland; W. C. McKinney, Pendleton, and Fred W. Wilson, The Dalles.

DANCERS TRIP FLOOR UNDER DIRECTION OF MINISTER AT FISHER'S (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Seattle, Wash., July 30.—The Dreamland dance hall, owned and managed by Mike Fisher, known as every baseball fan on the coast as manager of the famous Tacoma Tigers, pennant winners in the Pacific Coast league, and also manager of the Sacramento and Fresno teams in the same league, is to be turned into a house of worship Sunday evening. Dancing under the direction of the minister will be a feature of the services, conducted by Rev. Frank E. Herthum, pastor of the Union Christian church of Georgetown. He held several well attended meetings last spring in the dance hall, and Manager Fisher renewed the invitation for the minister to conduct them during the winter and begin August 7. Fisher gives the hall free, but the minister will charge admission, arguing that the young people would spend money for amusement, and will use the proceeds for charity.

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