

CHUTES CAR DRAGS BOY FIFTY FEET TO DEATH

Little Charles Bradford, an Orphan, Goes on Fatal Errand

FENDER CATCHES HIM

Coaches Going in Opposite Directions Confuse the Victim

Charles Bradford, a bright little orphan of six years, met a terrible death at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he was run over and dragged more than 50 feet by a Chutes car near the corner of Sacramento and Spruce streets.

The unfortunate lad was left an orphan some years ago and has been living with his guardian, Mrs. Augustus Smith, at 324 Spruce street. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Smith sent the boy on an errand, but death overtook him before he reached his destination.

According to several eyewitnesses, he was crossing the street when he observed a car coming in each direction. He stood terror stricken for an instant and then stepped in the middle of the track on which inbound car No. 1539 was approaching at a rapid rate. It struck him and he was caught under the fender. When the car was brought to a standstill the conductor and motorman gently lifted the dying child from under the wheels. A doctor was hastily sent for, but little Charles passed away before he arrived.

KILLED BY HEAVY WAGON

Four Year Old Boy Meets Instant Death Near Refugee Camp

John Paul, a four year old refugee, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by being run over by a heavy wagon near the refugee camp in Persian avenue near the Mission road. In company with several companions, little John was stealing rides on the heavy trucks used for hauling away the refugee cottages. He slipped under the vehicle, the wheels of which passed over his body, killing him instantly.

INFERNAL MACHINE IS THROWN AT A BAKER

Lewis Ycre Saves His Life by Snuffing Out Fire in the Fuse

A three pound coffee tin containing a sack of giant powder, bent horse shoe nails and fragments of iron was hurled through a basement window at Lewis Ycre as he worked at the oven in his brother's bakery at Pierce and O'Farrell streets early yesterday morning. Ycre, who was shot and wounded in the leg a month ago by some one who fired through the same window, picked up the infernal machine, pinched the fire out of the fuse and then fainted.

The police have the deadly contrivance at the central station and Captain Colby and several detectives who have been searching unsuccessfully for Ycre's former assailants, are now trying to learn who threw the bomb, which contained a charge powerful enough not only to have blown the baker to bits, but the bakery as well.

Ycre told the detectives that he was shot on the night of June 17, shortly after he had received a warning from union sympathizers to quit the place and his brother, Frank Ycre, had made for him by dismissing a union baker. He had returned to work only a few days before the bomb was thrown.

When the police examined the window yesterday they found that whoever threw the infernal machine had carefully removed the screen from the window. Several panes also were found with the holes made by the bullets that wounded the baker a month ago.

When Ycre heard the plump of the bomb as it fell on the cement floor within two feet of him and saw the fuse spitting sparks and flame he thought it was something of a fourth of July joke.

"I'd be running yet if I had known what it was," he said yesterday. But he picked the can up and rendered the fuses harmless before he knew of his danger. It was when he uncrowded the cover and saw the giant powder, the nails and the iron fragments that he realized how near he had been to death. Then he emitted a howl of fright that woke the family sleeping up stairs, and when they came running down to the basement he was sprawled on the floor in a swoon.

He has not recovered from the fright yet. All day yesterday he was on the verge of collapse. "I think that I had that thing in my hands," he repeated over and over again. Frank Ycre said last night that it was the custom among the union bakers to take John in rotation—first come first served. When he discharged his union baker, he said, it was the expectation that the first man on the waiting list would get the place. When he put his brother Hamilton and visit to Lick Observatory. Excellent hotel accommodations. Reasonable rates.

Charles Bradford, aged 6, who was killed yesterday by a Chutes streetcar after being dragged 50 feet under the fender. (Myers photo.)



CAR STRIKE SECRETLY DISCUSSED BY COUNCIL

Signs of a Storm in Labor Body Leads to Closing of the Doors

The question of the carmen's strike was barely mentioned at the open meeting of the labor council last night before such a storm of questions and suggestions was raised about President George Bell's head that he was glad to entertain Andrew Gallagher's motion to go into secret session.

Furuseth's reputation as a conservative and careful thinker brought a crowd of delegates to their feet to ask an explanation of his somewhat ambiguous remark. Then the executive session was called.

Subsequently Furuseth said that he preferred not to discuss his remark further, as the present situation was so full of angles and cross trails that it would be unwise to speak publicly about it.

There has been a growing sentiment in and around labor headquarters that perhaps in continuing the struggle against the United Railroads organized labor might be assisting Calhoun in his fight against the graft prosecution, which seeks to convict him of bribery.

The proposition of the Western rapid transit company to secure financial aid from the council in putting on a line of auto buses to parallel Calhoun's lines was turned down on recommendation of the committee. It was decided that such an enterprise should be encouraged, but that the council could not purchase the stock offered.

At the meeting of the campaign committee of the carmen last night reports from the finance committee showed that the assessments were being promptly paid into the strike treasury by the unions and that it was in a healthy condition. The committee on transportation reported that nine new buses had been added to the service by the union, making a total of 95 buses.

The report of the pickets on yesterday's travel showed that 23 cars in Mission street carried on an average of eight passengers a trip, 22 trips in Bryant street averaged 4 1/2 passengers, 35 trips in Howard street averaged 3 1/2 passengers, 8 trips in Kearny street averaged 19 passengers and 100 trips in Fillmore street averaged 27-2-3 passengers. According to the pickets' returns 215 cars were in operation.

Secretary Twitmore said that the matter of the calling off the car strike had not been discussed. "We are not rehashing old matters," he said.

ONLY ONE SMALL FIRE ON FOURTH OF JULY

Chief Shaughnessy Proud of Record Due to Ordinance Prohibiting Use of Explosives

Chief Engineer Shaughnessy pointed with pride yesterday to the fact that there was but one alarm for fire on July 4. This excellent showing he said was due to the fact that fireworks were prohibited. The lone fire was in a steam power plant at 3211 Eighteenth street and was caused by sparks from a smokestack. The damage was nominal.

MILK SCARCE AT HOSPITAL

The city and county hospital committee, Mary F. Merrill, chairman, informed the supervisors and board of health yesterday that the allowance at that institution of nourishing food, especially milk, has been very much curtailed. The allotment of milk had been reduced to one and a half pints a day for each patient. It has been impossible for the hospital authorities to obtain a sufficient supply.

San Francisco Depositions Are Awaited at Boise Trial

Court Adjourns Because Testimony as to Bradley Explosion is Delayed

By Oscar King Davis

BOISE, Idaho, July 5.—After a session of only one hour this afternoon the Haywood trial was adjourned until Monday because the defense had practically exhausted its supply of witnesses, with the exception of Moyer and Haywood, and the depositions from San Francisco regarding the Bradley explosion had not arrived.

A copy of the original deposition was in court and Darrow offered to read from that and submit an affidavit which might be necessary when the corrected and certified copy arrived. But it was decided that that would be too irregular and perhaps troublesome a proceeding, and so adjournment was taken.

The lawyers on both sides agreed to put in the time in preparing their requests to the court for instructions to the jury and to have them ready by Monday morning. From this it seems that the judge expects to have his charge ready before the argument begins, and the intimation was that counsel on both sides would be informed of its contents and could conduct their arguments accordingly.

Just before adjournment was taken some of the jurors started a discussion about the manner in which they have been treated by the bailiffs, which indicated a feeling of dissatisfaction among them. Juror Russell, No. 12, opened it by asking the judge if something could not be done to enable them to secure exercise. It appears that they have been required to remain together all the time and that some of them are opposed to going walking, while others desire very much to do so.

The two or three who will not walk have apparently compelled the others to remain at their house by simply refusing to go out with them.

Russell wanted to know if something could not be done so that those who wanted exercise could take it and those who preferred sitting still could do that. Juror Sebern, No. 6, chipped in with the remark that he had stood in inaction just about as long as he could.

"We haven't been out since a week ago Sunday," he said. "I can't stand it much longer unless I get some exercise."

"It is getting very monotonous," put in Juror Schetveler, No. 8.

BAILIFF IS TYRANNICAL. Darrow at once came up with a proposition that the defense would agree to anything which the court and prosecution thought proper so that the jurors could have their walks.

Senator Borah said that he saw no reason why some arrangement could not be made and it looked as if it were already settled when Judge Wood remarked that the supreme court had reversed two or three cases because of a separation of the jurors.

Juror Burns, No. 11, injected a new feature into the discussion by asking the judge what right the bailiff had to "impose on the jurors."

"Why, if one of us just happens to step across the sidewalk, he tells us that we are out of order," he protested.

"Well, if the bailiff is trying to impose on the jurors, we'll get a new bailiff," said Judge Wood with marked emphasis.

"No one has the right to impose on us," cut in Juror Robertson. "I never had a better time in my life. I never had a better time in my life."

That brought a laugh and seemed to restore good nature even to Burns. Darrow repeated his assurance of the willingness of the defense to enter into any sort of stipulation that would meet the situation. Judge Wood said he thought that the matter could be settled in that way, but he merely expressed the opinion that it could not be arranged by stipulation to do something which the statute forbids.

After adjournment there was a consultation of lawyers with the judge, and the judge finally concluded that there was no objection to the proposed stipulation. The jurors will have to keep on in the same old way, getting no exercise except when all are willing to go. It was commented afterward that the talk of the jurors showed that they were already getting into condition to disagree on their verdict by showing that they could not agree about their exercise.

MARION MOOR CALLED. Some very curious evidence was adduced today. Two witnesses about whom there has been much interest in the stand. These were Marion W. Moor, the member of the executive board of the federation who, Orchard testified, took a letter to Nome to mail for him, and J. Wolf, Pettibone's former clerk, who never left the office.

The sending of money to Orchard by Pettibone, Moor calmly admitted all that Orchard had said about him. The only qualification or limitation which Moor put on Orchard's story of their relation was in confirming their acquaintance to three brief conversations.

They met first when Moor was standing on a bench in the court house yard in Denver in the latter part of May, 1905, and had a general talk for about five minutes.

About July 25 following they met in the street and Orchard asked Moor what was doing. Moor replied that he was going to Alaska the next day. Orchard asked where he was staying and that evening came to his room at the Belmont hotel and asked him to take a letter to Alaska and mail it there.

Moor took it, noticed that it was addressed to Mrs. Orchard and was not sealed. "I said you were sending it a long way to be mailed," said Moor, "and he replied, 'Well, I want to get rid of that woman.'"

On cross examination Senator Borah asked a number of questions intimating that it was queer that Moor should undertake such an errand for so comparatively a stranger as Orchard.

"I paid no attention to it," said Moor. "I didn't know whether she was his wife or not; there are so many people in this western country who let a woman carry their name for a while."

Orchard testified he left the date blank in that letter and that Moor inserted for him the date on which it was mailed. Borah asked about that and Moor replied: "I don't remember whether I did or not. If he asked me to do it I probably did it."

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against the Standard oil company of Indiana: What corporation owns the stock of the defendant company? What capital has this holding company? What were the earnings of the holding company in 1903, 1904 and 1905? Who owns the Union tank line company? What payment did the Chicago and Alton railroad make for the use of the cars of the Union tank line company during the period covered by the indictment on which the oil company was tried and convicted? How many cars of oil were shipped over all lines from Whiting to St. Louis and East St. Louis? Why was a rate of 10 cents inserted in some of the Chicago and Alton's railway way bills during the time covered by the indictment? Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel and Bert Schlesinger, attorneys at law, are now associated together as Dinkelspiel & Schlesinger, with offices in Claus Spreckels bldg. Tel. Temporary 4172.

OROVILLE MAN BEATEN BY CROWD OF RUFFIANS R. S. Bryant Regrets That He Boarded Car in Potrero District Because he did not know that to ride on the streetcars during the strike was offensive to some persons, R. S. Bryant, a civil engineer of Oroville, lies in a private hospital suffering from several lacerations about the head and painful bruises on the body, and his wife and young child are prostrated. Bryant arrived from the up state town with his wife and child on the fourth, and without giving it a thought they boarded one of the Potrero cars during the evening. After alighting from the car the three were walking along Twenty-third street, near Alabama street—Bryant was attacked by several men, who beat him to the ground, kicked him and ran away. The cries of Bryant's wife and child attracted the attention of passers-by, who had the injured man removed to the city and county hospital. An examination disclosed that Bryant had been kicked in the face and body after he was knocked down. He was later removed to a private hospital. His injuries, while painful, are not serious.

SEEMS PAY FOR SERVICES—D. E. Beard filed suit against the Napa and Lakeport railway company yesterday for \$2,000, alleged to be for services as general agent for the defendant in Napa and Lake counties. Beard alleged that he gave advice as to advantageous depot sites and supervised the work of bringing condemnation suits, but got no pay for his work.

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