

# POLICE LIEUTENANT CHARGED WITH MURDER OF ROSENTHAL



Herman Rosenthal, the murdered gambler, and Louis Libby, chauffeur of the automobile in which the slayers made their escape.

New York, July 29.—After a late night session of the grand jury in which "Baldy Jack" Ross, "Bridgie" Webber and Harry Vallon are alleged to have made confessions directly implicating Police Lieutenant Charles Becker in the murder of Herman Rosenthal in front of the Hotel Metropole two weeks ago, Becker was indicted for murder in the first degree, placed under arrest and hurried before a midnight session of the court of general sessions. After entering a plea of not guilty, the police official was taken to the Tombs. The gamblers whose statements are said to have caused the indictment of Becker,

pleaded with the officials not to be taken back to the Tombs tonight, declaring they would be killed if returned to their cells. "Agents of the police department, they asserted, would make away with them, in retaliation for their testimony if they were returned to the prison. So real was their fear that they were allowed to sleep in the criminal court building under guard of eight detectives. It is asserted that Ross told the grand jury of being forced to arrange the killing of Rosenthal under threats of being "jobbed" by the police and sent to prison on manufactured evidence.

Among the rumors circulated late tonight was one that names the actual slayers as being definitely known to the district attorney and that their present hiding places had been revealed. The arrest of Becker came as a sequel to the summoning of the grand jury late today. Events began shaping themselves after the preliminary hearing of several of the men under arrest by the coroner. Sam Paul, at whose resort it is said Rosenthal's killing was recently discussed, was discharged. The others were held for a continued hearing.

# CLARENCE DARROW TAKES THE STAND TO GIVE TESTIMONY IN OWN BEHALF

Noted Lawyer-Defendant Denies That He Ever Gave Detective Franklin Money With Which to "Get" Jurors for the McNamara Trial—Behm's Evidence Discounted.

Los Angeles, July 29.—Clarence S. Darrow, on trial for alleged jury bribery, took the witness stand today in his own behalf, well toward the close of a session which began with the discharge of Juror L. A. Leavitt because of illness and the substitution of Alternate Juror A. M. Blakeley, and which otherwise was consumed largely by arguments. In the brief time he was on the stand, Darrow refuted testimony by George Behm and Bert Franklin which had been considered as very damaging to his case. The long-anticipated appearance of the noted lawyer-defendant in the role of witness came after the second futile attempt by the defense to get possession of the grand jury testimony of O. A. Tveitmo, the San Francisco labor leader, and a successful effort to secure certain documentary evidence now held by the district attorney.

After several hours of oratory and the placing of the stand by the defense of Assistant District Attorney W. J. Ford, the prosecution unexpectedly promised that it would give tomorrow the defense copies of any documents specifically named and which were in possession of the prosecutor. Chief Counsel Earl Rogers of the defense, said he desired any telegrams or letters sent between July 1 and December 2, 1911, by Darrow to Samuel Campers, John R. Harrington, Edward M. Nockels, Leo Rappaport and Frank M. Ryan, Ryan, at the time, was secretary of the International Association of Bridge & Structural Iron Workers and Rappaport was attorney for the same organization. The documents were wanted, according to the defense, for the purpose of refreshing the memory of the witness or to be produced as evidence in support of his testimony.



CLARENCE DARROW

Mr. Darrow gave his age as 56, next April, and said he had been practicing law for 38 years. He gave a brief history of his various important employments and a brief account of his record as a representative of organized labor, detailing the numerous cases in which he acted as arbiter, in many of which, he said, labor disputes were referred solely to him by both sides in the controversy. Darrow then told of his reluctance in accepting the McNamara case and the influence brought to bear upon him by leaders of organized labor to defend the accused dynamiters, which finally resulted in his coming to Los Angeles. He narrated in chronological order his preparations for defending the brothers.

Relations With Behm. Asked about his relations with George Behm, uncle of Orville McManigal, Darrow said that Behm and Mrs. McManigal had visited in his home in Chicago where Mrs. McManigal complained of the manner in which her husband had been treated by W. J. Burns, the detective. "She told me," continued the defendant, "that Burns, through his agent, Malcolm McLaren, had shamed and followed her every place she went and had asked her to go to Los Angeles, where Burns would provide

her with a position. She did not want to go under those circumstances, but did want to see her husband. "I told her to get what money she could from Burns and I would give her the rest needed to make the trip. She said she wanted her uncle to come with her because of her poor health and Behm said he would come. "I asked Behm to use his influence with McManigal to find out whether the stories printed by the newspapers and purporting to come from him, were true and said that if they were not, I would defend McManigal along with the rest, if desired. Behm told me at that time that an uncle or a brother of his had seen McManigal in Toledo and that McManigal had

no such conversation. "Did you hear Franklin say here," he asked, "that the first time you ever spoke to him concerning the bribery of jurors was on October 5, and that on the succeeding day, October 6, you gave him a check for \$1,000 for such purpose?" "Yes," he replied. "Was that true?" "I had no such conversation with Franklin," said Darrow. "Nor did I

# JUDGE ARCHBALD MAKES HIS DENIAL OF CHARGES BROUGHT BY THE HOUSE

Washington, July 29.—The definite assertion was made tonight by leading members of the senate that the trial of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court will not be undertaken by the senate court of impeachment before fall. The question was not decided today when Judge Archbald appeared to answer the charge of the house of representatives, but a vote will be taken on the matter before the end of the week. Judge Archbald, in answer to the impeachment articles brought against him by the house of representatives, formally denied to the senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, that he ever used his office or his influence as a judge for profit, that he ever undertook, for a consideration, to compromise litigation before the commerce court, that he ever wrongfully used his position to obtain credit from plaintiffs before him or that he had undertaken to carry on a general business for profit or speculation in coal properties, as charged in the house indictment.

None of the 13 articles of impeachment, Judge Archbald said, constituted an impeachable offense, a high crime or a misdemeanor as defined by the constitution. Judge Archbald admitted his participation in the now noted "Katydid" coal deal, with Judge Williams of Scranton, and the Hillside Coal & Iron company, a subsidiary of the Erie railroad, which then had cases pending in his court, but he denied that he willfully or unlawfully or corruptly took any advantage of his position to induce the railroad officials to deal with him and his partner. The accused jurist denied that at any time had he agreed for a consideration to assist George M. Watson, a Scranton lawyer, to settle a case in which the Marion Coal company was complainant against the Lackawanna railroad before the commerce court. In reply to the charge that he and his associates secured from the Lehigh Valley railroad a lease on coal packer No. 3, owned by the city of Philadelphia as trustee for the heirs of the late Stephen Girard, reply was made that the transaction did not involve unlawful or corrupt use of his office. The judge denied that he used his office wrongfully to aid Frederick Warnke in securing from the Phila-

delphia & Reading railroad a lease of the Lincoln culm dump or that he accepted from Warnke wrongfully a promissory note for \$500. The charge that the judge used his office corruptly or improperly to bring about the sale of the Everhardt coal lands to the Lehigh Valley railroad or the Lehigh Valley Coal company, was claimed to be vague and its amendment was asked. Judge Archbald denied that at any time had he entered a scheme to buy stocks of a gold mining scheme in Honduras with W. W. Risinger by indorsing a note for \$2,500. Risinger is part owner of the stock of the old Plymouth Coal company. He admitted having indorsed a note for Risinger, but avers it was for the sole purpose of accommodation and benefit of Risinger and Risinger later sent him certificates of stock in an old mining enterprise as collateral to secure his indorsement. It was admitted that the old Plymouth Coal company was a litigant in the judge's court, but the note transaction had no relevancy to the judge's judicial action and that in the court decision he acted solely on his judgment of the merits of the lawsuits presented. If the note was presented to John T. Lenahan, one of the attorneys in the case for discount, it was done without Judge Archbald's consent, the answer said. As to the charge that the same note, made to John Henry Jones was presented for discount to Charles Von Strook, president of a bank in Scranton, and a lawyer, Judge Archbald answered that he indorsed the note entirely for the accommodation of Jones and had no intention of improperly using his influence as a judge to induce Von Strook to discount it. The charge that Judge Archbald had received large gifts of money from Henry W. Cannon, a cousin of his wife and a director of the Great Northern railway and other corporations, was

denied, although it was admitted the judge made a trip to Italy at Cannon's expense. The judge avers he had no information that any corporation in which Cannon was interested might come before his court.

# TAFT KANSAS CASE TO BE FOUGHT

PRESIDENT'S MANAGERS WILL CARRY MATTER TO FEDERAL SUPREME COURT.

Topeka, Kan., July 29.—That the full supreme court of the United States may hear the Kansas presidential electors case was reported here from Washington today. Justice Mahlon J. Pitney will hear the application for a writ of error by the Taft lawyers Thursday, but on account of the importance of the case it is supposed that Justice Pitney will ask the entire court to meet with him to give the final decision.

Washington, July 29.—President Taft told callers today that the first information he had of the plan to have the Kansas electoral case heard by the supreme court came from Chairman Hillis of the national republican committee. The move to carry the case to the supreme court, the president said, originated in Kansas, and the White House had nothing to do with it.

Representative Martin Olmstead of Pennsylvania, who will have charge of the case for the Taft forces, called at the White House and consulted with the president. Chairman Hillis, Mr. Olmstead and republican leaders in Kansas, the president was told, have proceeded so far as to make preparations for an appeal to Justice Pitney, who is in New Jersey, or Justice Vandevanter, who is spending the summer in New York. Mr. Olmstead is said to have told the president that he had asked Judge Pitney for a hearing and Governor Stubbs of Kansas had asked for a hearing in behalf of the Roosevelt faction. The president will not interfere. He has told friends all along that he does not intend to make his campaign personally, but will rely on his managers. The president told visitors that he believed the Kansas case was worth fighting to a finish.

Beatrice, Neb., July 29.—Norman Bonner, who escaped from state's prison at Fort Madison, Iowa, and after being rearrested, escaped twice from officers at Joplin, Mo., when taken there to see his dying mother, again was captured. With his brother, Merle Bonner, he was arrested by the police here. The two are said to have been implicated in a robbery at Falls City, Neb. Norman is to be returned to Iowa to conclude his sentence at Fort Madison.

STILL IN JAIL. New York July 29.—Supreme Court Justice Bischoff adjourned today until Friday the writ of habeas corpus asking for the release of Mrs. Cora Perkins, Fred H. Patterson and Patrick Walsh, who are being held at the request of California authorities on the charge of grand larceny.

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# BODY OF MISSING NURSE IS FOUND AND FIANCE FULLY IDENTIFIES IT



MISS DORCAS SNODGRASS.

Catskill, N. Y., July 29.—The body of the young woman found yesterday afternoon in Dubois creek near this village was identified this afternoon as that of Miss Dorcas I. Snodgrass, a nurse who has been missing from the home of her sister in Mount Vernon since July 17. The identification was made by Frederick Schmidt, the young woman's fiancé. Many theories are advanced as to the events immediately preceding Miss Snodgrass' death and to the cause of death itself. Coroner Van Vandenberg has testified that "from the circumstances surrounding the case, the cause of death was drowning." Local officials are inclined to be-

lieve Miss Snodgrass was the victim of foul play. James Young, while rowing on the creek yesterday afternoon, found the body lying face downward in the mud and reeds. It evidently had been in the water for some time as decomposition had set in. On the body were an expensive belt buckle, a diamond ring and a Christian Endeavor pin. Her pocketbook containing \$2.45 hung on her arm. The position of the body when found was such that the authorities believe it could not have drifted into the creek from the Hudson river. No marks of violence were found. One theory put forth is that she may have been drugged or poisoned and thrown into the creek.

Old "Simon" Says Clean Up Starts on THURSDAY A Bargain Event

give him any check on October 6 for any purpose. I did give him a check for \$1,000 on October 4 and I think I gave him the next check about October 15. These checks were for the expenses of his office." Franklin testified, on direct examination, that on October 5 Darrow first had talked of "getting" jurors and that he was given a check for \$1,000 the next day to bribe Robert F. Bain. The defense promised to produce at the resumption of the trial tomorrow morning the check for \$1,000 given Franklin, on October 4.

have successfully set the curtain on the stage of republicanism for four years hence.

### The Big Idea.

"With a full realization of these conditions confronting us, we are here today in this, the capital of the state, for the purpose of selecting delegates to send to the convention at Chicago, who shall cast their votes for the nomination for the president of a progressive candidate, standing upon a progressive platform; a candidate and a platform that will appeal to all Americans; be they from the north or from the south, from the east or from the west; be they republicans or democrats; and to my mind, that candidate should be that great exponent of progressive and moral doctrine, that great fighter for the cause of the common people, Theodore Roosevelt. "We are here for the purpose of adopting a platform, progressive in its nature, after a free and open debate and discussion, devoid of any machine methods, and after taking into due and careful consideration, the needs and necessities of this great nation and this great state. "We are here for the purpose of selecting a progressive national committeeman from this state. We are here for the purpose of perfecting a state organization, and to determine such policies as will tend to uplift and elevate the political conditions of the state and nation. "In short, we are here for the purpose of announcing our political independence of consociating in our humble way, our intellect, our energy, our time, to uplift the conditions, the political conditions, of this nation and of this, the Treasure state of the American Union, and to make it impossible for the Amalgamated longer to dictate to us from the sixth floor of the Hennessy building."

# ENTHUSIASM BROUGHT OUT BY HORKAN

(Continued from Page One.)

stitutions has been averted. "These high-minded, patriotic, constitution-loving, constitution-saving bosses were entirely delighted to seat the Taft delegates at large from Mr. Taft's own state, notwithstanding that the voters of that great commonwealth, rejected what was once her favorite son, by the substantial majority of 47,000 votes.

### The Other Thefts.

"These most lovable of men, shrewd and keen in the old-time political game, overflowing with love for the dear old republican party, but far more deeply cherishing their own fast-crumbing power, forgot for the time being, that the great state of Pennsylvania had repudiated their kind by a majority of 130,000 votes. "They failed to make serious observation that the home state of the greatest of all republicans, Abraham Lincoln, had refused to accept their particular brand of republicanism by a majority of 150,000 votes. "In their selfish desire to maintain their dying power, they failed to recall that the man they selected as their standard-bearer, could only muster 1,500 votes out of 59,000 cast in the farming state of North Dakota. "They neglected to take into consideration that their temporary leader was rejected in the great republican states of Nebraska, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Washington, Indiana and West Virginia. They ignored absolutely that great principle of republicanism, that all men are entitled to equal justice, for they proclaimed the doctrine to the house tops: "Give Roosevelt no contested delegates, our margin is too small for justice!" "But alas, in their desire to defeat one man they overlooked the teachings of its great leaders, they particularly overlooked the advice given by one of its greatest statesmen, when he declared upon accepting the chairmanship of its national convention at the city of Chicago as far back as 1854: "That the people of this country are too loyal ever to allow a man to be inaugurated president of the United States, whose title to the position is brought forth in fraud!"

### Some Things Overlooked.

"They have overlooked the fact that while they have stolen the doorplate of the republican party, they have not any moral right, either to the name or to the party. "They have overlooked the fact that the old cry of 'party loyalty' does no longer blindfold the common people, so as to render them incapable of realizing the danger into which they have been led. "They have overlooked the fact that the teachings of the great progressive leaders of the country have brought forth fruit, so that the common voter of the republican party today believes in the golden rule, rather than the self-established rule of the bosses. "They have overlooked the fact that on next November, the American people will engage in the greatest post-mortem clinic known to ancient or modern political surgery. "Gentlemen of the convention, my criticism of the party which I have been a member of since I was able to vote, is not delivered in anger, but in sorrow; it is not delivered in haste, but after due and profound consideration, for, if it were possible to reform it this year, yes, if it were possible to reform it four years hence, I, for one, would be glad to do my humble part toward its such reformation. "But the bosses have played the game not only for this year, but they

# NEW MEXICO READY FOR CHICAGO

PROGRESSIVES HOLD HARMONIOUS CONVENTION AND NAME THEIR DELEGATES.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 29.—The republican state progressive convention elected today four delegates to the national convention to be held in Chicago. Fourteen of the 26 counties in the state were represented by a total of 73 delegates, while two counties were represented by proxy. Contrary to expectations, the convention in its resolution did not instruct for Theodore Roosevelt as the progressive nominee for president. The resolutions declared for progressive candidates for president, state and county offices, but no nominations for these offices nor for presidential electors or congressmen, deferring such nominations until a convention to be held after the progressive national convention is held at Chicago. A state central committee representing the progressive party was chosen. Harmony and enthusiasm characterized the sessions of the convention.

### GOVERNOR CONCLUDES RIDE.

Boise, July 29.—Governor Oswald West of Oregon concluded his horseback ride through central Oregon at Nyssa at the Idaho state line, where he was welcomed today to the Gem state by Governor Hawley and a committee of citizens. The two state executives arrived tonight in the Idaho capital. Governor West will remain here until after the governors' conference, which opens August 1. Governors from 14 states will be in attendance.

### WOMAN JUMPS FROM TRAIN.

Billings, July 29.—Mrs. H. J. Mock of Kansas City, Mo., leaped from a window of a sleeping car on a west-bound Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train near Fort Collins, Mont., early today and was killed. Her absence was discovered for an hour after the train had passed Fort Collins. Her body was recovered by railroad men sent out from Sheridan, Wyo. Mrs. Mock was being taken to Helena by her husband and daughter for her health.

# All Sores Are Not Cancerous

While all Old Sores are not cancerous in their nature, every slow healing ulcer shows a degenerated condition of the blood. Virulent impurities in the circulation produce angry, discharging ulcers, while milder and more inert germs are usually manifested in the form of indolent sores or dry, scabby places. Efforts to heal an old sore with external applications always result in failure because such treatment does not reach the blood, and the ulcer will continue to eat deeper into the surrounding flesh as long as a polluted circulation discharges its impurities into it. S.S.S. heals old sores of every nature by purifying the blood. It goes to the fountain-head of the trouble and drives out the germ-producing poisons and morbid impurities which prevent the place from healing. Then a stream of rich, nourishing blood, which S.S.S. creates, causes a perfect and natural knitting together of all flesh fibres, making a thorough and permanent cure. The sore does not "come back" when S.S.S. has made a cure, because its source has been destroyed. Book on sores and ulcers and medical advice free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.