

If you make a mistake in your advertising don't get swelled up. Most everybody who has ever advertised has done the same thing.—Jim's Junk.

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Digging up seed potatoes to see if they are likely to grow is as sensible as putting an adv in a good medium and killing it after the first insertion.—Rusty Mike's Diary.

WOMEN KEEP AS EVELYN NESBITT'S STORY

Black Deeds of Stanford White, Which Cost Him His Life in Roof Garden, Portrayed.

Young Wife of Harry Thaw Passes Through the Most Trying Ordeal of Her Life.

New York, Feb. 7.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw told her story today. To save the life of her husband, charged with murder, she bared to the world the innermost secrets of her soul. It was the same story she told Harry Thaw in Paris in 1903, when he had asked her to become his wife—the confession of one who felt there was an insurmountable barrier to her ever becoming the bride of the man she loved. In the big witness chair she appeared, a slip of a girl, and she told the pitiful story of her eventful young life in a frank, girlish way.

Tears Could Not Be Kept Back.

When tears came unbidden to her big brown eyes and slowly trickled through her way down scarlet cheeks, she strove in vain to keep them back. She forced the words from trembling lips and by a marvelous display of courage, which took her through her staggering ordeal, she shook off a depression which once threatened to become an absolute collapse.

As the young wife unfolded the narrative of her girlhood and told of the early struggles of herself and her mother to keep body and soul together; of how gaunt poverty stood over at the door, and how she finally was able to earn a livelihood by posing for photographers and artists, she won the murmured sympathy of the throng which filled every available space in the court room.

Story of White's Perfidy.

Then came the relation of the wreck of that girlhood at 16 years of age. It was the story of her meeting with Stanford White; the story of the sumptuous studio apartment whose dingy exterior gave no hint of the luxurious furnishings within; of a velvet-covered divan in which one could swing until slumped feet crashed through the paper of a Japanese parasol swinging from the ceiling; the story of a glass of champagne, of black, whirling sensations and of mirrored bedroom walls. In short, she told all the story.

"Don't scream so. It is all over. It is all right."

Thrilling Effect on the Spectators.

The stillness of the great crowd was its own tribute to the effect of the girl's story. Into the narrative there entered nothing of the woman of the world. A girl in face and figure, Mrs. Thaw was still a girl as she withstood an ordeal which might well have started into terror a woman of mature years and harsher experience than here. Into the narrative she injected many little touches of a young girl's hopes and disappointments. Of her early life she related how her mother had gone from Pittsburg to Philadelphia to secure assistance, and how she and her brother Howard were placed on a train by friends and sent on to the mother. She recalled that the two little travelers had trouble with the conductor, who wanted to put their cat out of the car. But she naively added, they held fast to it.

Arrival in New York.

She told of her arrival in New York, of her life here, and eventually the acceptance by her mother of the girl's life. She refused invitation of a girl of the theatre to meet some of her friends at luncheon. The girl's mother told Evelyn's mother they were New York society people and perfectly proper, else she would not let her girl go with them.

"When she came for me in the house," said the witness, "I remember hoping we were going to the Waldorf. I had heard so much of it, and wanted to go there. The houseman stopped in front of a dingy looking building in West Twenty-fourth street and I was told to get out. Mother had dressed me. My skirts were just to my shoe tops then."

Meeting With White.

"He was a big fat and ugly man. I remember him meeting us at the head of three flights of stairs," she continued. "He gave me presents, and my mother let me go to other parties. Then he said my mother should visit some friends in Pittsburg. She said she could not leave me. He said it would be all right, that he would look

after me. Finally she went. Then came an invitation to a party, but no one was there—just two. They all seem to have turned up on my down," he said. After we had dined and I wanted to go home, he said I had not seen all of the apartment, and we went to the bedroom with the mirrors all over the walls."

Thus the story ran, with here and there an interruption by Mr. Delmas to advise the girl to fix the dates of the various happenings, and always to tell just what she had told Harry Thaw when he asked her to become his wife. It was through the fact that she had "told everything to Harry" that she was permitted under the rules of the law to give her story to the jury.

How Thaw Stood the Ordeal.

Thaw sat pale but brave-faced beside his counsel when his wife took the stand. The two exchanged glances, and the faintest of smiles played about the firmly set lips of the girl. In the sympathy inspiring story of a voice of softest quality, yet ringing clear in enunciation, the court room lost view of the prisoner. But when there came a halt in the girl's fight against the tears, the people who had gazed unceasingly at her lowered their eyes as if by relief from their stare might bring her the composure she finally won.

Harry Thaw, with his whole frame shaking, sat with his head buried in his hands, a handkerchief covering the face. The defendant sits here, all but shielded from the jury, and the table as he sobbed, he could not be seen at all. Thus Thaw sat for many minutes, and when he finally lifted his head his eyes were red and swollen.

All Eyes Cast Down.

Even if they could have seen, the jurors would have had no eyes for the prisoner. They too had turned their gaze from the witness as the tears came to her voice as well as her eyes, and each man of the twelve instinctively turned upon some object on the floor before him. Justice Fitzgerald looked out through the long gazed windows. The scene and the story marked a new precedent in the history of criminal proceedings in New York.

Mrs. Thaw was still on the stand, her direct examination uncompleted, when the day was done. Once during the afternoon she was excused for an hour while Lawyer Frederick Longfellow was sworn to fix the date of certain letters written to him by Harry Thaw subsequent to the revelation Miss Nesbit had made to him in Paris.

Letters Identified.

The girl had identified the writing, but the court held that the state must also become a matter of competent evidence. Mrs. Thaw seemed to appreciate the remark, and she wept, although during the hour and a half recess for luncheon she had recovered from the fatigue of the two hours spent in the witness chair during the morning. As she left the room for the recess she walked unsteadily and passing back to the jury box ran the fingers of her left hand along the wall as a blind person might.

The letters which eventually were offered in evidence after much objecting by Mr. Jerome and a flood of argument by opposing counsel are regarded as corroborative of Mrs. Thaw's testimony today, which she offered in response to objections by the district attorney, was a repetition of the reasons she had given by a stream of circumstances in the state of mind of the defendant just after he had heard from the lips of the girl he loved her relations with the man he claimed he killed as a result of insanity inherited in part and induced by a series of circumstances.

The letters were written by Thaw to Mr. Longfellow as his attorney.

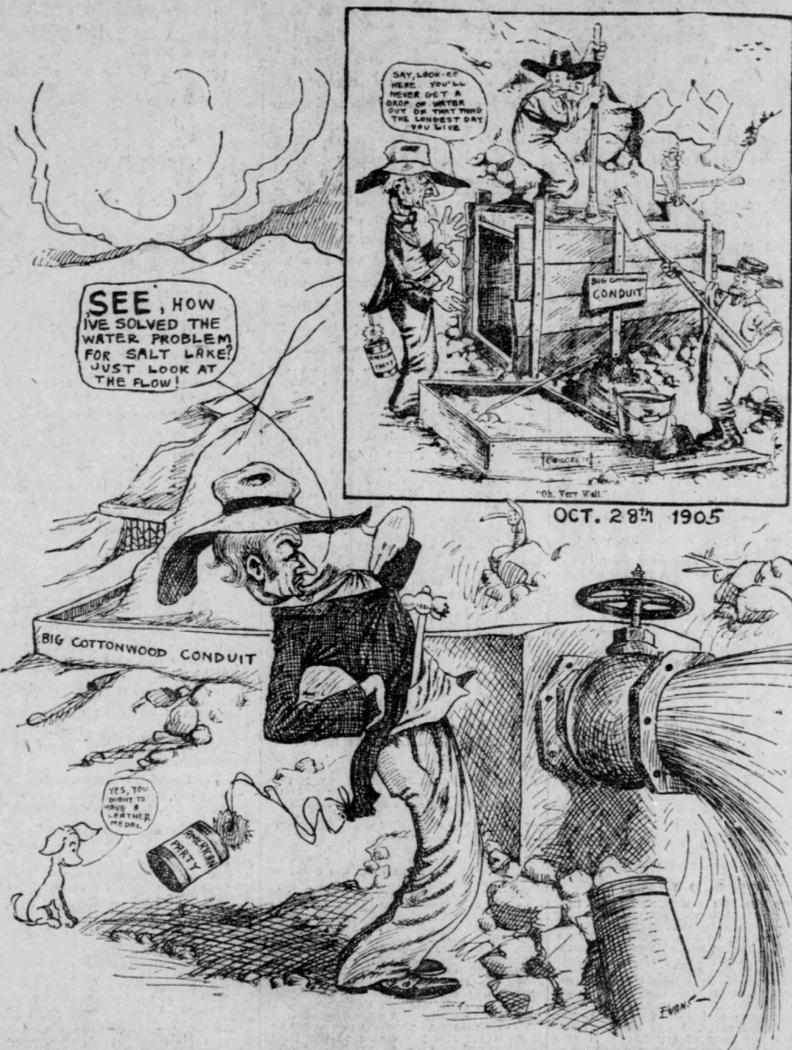
Missives Prove Thaw's Love.

He told of his coming marriage to Miss Nesbit and of the "row they want to raise." Disconnected and jerky, jumping from subject to subject, they were less than the love he bore the girl, and he wanted among other things that provision should be made in the event of his death all his property should go to her. The letters constantly referred to a girl and said that her name was falsely connected with two others beside "that blackguard."

Only two of the half dozen letters offered in evidence were read during the afternoon session. The others probably will be presented tomorrow, when Mrs. Thaw is again called to the stand.

Ordeal Not Yet Over.

The completion of the direct examination of the prisoner's wife will possibly be continued on Page 2.



Feb. 8th, 1907.

STEVENS ALSO WANTS TO QUIT

Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal Will Resign If Work Is Let by Contract.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The administration has been brought face to face with the alternative of rejecting all bids for the construction of the Panama canal by contract or losing the services of Chief Engineer Stevens. This is the reason for the delay of President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft and Chairman Shonts in acting on the Oliver bid. An effort has been made to get Mr. Stevens to change his mind, but he has continued obdurate and the indications are that the administration will accede to his request and that the construction will be continued by the government.

Change of Front.

This information caused some surprise, as Mr. Stevens testified before the senate canal commission that he favored building the canal by contract. He now expressed the belief that the canal can be constructed by the government within ten years.

Following a conference of the president with Secretary Taft, Secretary Loeb gave out a formal statement that "the secretary of war and the canal commission will thoroughly examine into the qualifications, experience, business standing and achievements of Mr. Oliver and his associates, and into the responsibility of the surpluses." Secretary Taft later informed Mr. Oliver that the president was very much inclined to give the contract to Mr. Oliver and his associates, but that he would not surrender his rights to reject all bids.

DEATH IN RUSHING RIVER

Six Persons Perish by Capsizing of Gasoline Launch at Sacramento, Cal.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 7.—Six people were drowned here this afternoon when the gasoline launch Cyrene struck the draw of the railroad bridge across the Sacramento river and capsized. The drowned were: Mrs. A. Jacinto and a Japanese woman and four Japanese men. The owner of the boat, Manuel Henderson, who was acting as captain and engineer; George Horr; pilot; Joseph Gamme and Martin Gama and two others, Japanese, were saved.

When the crash came as the launch drove into the closed draw, Henderson and Horr crawled from the interior of the boat and were followed by several of the passengers. They all jumped into the river with the exception of Joseph and Martin Gama, who jumped from the top of the boat to the bridge and were rescued from their perilous positions. The two women were inside the boat and went down without a chance to save themselves. Four of the Japanese men who jumped into the river, drowned before a boat could reach them, while the others floated down the river on pieces of drift or swam ashore.

ROOSEVELT HAS LOST INTEREST BY HOME TALENT

Little Chance of This Country Butting In on Congo Free State Matter.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: "Just at the present time there is not much prospect of intervention by the United States in the affairs of the Congo Free State. Some weeks ago there was a strong disposition manifested by the administration to do something for the people in that part of Africa, who seemed to be the victims of a horrible oppression."

If action could have been secured in December it is likely the senate would have passed the Lodge resolution and the president would have taken some diplomatic steps to secure a concert of action by the European nations. Since then, however, dangers of European complications and the possible futility of any help for the natives have become more and more apparent until at the present time some of the most prominent of the Republican senators seem to have lost interest in the Congo question and disinclination to interfere also is manifested in the vicinity of the White house and the state department.

JAPANESE AGAIN PROPOSED TREATY

Tokio, Feb. 8.—Forenoon.—While ignoring the anti-Japanese feeling in a portion of the American press, the Japanese public is almost unanimous in demanding that the solution of the San Francisco school question must not involve the labor question. A mutual treaty restricting the immigration of laborers is condemned here as a one-sided concession, sacrificing Japan's honor without any recompense whatever.

WHO PAID MR. HANKS?

Washington, Feb. 7.—At the suggestion of Senator Tillman, the senate agreed to a resolution calling on the attorney general and the secretary of commerce and labor to report whether Charles S. Hanks has at any time been paid from public funds for any service rendered by him, and what sums and for what service; also what reports may have been made. The resolution has reference to Mr. Hanks' employment in connection with the interstate commerce commission.

PLAYING POLITICS.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Representative Murphy of Missouri introduced a resolution today to repeal the act admitting Oklahoma to statehood on the ground that the constitutional convention of Oklahoma and Indian Territory has failed to comply with the conditions of the joint statehood act.

MUMMY OF QUEEN.

London, Feb. 8.—The Times this morning announces the sensational discovery by Theodore Davis at Thebes or Luxor, in Egypt, of the tomb and mummy of the famous Egyptian queen Teie.

RAILWAY COMMISSION

DEBATE WAS FIERCE AT TIMES AND THREATENED TO RESULT IN PERSONAL ENCOUNTERS.

Ballantyne, Author of the Bill, Threatens to Swear Out Warrants for Certain Lobbyists.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 7.—After a debate that at times seemed almost certain to lead to one or more personal encounters, a debate that was at nearly all times at white heat, the lower house of the Idaho legislature late this afternoon defeated the Ballantyne railroad commission bill by a vote of 28 to 22. McLeod, for the bill, was paired with Clark, against it. Representative Smith was absent.

It was at the close of the arguments that the temper of the debaters was strained to the breaking point. Ballantyne, in closing for the bill, had said: "Lobbyists have flooded into this city like parasites to defeat this bill. They have left nothing undone that was calculated to serve their purpose. And I want to serve notice on these gentlemen here and now that I will bring them under the pale of the anti-lobby law enacted by this legislature for the specific purpose of reaching such men and such methods. We enacted a law against crickets, grasshoppers and other pests, and I would have the lobby pests included in it."

Ballantyne started to seat himself. Representative Stanford, who has argued against the commission, arose, his face white with anger. "Does the gentleman mean to insinuate," he inquired, "that any member of this body has been bribed to vote against this bill?"

Ballantyne smiled grimly as he replied: "There is a saying that a hog does not squeal until after it is stuck. The gentleman has squealed."

The house was instantly in an uproar. The sergeant-at-arms and one of his assistants edged their way to a point where they could prevent active hostilities, and Speaker Hunt stepped forward. Neither Stanford nor Ballantyne made any threatening demonstration, however. After the house adjourned Ballantyne was asked what he meant by his statement that it would bring the lobbyists under the pale of the law.

"I mean that I will personally collect evidence and swear out warrants against them," he replied. "It is my impression that I cannot see any lobbyist who has been most active in the railroad lobby, because he is a salaried employe of the Oregon legislature. I am inclined to believe, though, that I can reach a man by the name of Brown, from southern Idaho, who, I understand, has taken an active part against the bill and who arranged the pair between Representatives Clark and McLeod."

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S WORK WENT FOR NAUGHT

Amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill Voted Down or Defeated on Points of Order.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Indian appropriation bill received rough handling by the senate today. The amendments suggested by the special committee, which met to investigate conditions, were nearly all rejected on points of order. The provision which allowed full blood Indians of the Indian Territory to sell their surplus lands was defeated by a vote of 31 to 22, which leaves in force the provision of law known as the McCumber amendment, prohibiting the alienation of such lands for twenty-five years.

The defeated provision has been the subject of debate for the greater part of the past two days. After it had been disposed of late today the other committee amendments were defeated on points of order. The coal land amendment, allowing the surface of the coal lands in Indian Territory to be sold, and which was regarded as of equal importance with that providing for the removal of the restrictions on alienation, was ruled out of the bill on a point of order made by Senator Tillman.

TREND OF GOVERNMENT IS TOWARD SOCIALISM

French Ministry Has New Scheme of Taxation, Which Will Place the Burden Upon the Wealthy Class.

Paris, Feb. 7.—The government's new scheme for taxation, introduced in the chamber of deputies today, created a great stir when it was made public this afternoon after the closing of the bourse. If enacted into a law it will constitute a complete readjustment of the fiscal system. The old door, window, poll and other direct taxes are to be replaced by a system based upon incomes. Day laborers are practically exempted.

The tax upon incomes of over \$1,000 a year is made progressive up to 4 per cent of the total. Even government rents, excepting those held abroad, only nominally escape, the coupons themselves being exempt, but the revenue therefrom being taxed when the total income of the holder exceeds the minimum laid down. French savings are largely invested in rents. The burdens placed upon foreign securities, both private and governmental, constitutes a particularly heavy blow to Russian securities, of which it is estimated that from eight to ten milliards are held in France.

This new income-tax measure is one of the radical reforms to which the Clemenceau ministry committed itself upon assuming office. It was submitted for approval of M. Jaures, the socialist leader, before the introduction in the chamber, and while it is received with a bounded joy by the socialists as a proper step toward the removal of the tax on the shoulders of the idle, it is sure to encounter intense opposition from the more moderate republicans, as well as from the conservative classes.

Public Expected to Approve. How the nation at large will receive the measure remains to be seen. It is likely to prove popular with the masses. Only half a million families are affected by the higher progressive income feature, which Finance Minister Caillaux estimates will produce \$2,000,000 a year. The other 3,500,000 taxable families of France are composed of "petite rentiers" (small fund holders), who live upon modest savings that produce less than \$1,000 a year, and which are liable to a lower rate of taxation.

Rents Not Exempt. The tax upon incomes of over \$1,000 a year is made progressive up to 4 per cent of the total. Even government rents, excepting those held abroad, only nominally escape, the coupons themselves being exempt, but the revenue therefrom being taxed when the total income of the holder exceeds the minimum laid down. French savings are largely invested in rents. The burdens placed upon foreign securities, both private and governmental, constitutes a particularly heavy blow to Russian securities, of which it is estimated that from eight to ten milliards are held in France.

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