

INVESTIGATION NOW

Hot Words Between Officers of Columbia and San Pedro.

HAWSE CHARGED WITH CRUELTY

Captain Tells Why He Refused More Passengers—Life Preservers Stand Hard Test.

San Francisco, July 27.—The investigation into the sinking of the steamer Columbia, whereby, according to the latest figures, 81 lives were lost, was resumed today by Captain John Birmingham, United States Supervising Inspector. Officers and members of the crew of both vessels were examined and the depositions of Captain Hanson of the San Pedro and his first officer read.

The testimony brought out the statement from Captain Birmingham that it was the first time he had ever known that life-preservers had actually been effective in saving life, qualifying it by adding that people were usually too frightened to don them correctly.

Captain Hanson, in his report, denied that he had been unnecessarily cruel in refusing to take any more survivors on board after he had rescued 75, giving as a reason for his action that his own vessel was in such a condition that it was dangerous to approach her, and therefore ordered the other boats to keep off.

Chief Engineer Arthur V. Williams testified that the San Pedro did not lower all her boats because the vessel was under-manned.

The alleged action of Third Officer Hawse, of the Columbia, in refusing to give his coat to a woman was brought out in the testimony of Quartermaster Curran. The latter testified that there were unclashed women in the boat, and when Hawse was asked to give his coat to one of them he had refused, saying that the coat belonged to him. The women, said Curran, had been exposed for an hour before Hawse covered them up with a piece of sail.

Hawse interrupted the proceedings by interposing an indignant denial, and for a few moments counter-attacks flew back and forth between the two officers. Hawse was placed on the stand and testified that he had offered his coat to Miss Maybelle Watson, the plucky Berkeley girl, but she refused it and asked him to give it to another woman more destitute than herself.

GLASS CASE WITH JURY.

Consumed Fourteen Days of Actual Trial Besides Arguments.

San Francisco, July 27.—The case against Louis Glass, first vice-president and general manager of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, charged with the crime of bribing Supervisor Charles Boxton in the sum of \$5,000 to vote against an ordinance granting the Home Telephone Company a rival franchise in San Francisco, went to the jury last evening after 14 days of actual trial and a day and a half of arguments by Assistant District Attorney Heney for the people and T. C. Coogan and Delphin M. Delmas for the defense.

The reading of Judge Lawlor's charge to the jury consumed one hour. At its conclusion the courtroom was cleared, the jury was given in charge of two deputy sheriffs and by them conveyed in a tally-ho to the Fairmount hotel.

Haywood Case Finished.

Boise, Idaho, July 27.—Evidence and argument is at an end and this morning the jury will be left to decide what penalty, if any, William D. Haywood shall pay for participation in a criminal conspiracy resulting in the assassination of ex-governor Frank Steunenberg, with which he is charged. United States Senator William E. Borah, engaged by the State of Idaho as special counsel for the prosecution, spoke the last word last night. This morning Judge Fremont Wood will charge and instruct the jury, which, it is expected, will retire to consider its verdict at about 11 o'clock.

Save \$1,000,000 Yearly on Mails.

Chicago, July 27.—The revenue derived from hauling the United States mails by the railroads running west from Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis and the Missouri river is to be further reduced approximately \$1,000,000 a year as the immediate result of the reports of 125 inspectors, who have been at work for the last six months determining whether the space used in railway postal cars by the government was in excess of space sufficient to accomplish the work. The railroads have been notified.

Europe Dependent on America.

Buenos Ayres, July 23.—In commenting on a recent speech of Dr. Drago, one of Argentine's delegates at The Hague, the Prensa laments that he has not set forth the financial point of view that Europe cannot do without America as a market for manufactured goods, capital and labor thus establishing important relations of mutual convenience. Financial operations would be profoundly altered by suppression of right of military intervention.

Butte Plumbers Want More.

Butte, Mont., July 27.—The local Plumbers' union struck today for \$8 per day of eight hours. The men now receive \$7. Buildings aggregating \$1,000,000 in value under construction are tied up.

HAWLEY FINISHES ARGUMENT.

Is Sure Haywood Had Hand in Steunenberg Murder.

Boise, July 27.—James H. Hawley, leading counsel for the state of Idaho, presenting the first of the arguments to the jury in the case against William D. Haywood, spoke for nearly eight hours, distributed over three sessions of court. Even when the forenoon session Saturday had extended far beyond the customary time limit, every seat in the courtroom was occupied and remained so until the last word was spoken.

None listened more attentively to the argument than Haywood, the defendant, and none showed less emotion. From time to time he took copious notes in a small book and frequently made suggestions to one or other of his counsel, seven of whom were in court today.

Throughout the day Mr. Hawley used an almost conversational tone. The analysis of testimony in contradiction of Orchard's story concluded frequently with the denunciation of witness after witness as a willful perjurer or guilty of unintentional falsehood. When he had spoken five and a half hours, Mr. Hawley reached Caldwell, where at the close of the year 1935 the preparations for the murder of Steunenberg were afoot. His voice now found a sympathetic note and, as he told of the last moments of the ex-governor the courtroom was hushed and the jury leaned forward to catch the speaker's every word.

Mr. Hawley's peroration was impressive. There was no attempt at any flight of oratory, but only a strong note of deep sincerity and great earnestness when he pleaded for a honest judgment from honest men of Idaho.

Mr. Hawley said he did not charge that a majority or even that many of the Western Federation of Miners were criminals, but that the evil deeds of the officers and of the scum of the organization had brought discredit on the rank and file. The time had indeed come, he said, when right thinking men should rise and make war upon the evil influences that were the curse of all labor organizations.

On the adjournment of court until Monday morning, Mr. Hawley was showered with congratulations.

THIRTY-ONE DEAD.

Michigan Excursion Train Hits Freight at High Speed.

Salem, Mich., July 22.—Thirty-one people are dead and more than 70 injured, many of them seriously, as the result of a head-on collision Saturday between this village and Plymouth, when a Pere Marquette excursion train bound from Ionia to Detroit crashed into a westbound freight train in a cut located at a sharp curve of the Pere Marquette railroad about a mile east of Salem.

The passenger train of eleven cars, carrying the Pere Marquette shop employees of Ionia and their families to the Michigan metropolis for their annual excursion, was running at high speed, probably 50 miles an hour, down a steep grade. It struck the lighter locomotive of the freight train with such terrible force as to turn the freight engine completely around.

Only a few of the freight train's cars were smashed, and it took only a few hours' work to remove all traces of them from the scene. But behind the two wrecked locomotives six cars of the passenger train lay piled in a hopeless wreck.

Four of the passenger coaches remained on the track but slightly damaged, and were used to convey the dead and injured to Ionia; one coach was entirely undamaged, with only its forward trucks off the rails. The two coaches next ahead of this were telescoped. The next car forward stood almost on end after the wreck.

Responsibility is put square upon the crew of the freight train by officials of the road. Those who arrived at the scene of the wreck soon after the accident secured from the crew of the freight the orders under which it was running, and which clearly showed the position of the passenger train, and that the freight had encroached upon the other train's running time. The collision occurred at 9:13 o'clock, and the freight train should have reached Salem at 9:10 to be within their orders.

Rioting in Seoul.

Tokio, July 22.—Late advices from Seoul say that the rioting is growing in magnitude. Attempts to burn the railway station and police building were frustrated by prompt action. The powder magazine of the Korean government is strongly guarded by Japanese troops at the request of the minister of war. Rioters are shooting wildly out of windows and two Japanese are reported to have been killed. Murderous assaults are frequent and the city is verging almost on a reign of terror.

Mob Is After Negroes.

Guthrie, Okla., July 22.—A mob of heavily armed men and boys was organized last night at Vamoose, I. T., and has left town headed for a Negro settlement, determined to avenge the death of Deputy Marshal Morris and Special Officer Dickson, who were killed while trying to arrest two negroes charged with robbing a bank at Sasawka, I. T. Feeling has been tense all day, and whites have armed themselves in anticipation of a race war.

Russia Begins New Railroad.

Nertchinsk, Asiatic Russia, July 22.—Work was formally begun today on the construction of the first section of the Amuria railroad, which is destined to give Russia a line to Vladivostok entirely through Russian territory. The purpose of this line at present is purely strategical. It is admitted that it can be profitable commercially only after many years.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

GOOD REPORT FROM CANAL

Excavation Proceeding Well and Death Rate Lowered.

Washington, July 27.—The detailed report of the operations of the Isthmian Canal commission on the isthmus for June last has been received. Excavation in the Culebra division was 624,586 cubic yards, against 669,365 cubic yards during May, and is more than three times the amount taken out in June, 1906. The report says that with 119,000 yards per shovel as the maximum output during the dry season 16,000 yards per shovel cannot be considered a serious falling off when the excessive rainfall (13.34 inches) for June is taken into account. The excavation at Gatun amounted to 75,013 cubic yards and in the canal prism 81,352 cubic yards was dredged.

The report of the department of Labor headquarters shows the total working force on June 29 as 23,327. This is exclusive of the force employed by the Panama railroad. The chief sanitary officer reports that out of 4,300 white American employes there were only four deaths during the month and that out of about 65,000 whites other than Americans there were but 15 deaths. Out of about 29,000 colored employes there were 772 deaths, making a total of 91 deaths in June against 96 in May. Taking all deaths of employes together, only 12 deaths in June were due to what are considered climatic diseases—malaria and dysentery—and none of these occurred among the American white employes.

Enlarge, Not Abandon It.

Washington, July 27.—The annual rumor that Vancouver barracks are to be removed to Seattle has just been revived. When the attention of Senator Bourne was called to it, he took it up with the War department and finds that there is no thought of abandoning Vancouver barracks or of reducing its garrison. On the contrary, the adjutant general advised the senator that it has been decided to increase the garrison by adding one battery of field artillery with a corresponding increase in the accommodations of the post. This is the rumor buried for another 12 months.

Navy Ceplain Under Fire.

Washington, July 26.—Chaplain H. W. Jones of the battleship Minnesota, is to be tried by court martial on charges of scandalous conduct to the destruction of good morals, and falsehood, preferred by the Acting Secretary of the Navy. Under the charge of scandalous conduct there are 17 specifications, consisting mainly of allegations of the utterance of worthless checks. Under the falsehood charge it is alleged that Jones misrepresented the facts regarding a note which had been given by him.

Appointments From Washington.

Washington, July 25.—Major Harry L. Hawthorne, Coast Artillery corps, is relieved from duty at the Army War college in this city and will proceed to Vancouver barracks for duty. Captain James W. McAndrew, Third Infantry, is relieved from duty as quartermaster at Seattle. James T. Taggart has been appointed postmaster at Yaya, Washington. The comptroller of the currency today approved the application to organize the United States National bank, of Seattle, with a capital of \$500,000.

Must Return to Oregon.

Washington, July 24.—Mrs. Mina Wilson Wilmarth, of Burns, Or., recently committed to St. Elizabeth's insane asylum in this city, will under the law have to be returned to relatives or to some institution in Oregon where she can receive proper care. The asylum in this city can give permanent care only to residents of the District of Columbia or to patients who are inmates of the army or navy or are inmates of some national soldiers' home.

Creates Forest Reserve in Alaska.

Washington, July 25.—The president today signed a proclamation creating the Chugatch forest reserve in Alaska, embracing 858,000 acres of forest land south of the main divide of the Chugatch mountains and between Copper river and the west coast of Prince William sound.

Copper Output of Northwest.

Washington, July 25.—The geological survey estimate of copper production for 1906, which is subject to revision, shows Oregon, 545,859 pounds; Washington, 290,823 pounds; Idaho, 6,578,046 pounds; Alaska, 8,685,646 pounds.

Land Office Appointments.

Washington, July 25.—Thomas F. Hallowell, of Seattle, has been appointed stenographer in the land office at Roseburg, and W. M. Walker, of Wisconsin, as clerk in the land office at Burns, Oregon.

Rural Carriers at Kerby.

Washington, July 26.—Charles G. Howard has been appointed regular, James E. Howard substitute, rural carrier, route 1 at Kelly, Ore.

VIOLATORS TO BE PUNISHED

Land Department Will Not Overlook Any Illegal Fencing.

Washington, July 23.—In a statement issued today, Acting Secretary of the Interior Woodruff says prompt action will be taken wherever cases of illegal fencing of public lands are discovered but that inspectors and special land agents are especially occupied this summer with preventing fraudulent acquisition of public land. The statement follows:

"My attention has been called to articles in several Western papers to the effect that the department of the Interior will not prosecute any illegal fencing this year. It would be unfortunate that such an idea should get abroad, but it is not true, and if any depended upon it, they might get into serious trouble. I might explain that the special agent of the general land office and the special inspectors of the Interior department will be especially occupied during the summer with the more paramount and immediate duty of protecting the public land being acquired contrary to the law. For that reason few of them can be detailed to search specially for illegal fencing."

BARS UP AGAINST WOMEN.

Male Secretaries Only for Male Bureau Chiefs.

Washington, July 25.—The women clerks of the Agricultural department can not hereafter act as private secretaries for the male chiefs of divisions or bureaus. This dictum, harsh as it may seem, stands as the law in that department. Secretary Wilson has issued it and he says he means business. By the terms of his order, no woman clerk under him shall in future act as private secretary or confidential clerk to a male chief of division or bureau in the department. The order is the direct result of the Holmes cotton scandal case, in which Mrs. Bertha Borch figured so prominently, testifying in this city two weeks ago in the trial of Holmes. On account of her position in the office of the chief statistician of the department she became an expert in crop figures and now she is conducting a statistical bureau of her own in New York city.

Work on International Line.

Laurier, Wash., July 23.—The monuments between the United States and British Columbia are being numbered. The camps from British Columbia and the United States having united are at present stopping in Laurier, having pitched their tents at this place for a few days, prior to starting over the eastern line. C. H. Sinclair represents the United States side and Mr. Oglevie the British Columbia side, both men having been sent by the governments of their respective countries.

Change Motive Power?

Washington, July 25.—The Forest service today issued a permit to allow the Northern railroad to erect two dams and two power plants in the Yakima division of the Washington forest reserve for the purpose of generating electricity by utilizing the water power on which it had filed. This is taken to mean that the Great Northern is preparing to substitute electricity for steam on part of its road, this change having been hinted at by representatives of the Great Northern before the Interstate Commerce commission.

Wanted Money From President.

Washington, July 25.—August Franke, of Seattle, is detained in an asylum in this city, pending the procurement of proof that he has a legal residence at Seattle. When this is obtained, Franke will be sent home to be turned over to the state authorities for proper care. He came here last month to collect \$100,000 from the government, and when he undertook to see the president and demand payment, he was taken into custody.

Sells Relic of Wooden Navy.

Washington, July 26.—Acting Secretary Newberry accepted the bid of C. E. Boudrow, of San Francisco, who offered \$9,200 for the old wooden sloop of war Marion, now lying at the navy yard, Marie Island, recently stricken from the naval register as unfit for naval purposes. The Marion was built by the government in 1871-1875 at Kittery, Me., and has rendered creditable service in all parts of the world.

Lifesaving Station Contract Let.

Washington, July 25.—The contract was today awarded to McInnes & Harrington, of Seattle for the erection of a lifesaving station in Waddah island at the entrance to the Straits of Fuca. The contract price is \$12,200.

School Land District Approved.

Washington, July 26.—List No. 20, of indemnity school land selections, state of Washington, in the North Yakima land district for 21,906 acres was approved by the Secretary of the Interior today.

COSTS TWO MILLION YEARS.

The Vast Amount of Time Lost by Invalids in the United States.

If misery loves company, let the man or woman who is kept home a day or so by some seemingly insignificant ailment reflect that on an average every American is on the sick list for nine days in the year—making a total, for the eighty million people of the United States, of almost two million years of illness. Industrially, two million years of human life annually go to waste; and, moreover, the sufferers demand a vast amount of time and of effort from those who are well. The invalid, singly, may seem insignificant; in mass, his totals indicate an enormous cost, a pitiful waste, a mighty problem.

The cost of illness is partly shown in figures prepared by Dr. P. M. Hall, who addressed the American Association for the Advancement of Science on this subject. He estimated that the loss of wages, at an average of a dollar a day to every invalid, would amount to more than seven hundred million dollars a year. The cost of treatment may easily amount to as much again. Thus, sickness costs the United States something like one and one-half billions annually, a sum not greatly below the combined value of the product of our two greatest manufacturing industries—those of iron and steel, and of textiles—in the last census year, 1900.

Of the deaths, tuberculosis claims one-tenth, pneumonia one-tenth, and ailments of the heart a somewhat smaller fraction. This means that eight million of the people now living in this country are to die of the first disease, another eight of the second, six million of the third. There is a fatalism about figures.

The United States government, according to Prof. J. Pease Norton of Yale, does not devote enough money to fighting disease, if the importance of this enormous waste is fairly considered. He points out that seven million dollars is spent annually by the federal authorities on plant and animal health. Considering the vast saving of dollars and days that even a slight check to the ravages of any of a dozen of the leading diseases might effect, he urges that the country should also lay out a tiny fraction of its revenue in measures of national sanitation.

COINS AND FACES ON THEM.

Features of Rulers Abroad, Here the Emblem of Liberty.

Coins of most of the nations bear upon them the faces of their rulers. In the United States each coin has an emblem of Liberty.

The first coins struck after the formation of the federal union bore the face of George Washington. Gen. Washington disapproved of the custom and it was dropped. It has never been revived.

Portraits of prominent Americans appear upon postage stamps, internal revenue stamps and paper money, but never on coins. And it has been the custom to use no portraits of living men even on the currency and the stamps.

In England as soon as King Edward succeeded Queen Victoria the queen's face gave way to that of Edward on all the coins and stamps in the British empire. The accession of a new ruler in most monarchies means an instant change in the design of the coins.

But there is an exception to the rule of no portraits on American coins. The emblem of Liberty on the 1-cent coin is the goddess in an American Indian headdress, but the face shows no characteristics of the North American aborigine.

It is the face of a little girl, Sarah Longacre Keen, upon whose head was placed the feathered ornament of a Sioux Indian. Her father was an engraver and he placed his daughter's head on the coin.

Sarah Longacre Keen died in Philadelphia not long after having served thirty-five years as the secretary of her city's branch of the Methodist Women's Foreign Missionary Society.

Too Ill to Be Nursed.

"The late Bishop Fitzgerald," said a St. Louis man, "once presided at this season of the year at the graduation exercises of a class of nurses. He told the young women a story that pleased them mightily. He said that during our war with Spain a certain hospital had a corps of nurses of exceptional beauty—just such a corps, in fact, as the young ladies ranged before him would have made. But it was whispered that these fair nurses were inclined a little to frivolity, inclined a little to flirt with the alluring young soldiers in their charge. Now, when a soldier felt that he was on the mend, a flirtation with a pretty nurse was delightful, but when his wounds were troublesome, then gallantry was a thing that he was hardly up to. And indeed it was said that sometimes a pretty nurse in this hospital would come to a favorite soldier and find him lying with closed eyes, as if asleep, on his cot, and this note pinned on the counterpane:

"Too ill to be nursed to-day.—John Smith."

A Natural Result.

"Do you think that the reading a boy does affects his career as a man?"

"I'm sure of it," answered the professor. "The era of graft now upon us is the natural result of the juvenile literature about pirates and brigands in vogue when we were young."—Washington Star.

It's difficult to understand why some men eat brain food.

CURSES ON THE RICH

Darrow Abuses Mineowners and Constitution.

CALLS ORCHARD A VILE THING

Haywood's Lawyer Occupies Day by Torrent of Inveective—Charges Attempt to Kill Unions.

Boise, Idaho, July 25.—The career of Frank Steunenberg, the murdered ex-governor of Idaho, was discussed at some length by Clarence Darrow yesterday in the course of his plea in behalf of William D. Haywood. Justifying the articles published in the Miners' Magazine, the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, the Chicago lawyer said the action of Steunenberg in asking for United States troops to quell riot and the establishment of martial law in 1899 was unjustifiable and had properly stirred up immense feeling in labor circles against the governor.

Mr. Darrow's argument, unfinished when court adjourned, developed into an appeal for labor as against capital, and a denunciation of all opposed to the unions. He held an audience startled and open-mouthed as one after another the sentiments poured from his lips. His attack on Orchard was expected, and in this respect he fulfilled and surpassed the limit of sensation. Three hours were given to Orchard, and it was only when vituperation, physical force and words were spent that Mr. Darrow now turned to James H. Hawley.

The State of Idaho came in for a large share of Mr. Darrow's denunciation for the part it has played in the prosecution. Culture, education and wealth each in turn were described as constituting a combination against which the workingmen, the uneducated and the poor must ever be opposed. Mr. Darrow sneered at the universities as purveyors of culture. "And what is a cultured man," he cried, "but a cruel tyrant always?"

Reaching the climax of his denunciation in sympathy for the working class and hatred for the rich, he assailed the Constitution of the country, and cried:

"The Constitution! The Constitution! It is here only to destroy the laws made for the benefit of the poor."

Mr. Darrow's defense of labor unions and of union men was passionate and his eulogy of the Western Federation eloquent. Lovingly he touched on the beauty of self-sacrifice found in the "struggle for humanity where only the workingman is found," and then, with the bitterest sarcasm, his voice pitched to the highest note and arms unraised, he heaped abuse upon the selfish rich and upon the administration of the State of Idaho.

SURVIVORS REACH PORTLAND.

Sixty-Five Complete Voyage on Elder From Scene of Wreck.

Portland, July 25.—With 65 survivors of the ill-fated Columbia aboard, the steamer George W. Elder reached port at 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a slow and uneventful voyage from the scene of this grim tragedy of the sea of last Sunday morning. Two thousand people thronged the narrow landing place at Martin's dock to meet these fortunate who were snatched from the jaws of death. Many were there on the happy mission of greeting relatives who had escaped. Others went to make inquiry for some loved one unaccounted for.

That the wreck was attended by many scenes of bravery and that the loss of life was reduced to a minimum considering the rapidity with which the Columbia settled, is the general verdict. In the fact of the endless number of miraculous escapes from drowning, it is clear that courage was at hand in plenty among passengers and crew. Women and children displayed admirable courage as well as the men, and there were few instances of rank cowardice.

Must Not Enforce Laws.

Nashville, Tenn., July 25.—For the first time in Tennessee the powers of the United States Courts have been invoked in an attempt to restrain the Insurance Commissioner from compelling an insurance company conforming to the laws enacted by its regulation by the state of Tennessee. This is the nature of an injunction bill filed by the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Rome, in which it is sought to prevent Commissioner Folk from revoking the license of the insurance company.

Heiresses to \$40,000,000.

Helena, Mont., July 25.—Three young women of this city, the Misses Bertha and Frederika Volker and Mrs. Kenton Kerner, have just been apprised that, after hearings lasting three years in German courts, they have been declared the legal heiresses to the estate of their grandfather, named Volker, which amounts to \$40,000,000. They expect to go to Germany shortly to claim their fortune. They are well-known residents of this city.

Remove American Flag.

Ottawa, Ont., July 24.—Two American flags yesterday were used with the Union Jack and other decorations in connection with a carnival. A committee of citizens ordered the stars and stripes removed. The reception committee thought it best to do this rather than have any trouble over the matter.