

THOUSANDS LAID OFF BY STRIKE

EMPLOYERS' NEW MOVE IN CHICAGO

Lack of Business Cause Them to Release Thousands of Men.

AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN FOR TEAMSTERS IS ON

Big Houses Will Give Strikers Until Next Week to Resume Work.

Chicago, May 12.—Employers today began the execution of a new policy as to the teamsters' strike, men in various manufacturing industries being laid off because of the lack of business, a condition brought about by the strike. At the employers' association's office it was said the number of men laid off because of the lack of business and consequent lack of demand for manufactured goods would continue unless normal business conditions returned.

Hundreds of wagons were sent out today by strike-bound houses, advertisements for teamsters filled the newspapers and on every side was evidence of the aggressiveness of employers. The department stores, in large advertisements, announced that men are wanted to "fill permanent positions" as teamsters and drivers.

Blacklist to Be Made Up. The employers' association is said to be making a "blacklist" of the strikers who are to be given until next week to return to work. After that they will be unable to get employment as teamsters from a majority of the big houses. It is estimated that 2,400 of the 4,300 vacancies caused by the strike have already been filled.

More School Strikes. Spread of sympathetic strikes among public school children received a new impetus today. Pupils of the Carter H. Harrison school at Twenty-third street and West North Ave. went on a strike when wagons of the Peabody Oil company arrived at the building to deliver coal. The Peabody company is a member of the Employers' association and has been active in delivering coal with non-union teamsters to firms antagonized by the strikers.

Police were still busy today at the Hendricks public school, where a strike similar to that at the Carter Harrison school had not entirely subsided.

Arrested as Strike Leader. Henry Hanson, 35 years old, the alleged leader of the strike at the Harrison school, was arrested, charged with disorderly conduct, and fined \$100. Payne declared that about 1,600 of the 1,700 pupils were out. He said he had advised many of the parents to take their children from the school until peaceful conditions were restored.

There was practically no interference with the non-union drivers, and but little disorder from the school.

The arrest of George Pierce, a member of the Department Store Drivers' union, who was shot by George T. Waldron, a special deputy sheriff, took place today. A large number of the organization accompanied the corpse, members of the Department Store Drivers' union wearing a button having this inscription inside a circle: "We mourn the loss of a murdered brother."

OYAMA TO LAUNCH A DOUBLE BLOW

With Two Additional Armies He Will Move Against Harbin and Vladivostok.

Special to The Journal. London, May 12.—A St. Petersburg special says the gravest fears are felt there regarding the issue at the coming land battle between the Russians and the Japanese. Members of the general staff are convinced that Oyama, who will shortly receive the 335,000 men, is preparing for a great attack on Harbin and Vladivostok with more than 600,000 troops and 2,000 guns.

The Japanese consider it necessary to deprive Russia of her last base in the Pacific waters, and the sixth army of 100,000 men under General Hasagawa, which lately reached Gensan, will soon advance northward in an endeavor to force the river Tumen in order to invest Vladivostok in the beginning of the summer.

General Andreiff will actively defend the Tumen and delay the enemy's advance as long as possible. The Japanese will march against Linovitch, whose forces are inadequate for defense. It is assumed that Oyama's main force will occupy the Kirin line, while Hasagawa is forcing the Tumen, whereupon the seventh Japanese army will move eastward to Nin-gu-ta, and enter into contact with the forces besieging Vladivostok.

The numbers of the Russian army fell in February from 350,000 to 200,000 men, but reinforcements have been forwarded since the return of soldiers slightly wounded in the battle of the 200,000, and at the beginning of May it amounted to 370,000, exclusive of the 45,000 in Vladivostok. Therefore, against Oyama's 510,000, Linovitch will dispose of 370,000, while the Vladivostok garrison will oppose only 45,000 troops to Hasagawa's 100,000. Obviously Linovitch must withdraw to Harbin, where the final issue of the Russo-Japanese war will be fought. The Japanese will not allow the Russians time to construct a formidable field defense. The Japanese are awaiting an order for a general advance.

OFFICERS CHOSEN BY B. P. U. Kansas City, May 12.—The election of officers of the Baptist Young People's union resulted in the selection of Dr. L. O. Lawson of Tuscaloosa, Ala., as president; Rev. H. W. Virgin of Nevada, Mo., first vice president; M. B. Neff of Alabama, second vice president, and W. W. Gaines of Georgia, secretary.

NAN PATTERSON IS FREE AT LAST

SHOWGIRL RELEASED ON HER OWN RECOGNIZANCE—WILL GO TO HER MOTHER.

Showgirl Released on Her Own Recognizance—Will Go to Her Mother.

SHOWGIRL IS ADMONISHED BY THE JUDGE TO HEED LESSON OF THE TRIALS AND IMPRISONMENT.

New York, May 12.—Nan Patterson, the one-eyed showgirl, was released from the Tombs prison today after almost a year within its walls awaiting a determination of the charge that she had murdered her mother, "Cesar" Young, a race-track bookmaker. She will leave for Washington at 3:35 o'clock this afternoon. As Miss Patterson left the criminal courtroom, she was met at the threshold by her father, who threw his arms around her and exclaimed: "Thank God, my daughter is free." She left the building, Miss Patterson was loudly cheered by a crowd of 2,000 persons. She was driven in a carriage to her two lawyers' offices in the World building, where she remained a short time.

When she left that building, another outbreak of cheering and hand-clapping by a crowd greeted her. She then went to the St. Paul hotel, where she had lived before Young's death.

Jerome Moved Release. Miss Patterson's release was made at the instance of District Attorney Jerome, who said he did not believe in a disagreement. At the same time he declared that there had been a serious miscarriage of justice. He said many of the newspapers had labored to create sympathy for the girl and that this case had "caused one more step in this country toward trial by newspapers rather than by a jury."

He approved of all his assistant, Mr. Rand, had done, or said in conducting the case and added: "The people for whom I care approve our action. From the sane part of the community we have received nothing but fairness. I have received from the judges no doubt that there was unanimity in the juryroom on three points—first, Morgan Smith bought the pistol; second, Nan Patterson took the pistol in the case with her third, Cesar Young did not commit suicide. I ask that the prisoner be discharged on her recognizance."

Miss Patterson, when she came into court was smiling gaily, but as Recorder Goff began to address her, the tears came into her eyes and before he concluded, she was weeping.

Go and Sin No More. The recorder spoke with a kindly note in his voice that seemed to affect her very much. He said: "The district attorney has seen fit to recommend your discharge. I fully coincide with him, and believe that the interests of justice will be fully subserved by granting this motion."

"There have been two trials, and in each of them the jury failed to agree. These two trials must have been terrible ordeals to you. There is nothing I can add in this case that has not already been said, but let me entreat you, in all your future life, to remember the terrible experience through which you have just passed, and to permit every action of your life hereafter to be guided by that experience. I feel sure that you will go, that you will remember your ordeal."

Smiths Are Released. J. Morgan Smith and his wife, Mrs. Julia Smith, Nan Patterson's sister, were discharged from custody by Judge Foster in the court of general sessions today. Both had been held on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the Patterson case.

SAM SHUBERT ON WRECK DEATH LIST

New York Theatrical Manager Among the Victims of Pennsylvania Railroad Disaster.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 12.—Sam S. Shubert, the well-known New York theatrical manager, died at 9:50 a. m. at the Commonwealth hotel, where he was taken soon after he escaped from the wreck of the Cleveland & Cincinnati express on the Pennsylvania road Wednesday night. Abe Thalheimer, one of Mr. Shubert's personal representatives, and his wife, William Klein of New York, who were with him in the wreck, have already recovered.

Mr. Shubert and his companions were on their way to Pittsburgh to close a lease for a theater in that city and were among the first to escape from the wreck.

Mr. Shubert was one of the most successful of the younger theatrical managers in the country. From newsboys in Syracuse, less than twenty years ago, he and his brother, Les Schuber, rose thru the ranks until now the partnership controls several theaters in New York City and has a number of offices in this country and one playhouse in London, as well as several companies which have produced successful plays.

The exact number of lives lost in the wreck is not yet known. Eleven bodies have been identified and nine of charred corpses await recognition at the temporary morgue. Superintendent W. B. Cahle of the Pennsylvania railroad said today that it is impossible to tell what the number of fatalities will be.

Of the 136 injured, 106 received treatment at the hospital. Of this number, 50 remained there and the 6 deaths that have occurred leaves the number still there 44. Several of the injured are in hotels.

Russian Officer Shot Dead. Nijni Novgorod, May 12.—Lieutenant Colonel Greschner of the gendarmerie was shot dead as he was entering his residence at midnight on his return from the theater. The house watchman was seriously wounded. The murderer, who was captured, gave his name as Nikiforof.

STICKNEY HURLS BOMB AT ROADS IN RATE LAW FIGHT

PRESIDENT'S PLAN HAS SOUND BASIS

Roosevelt Would Not Have General Rate-Making Power Conferred on Government.

By W. W. Jermaine.

Washington, May 12.—Since April 17, when it began its railroad hearings, the senate committee on interstate commerce, thru the majority of the witnesses appearing before it, has been trying to hammer into the public mind what the president is after in his effort to secure legislation for the control of railway rates is the general rate-making power; in short, the appointment of a commission which shall have authority to fix all rates in the country at its pleasure.

The statement has been made so frequently that a large part of the public has come to believe it, and much of the opposition to the president's plan, it is fair to say, has been predicated on this view, which is now found to be false.

Taft Statement Authoritative. An authoritative statement has been made by Secretary Taft to the effect that the president wants no such authority lodged with a federal commission, and that such authority would indeed be destructive of commerce and industry, as the railway managers have been charging. The president wants a federal commission to have the power to fix any rate that has been complained of, and not to fix rates indiscriminately in advance of complaint.

In other words, the federal commission is to confine its activities to litigated cases. It now remains to be seen whether this explanation of the president's position will alter the character of the testimony which the senate committee is hearing or affect public sentiment.

What the Shippers Ask. E. P. Bacon of Milwaukee, representing the shippers in a demand for government rate regulation, said before the senate committee the other day that the shippers did not want the government to have the general rate-making power, and in his opinion he agrees with the latest interpretation of the president's position.

The railroads admit that any power over a part of the rate question would involve power over the whole of it, and that if the commission were given power as advocated by the president, the government would in a few years amount to the government control of all rates, for, the railroad men argue, the commission would establish a few basic rates to which the country as a whole would have to conform and the situation in America would in time be what it is in Germany and France.

In Germany and France. The strongest argument against giving the government the power to fix rates is found in the experience of Germany and France, where that has been the rule for many years. In Germany nearly all the railroad mileage is owned by the government. In France the most of the mileage is in private ownership, but the government fixes the rates.

The custom was established in Germany in 1873, at the suggestion of Bismarck, and it will not be abandoned, for the revenue from railways defrays a considerable portion of the government expenses and abandonment would mean an increase of taxation, to which the people would not consent.

In France government control has so crippled railroad enterprise that numerous appropriations have been made from year to year, out of the national treasury.

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STICKNEY TAKES ROOSEVELT'S VIEW

Washington, May 12.—A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago-Great Western, has filed with the senate committee on interstate commerce, a statement in favor of giving the interstate commerce commission power to fix rates. He says the commission would be the most satisfactory method possible.

Speaking of rebates, he says that "since the injunctions the traffic directors have stopped paying rebates on grain shipments, but in lieu thereof have paid elevator fees, which is another way of giving rebates."

A government commission, he says, would be untrammelled by competition or a desire to secure tonnage for any particular line and could frame an equitable schedule.

IS THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE FOUND?

Norwegian Explorer of the Arctic Believed to Have Succeeded in Quest.



CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN, Who Is Thought to Have Found the Northwest Passage.

San Francisco, May 12.—The Norwegian consul here has received an order for provisions to be sent north on a whaling vessel for Captain Roald Amundsen, an explorer who sailed from Norway on June 17, 1903, in an endeavor to find the northwest passage.

From the fact that supplies are to be sent north by the Pacific coast, it is argued that this great quest of Arctic explorers for more than 400 years has been successful, and that the explorer will soon appear on the Pacific coast. Captain Amundsen, who passed Greenland, bound for King William Land, is said to have located the north magnetic pole and to have found the monument erected by Sir John Franklin when that ill-fated expedition perished.

CLEVELAND HOME FROM CRUISE. New York, May 12.—Former President Grover Cleveland has returned from a cruise in southern seas, which began two weeks ago on E. C. Benedict's steam yacht, Oneda. Mr. Cleveland left the yacht at once for his home in Princeton, N. J.

RAILROADS RULE IN RATE HEARING

Senate Committee Strongly Pro-Railroad and Shippers Are Scared Into Aiding.

By W. W. Jermaine.

Washington, May 12.—It is announced informally that the senate committee on interstate commerce will probably end its hearings on the railroad rate question about May 22, this being about the longest time it can hold its members together, owing to previously made summer plans.

In a few days the committee will announce an executive session at which it will consider the testimony as a whole and try to settle how the members stand on the general question, but nothing, it is said, will be done looking toward formulating a report until two weeks before congress meets in extra session.

That the committee will recommend certain changes in the interstate commerce law in addition to the changes suggested by regulation of private car lines and terminal railways, was indicated yesterday in what Senator Elkins said to Governor Cummings. Just what these recommendations will be cannot now be ascertained with any certainty.

That the committee will fall short of meeting the ideas of President Roosevelt and the shippers represented by E. P. Bacon of Milwaukee.

Queer Opposition Unlucky. For the past two weeks the committee has heard scores of shippers, big and little, all of whom are in opposition to the Esch-Townsend proposition. The Esch-Townsend proposition, which would be the chief beneficiaries of this proposed legislation have come to the front to oppose it, has aroused much suspicion and today it was definitely learned that their presence here has been due to the railways, which have been busy carrying out a campaign among these shippers for several months.

The shippers have had a "scare thrown into them" by the assertion that the president is looking to conferring on the government the general rate-making power. Identical telegrams have been sent recently to hundreds of these shippers in all parts of the country, following the "throwing" of the "scare," asking them to come to Washington and testify against the administration idea.

Mandatory on Shippers. These telegrams have been regarded by many of the shippers as practically mandatory in character, owing to the immense power which the railways possess to make things uncomfortable for shippers who fail to obey orders.

The movement of shippers who have been testifying is, therefore, not spontaneous, but highly artificial, and this fact should have some weight in the minds of all who are trying to weigh the testimony offered to the committee.

Members Are Pro-Railroad. In the main the members of the senate committee are pro-railroad in sympathy, and this has been shown in a variety of ways. It seems as if the committee is doing its best to prepare a brief for the railroad. The resolution authorizing the committee to sit is couched in the broadest possible language. The committee is told to go into government rate-making, the private car rule, the "midnight" rate question, the terminal railroad charges and all the other grievances. Instead, it has confined itself within narrow limits.

Apparently, it started out to show that the Esch-Townsend proposition was unconstitutional, but soon abandoned that idea.

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CHILDS SCOURGES KOCH AND CHIEF WITNESS BROOKS

HOW ALB. JOHNSON LOVED HIS MONEY

Plaintiff in Will Case Prepared to Portray a Parsimonious Millionaire.

Miss Dickerson Testifies that She Paid Her Own Expenses to California.

A millionaire whose limit for a meal was fifteen cents; who like other wealthy citizens went to California for the winter, but who lived there in a room at \$1.50 a week; a man whose life was dominated by parsimony—this is the portrait of the late Albert Johnson, promised by today's developments in the litigation over his will.

From the foundation laid today in the cross-examination of Miss Edna Dickerson, niece and sole legatee of the deceased, it is evident that the attack will be directed upon this point. Most interesting revelations of a millionaire leading almost a pauper's life are possible.

"I knew from his kindness to his relatives that Albert Johnson was a man of means. He could not have done what he did for them otherwise," declared Miss Dickerson, under cross-examination in today's hearing on the petition to prove the will.

"Did you learn this on your trip to California when Mr. Johnson made you pay your own fare?" asked Emanuel Cohen, counsel for Dr. Asa Childs, the object of the will.

"No, sir; I did not." Miss Dickerson's cross-examination lasted all the morning, and is not yet finished. The niece and heiress of the late Mr. Johnson seemed perfectly self-possessed. She answered all questions laconically and with a directness evidently learned by long experience in court work. She could not be made to admit that the late millionaire was eccentric or parsimonious.

Her Life Reviewed. In reply to questions, the witness gave an outline of her life. She then described each meeting she had had with Mr. Johnson, beginning in 1897 when she was a child, and ending on the day of his death. Details of the five weeks' California trip, beginning in January, 1905, were particularly sought. She said that she and a Chicago friend, Miss C. M. Abernethy, met Mr. Johnson in Kansas City by agreement. The three then traveled together, each paying his own fare, to Redlands and Los Angeles, and back to San Francisco. They stopped at the same hotels, all settling their own bills.

"Did you travel in Pullman berths?" asked Emanuel Cohen.

"No, sir; we did not." "In day coaches?" "In tourists."

Other trips and visits of the witness to Minneapolis were gone into in detail. Asked how Mr. Johnson entertained her on one visit to this city, Miss Dickerson said: "He took me walks, to the parks, for trolley rides, to the rolling mill, to Minnetonka, and several times we went driving."

Had Not Seen the Will. Shown the will, Miss Dickerson was asked if she had ever seen the document or a copy of it prior to Mr. Johnson's death. She said she had not.

"Did Mr. Johnson ever speak to you or write to you about the disposition he intended to make of his property?" "Not until just before his death."

"You knew that he was a very rich man?" "I knew in a general way that he was well to do."

"You knew that he owned a large amount of property in the heart of this city, didn't you?" "I knew he had some property, but I never knew anything definite about it until you got me into the case. Mr. Johnson was a very wealthy man."

"You say, do you, that the first knowledge that you had of the death of a fictitious named in this will came when the will was opened?" "No, sir; Mr. Reed told me on the day I arrived from Chicago that the attorney had been Mr. Johnson's death."

"Did Mr. Johnson tell you of it before he died?" "Yes, sir."

"What did he say to you about the will?" "I shall I tell you all."

JURY MAY HAVE CASE BY NIGHT

No One but the Defendant, Childs Declares, Could Have Committed the Crime.

KOCH DOES NOT QUAIL UNDER THE ARRAIGNMENT

Asa Brooks Held Up as a Poltroon or Knave and Unworthy of Belief.

By W. P. McGuire.

Mankato, Minn., May 12.—General Childs in his argument to the jury that is to decide whether or not Dr. Koch killed Dr. Gebhardt, made a bitter attack today on Asa Brooks, whom the state refused to call as a witness because, as General Childs said, at that time, it believed him to be "entirely untrustworthy."

General Childs severely criticized Mr. Brooks' actions on the night of the murder, when he looked over the transom and saw the assassin at his work, and of what the speaker described as Brooks' "self-contradicting testimony" on various occasions since that time.

"Is he a simpleton, a fool or a knave?" asked General Childs in opening this subject. "Doesn't he know what happened when he looked upon that scene that night or has he wilfully spoken an untrue on the witness stand? If he stood on that barstool five seconds and did not know what was going on inside, he ought to be indicted and tried as a criminal for the fact. If he stood there two seconds, he should have been prompted by every instinct of the heart to make an investigation."

Where Brooks Failed. "For who was Dr. Gebhardt? He was Brooks' friend, and when Brooks looked over that transom and saw the assassin, a prostrate man whom he knew was not his friend and whose eyes were so terrible that as he himself said, 'they riveted his gaze, that first glance must have satisfied him, as it must have satisfied any man, that an extraordinary scene was being enacted before his eyes. As a sign that the sphinx on the banks of the Nile stands there mute and speechless, and then quietly gets down and descends the stairs and crosses the street. Wouldn't he, if in possession of his faculties, have cried out 'Dr. Gebhardt, what is the matter?'"

"But no, he got down after viewing that scene with a feeling, as he said, that he was trespassing, he tried to knock the door. He was locked. He said that he got up on the banisters to attract attention. He attracted the attention of the murderer, who looked up in the midst of his feast of blood with eyes which riveted his. Then he quietly got down and went downstairs. And he swore to you, under oath, that the expression he saw on that man's face was the expression of a dog when he is caught doing something he ought not to do. He said that he had a sense of shame—thinks it is a dental operation."

Not Entitled to Credence. "I wonder if that is true? I wonder if Asa P. Brooks got down with any idea in his mind as to who he saw bending over the body of Dr. Gebhardt? I wonder if he saw the murderer, who he is: it is a brother-in-law of my friend Somsen, a son of E. G. Koch, a member of a prominent family? He goes upon his witness stand and says it was not George B. Koch who shot me, after the murder he was in doubt."

General Childs then took up the testimony of many witnesses as to what Mr. Brooks had said previously to the trial about his uncertainty as to the identity of the murderer and declared that the jury should not give the slightest weight to any of his testimony, save only to his original statement, made when the impression of the face of that murderer was still fresh on his mind, that it resembled George B. Koch.

General Childs spoke for an hour yesterday afternoon and for three hours and a half this morning. After a recess of but one hour he closed his speech in thirty minutes. In his summary he declared that he might go all over the world and it could find but one man to whom the facts and circumstances in this case could apply, and that man was Dr. George B. Koch, the defendant.

New Hammer Evidence. In his discussion of the new hammer evidence, General Childs referred to Dingler, the young man who testified that he had seen the fatal tool on the Koch premises in 1903, and to Reinhold Dahms, who said he had used that hammer many times when he was chore-boy at Koch's place. Of Dingler he said: "Do you suppose the authorities searched out this young man and put into his mind and upon his tongue a story which was false? No; the representatives of the law do not do such things."

The speaker said that the Dahms woman and boy, like many others in New Ulm, at first said in their hearts, "It cannot be, it cannot be," when suspicion pointed toward Dr. Koch, but at the trial in New Ulm General Childs said the facts were marshaled into place.

Conscience told Mrs. Dahms, said the speaker, "that she must bear her secret no longer. Conscience said to the soul of that boy, 'You must not speak falsely; speak the truth.'"

General Childs' speech was a denunciation of the act of the defense in bringing in several seemingly old hammers. He declared that two were made but recently to simulate the appearance of age, but so crudely that the evidence of the trick was apparent. By these several exhibits so similar, he said, the defense had confused Mrs. Kaess, who was unable to identify the hammer which she had positively identified on previous occasions, and he asked whether the defense believed it was furthering or straggling the cause of justice by this method.

Pencil Belonged to Koch. The pencil, he said, could have belonged to no one except the defendant. The defense had introduced in evidence a pencil like the one found in Snyder's room.

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THE LID IS STILL DOWN.