



## PANAMA LIBEL SCANDAL RILES CONGRESSMAN

Loving Says Rainey Secured  
His Information From New  
York World

Declares That Chapter of Rare  
Blackmailing Plot Will  
Soon Be Revealed

Names, Aliases, Haunts and  
Plans of Perpetrators of  
False Stories Known

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—That Representative Rainey of Illinois got from the New York World his information regarding the Panama canal affair, which formed the subject of his recent speech, and that ex-convicts and corruption pertaining to the acquisition of title by the United States to the property, was the charge made in the house by Lovering of Massachusetts.

"Maybe," he said, "the World did not originate all the scandalous stories it published, but its columns were public and we do know that the World did give credence and circulation to them." Lovering declared that "the perpetrators of these false statements are known and the story of their doings reveals a chapter in the history of blackmailing that is rare in the annals of crime. These gentlemen," he said, "are known. Their names are known; their aliases are known; their haunts are known; their plans are known."

"Does the gentleman object to stating who they are?" inquired Burleson of Texas.

### Have Been Run Down

Loving protested that he was laboring under great difficulties because of the absence of Rainey from the chamber. He admitted that he did not notify the Illinois member that he was to speak on this subject. "I want to say," he said, "that these men have been run down and brought to book, and it turns out that many of them are ex-convicts and they stand a good chance of returning to the penitentiary."

He was pressed by Shackelford of Missouri for information as to who these convicts were, but Lovering would go no further than to state that before long they would be produced in court. Their names, he said, had been brought before the grand jury, both at Washington and New York and at the proper time would become known to the general public.

"How do you happen to be familiar with the secrets of the grand juries?" Shackelford asked, but before he could answer Gaines of Tennessee inquired if he was not a warm personal friend of William Nelson Cromwell. Lovering admitted that he was.

### Abuse of Free Speech

Further referring to Rainey, Lovering said: "This gentleman has been made a victim or he is too willing to asperse such fair names as those of Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson, William Nelson Cromwell, Roger Farnham and several others." It was, he said, a "shameful prostitution" of the privilege of free speech which members enjoyed on the floor of the house.

For this utterance Lovering was promptly called to order by Lawrence of Massachusetts, his colleague, who was in the chair.

Upon the suggestion of Gaines (Tenn.) that Rainey had been sent for and that the speech should proceed no further until he had arrived, Lovering yielded the floor temporarily.

After waiting a reasonable time and Rainey not having returned to the chamber, Lovering resumed his remarks. He had not proceeded far when he was told that the Illinois member, who was scheduled to make a Lincoln speech in Baltimore, had been overtaken at the railway station and was on his way to the house. Lovering again suspended his remarks.

### Rainey Reappears

In a short time Rainey entered the chamber and stated that his Baltimore engagement would prevent his remaining throughout Lovering's remarks, but that he later would make answer should he find it necessary.

Continuing, Lovering declared that the evidence was complete and sufficient to convict "the blackmailers who had tried to work their game not only on the gentlemen I have named, but on both political parties."

Last fall, he said, an effort was made to sell the stories to the democratic campaign committee and that certain leaders of that party took the matter under consideration, but that they were not used because they could not be substantiated. He charged that for nearly two years prior to that time "these same men had been pursuing Cromwell with the expectation that he would pay them a large sum of money, varying from \$5,000 to \$25,000. They thought he would pay to have these stories suppressed."

Loving declared that those persons were always met by Cromwell with an indignant refusal and the reply that they might do what they

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**MANUEL MAY MARRY  
PRINCESS BEATRICE**

Engagement Is Expected to Be  
Announced Soon

LISBON, Feb. 12.—A newspaper here prints a report that the engagement of King Manuel to Princess Beatrice, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, probably will be announced soon.

## MONOPOLY OF DRYDOCKS IN SCHWAB'S HAND

Union Iron Works Controls Facilities for Ship Repairing  
in Local Harbor

President McGregor Refuses Use  
of "Tools of Trade" to  
Other Concerns

Commissioner Stafford Suggests  
State Aid to Company Will-  
ing to Lease Property

That the Union iron works has an iron heel on the drydock and ship repairing facilities of San Francisco harbor to such a monopolistic extent that the state may be forced to aid in the building of a drydock to compete with the Schwab property at Hunters point developed yesterday and the situation was admitted by President Stafford of the state board of harbor commissioners.

When Charles Schwab came to San Francisco and purchased the drydock properties at Hunters point and Sixteenth street the transaction was viewed with enthusiasm by interested persons as being the outward sign of a money king's faith in the future of San Francisco.

But now shipping men have discovered that this port is without an independent drydock. They have discovered that every dock is owned by a concern prepared and determined to do all the work on every ship docked there.

**Monopoly Dictates Terms**  
In the case of ships of a certain size which must be docked to be repaired the Union iron works, through the control of the Hunters point dock, have an absolute monopoly on the work.

With such a condition existing the only relief would be for the state to aid in the building of a competing dock. President Stafford believes that the state might build a drydock as well as any other kind of port equipment, and has suggested a plan whereby the state can unite with capital to facilitate the building of a dock to relieve the situation. Ship repairing plants are eager to find some plan to take them out of their difficulty.

Concerns like the Union, but not possessed of drydocks, have found themselves unable to bid on many jobs that involved drydocking without first making terms with their big competitor.

**Stafford Sees Remedy**  
The fat began to fry with a noise so loud that it had reached the ear of President Stafford of the board of harbor commissioners. Stafford has a remedy which probably will be applied with expedition, as the situation is considered serious.

The ship repairing concerns that have not had occasion to test the new situation themselves have been wondering what will be the attitude of the new owner of the drydocks toward competitors of the Union iron works. John A. McGregor, president of the Union iron works, settled this in a statement made yesterday to The Call.

"The drydocks," he said, "are open to all comers now, as always. We bought them as an investment and want to keep them busy all the time."

That sounded reassuring, but there was more to come.

**Competition Is Barred**  
"Do you mean by that, Mr. McGregor, that a competitor of the Union iron works may hire one of the drydocks, put a ship on it and do the work as under the former ownership of the docks?"

"Decidedly not," replied Schwab's representative. "We would no more allow that than we would allow an outsider to do work in our shops. We have our own plant and can and will do any work necessary to any ship that uses our drydocks. The docks are ours now. They are tools in our business and will be operated strictly for the benefit of the Union iron works."

**State Aid Suggested**  
President Stafford's suggestion for the relief of the situation is the construction of other drydocks by the independent repairing concerns with the state as a kind of partner.

"Under the law," he said yesterday, "I do not see why this board should not build drydocks as well as any other kind of port equipment. We have no money available, but the project could be financed in the same way that a number of wharves have been built. Let those interested in having an independent drydock form a company.

"If this is done I will promise to give the project all my support, and further will agree to provide a location fronting on a seawall lot where there will be room for the construction of machine shops.

"We will further see to it that the terms of the lease are such that no faction can monopolize the docks and that they are so built and maintained that when the lease expires the property will revert to the state in good condition.

## INDECENT PLAY NOT IN FAVOR WITH ACTORS

Players Blame Public Demand  
for the Production of Im-  
moral Shows

Playwrights Deplore Tendency  
and Managers Hope for  
Change of Taste

Women Worse Than Men and  
New York More Lax Than  
San Francisco

Is the tendency toward immorality growing in modern plays?  
Does the public demand indecency, suggestiveness and immorality on the stage?  
Can a play of the sweet, clean, wholesome kind succeed as well financially as the sensational play?  
If the tendency toward immorality is growing, whose fault is it—the author's, the actor's, the manager's or the public's?

These and a host of similar questions were discussed yesterday by people, who, better possibly than any others in San Francisco, are qualified to pass judgment on the problem which the questions involve. Aroused by the utterances of Charles Burnham, Marc Klav and other New York theatrical managers who have openly denounced immoral plays, the people of the stage—actors, authors and managers—talked freely, and their expressions turned the floodlight on a problem that is ever before them.

Diversity of opinion found wide range in the views given by a dozen of the most representative theatrical people in San Francisco, and on only one or two phases of the subject was there a unanimity of agreement. Few, it is true, would discuss the merits of the five plays particularly cited by the New York managers as indecent, and the subject consequently was treated in a broader, more abstract way. There was no defender among them all for the atrociously indecent plays, though opinions differed as to what constituted indecency and immorality.

David Belasco defends his own production, "The Easiest Way," one of the five plays stigmatized by the managerial critics, on the ground that it is not immoral. Others decry the problem play as well as the openly vulgar class of musical comedies. Some say the tendency toward immorality is growing. Others argue that the stage is as clean today as it was a decade ago. One thing they all agreed upon, and that is that San Francisco will not tolerate a degree of suggestiveness upon the stage that New York welcomes.

Ten years ago, when the very saucy, French play, "The Turtle," was the sensation of the day, it came to the old California theater in San Francisco, and a critic who witnessed the first performance said of it the next morning, "I wouldn't take Little Egypt to see 'The Turtle.'" That night the theater was crowded to the doors, but the play had been blue penciled meanwhile under command of the lessors of the building. Then the attendance immediately fell off. Would that happen today in San Francisco? Some nod, while others shake their heads.

Listen, then, to the people of the stage:

**DAVID BELASCO** of New York, author, manager and producer: All this stir has been created since I left New York, so I am not familiar with the movement. But I understand now they have withdrawn their criticism of "The Easiest Way." If they had still persisted that it was an immoral play I would think that it was simply a move on the part of the theatrical trust to attack me. As it is, "The Easiest Way" is a moral, not an immoral play. It concerns a vital problem of life, but that one should be understood. The play has to do with a young girl who goes wrong, who takes the easiest way of life and goes down the great white way, as we call it in New York. The play shows the unhappy consequences of such a step. In it the author calls a spade a spade, but there is nothing salacious in it. I believe that it is the most vital play ever written in America. It is a play to which a young man may take his sweetheart or his mother or his wife. It shows that all life is not a rose garden. Life is what we are writing about and it should be presented as it is.

In regard to Clyde Fitch's "Blue Mouse," it is a sprightly comedy of a class of many other successful plays and is not wrong. I have not seen the other plays or musical shows that are condemned.

"But New York is a great city; it is one of the great capitals of the world, and there are people there who demand plays of a sort to which objection might be made. There is always a call for salacious plays.

"In writing 'Du Barry' I might have made the character sweet and innocent, but it then would not have been true. The same is true in the case of

## Lincoln Poem Read By Julia Ward Howe

'Grand Old Woman'  
Writes Verses  
On Martyr

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—Julia Ward Howe, "the grand old woman of America," delivered a poem on Abraham Lincoln tonight at the Lincoln commemoration in this city. Mrs. Howe will be 90 years old on her next birthday in May. She is one of the most remarkable figures of the half century of our national history which had the civil war as its center, and she has been eminent in the widely different fields of authorship, philanthropy and politics. She will always be known as the author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," which was written while visiting the army camps near Washington in 1861. The poem written and read by her last evening in Boston follows:



JULIA WARD HOWE

THROUGH the dim pageant of the years  
A wondrous tracery appears:  
A cabin of the western wild  
Shelters in sleep a new born child.

Nor nurse nor parent dear can know  
The way those infant feet must go,  
And yet a nation's help and hope  
Are sealed within that horoscope.

Beyond is toil for daily bread,  
And thought to noble issues led.  
And courage, arming for the morn  
For whose behest this man was born.

A man of homely, rustic ways,  
Yet he achieves the forum's praise,  
And soon earth's highest meed has won,  
The seat and sway of Washington.

No throne of honors and delights,  
Distrustful days and sleepless nights,  
To struggle, suffer and aspire,  
Like Israel, led by cloud and fire.

A treacherous shot, a sob of rest,  
A martyr's palm upon his breast,  
A welcome from the glorious seat  
Where blameless souls of heroes meet.

And thrilling, through unmeasured days,  
A song of gratitude and praise,  
A cry that all the earth shall heed,  
To God, who gave him for our need.

## SPRING VALLEY MEN ENCOUNTER SNAG

Compelled to Moderate State-  
ments at Final Hearing on  
Hetch Hetchy Grant

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The last hearing for this session of congress on the resolution giving San Francisco water rights in the Hetch Hetchy valley was had before the senate committee on public lands this year, when the whole merits of the case were gone over on practically the same lines as before the house committee some time ago. Spring Valley, however, did not have such smooth sailing as they had before the house committee. Attorney McCutcheon of the Spring Valley company, for instance, repeated the old statement that his company had repeatedly tried to sell out to San Francisco. Chairman Nelson asked a few questions and then plumped out: "You never made a square proposition to sell out to San Francisco. You never came right out and met the city squarely on that proposition."

Engineer Schussler said his company could go on and develop 109,000,000 gallons daily. This was disputed. Some talk was made about the difficulty that the Spring Valley had had in dealing with the board of supervisors of San Francisco, and upon that Dr. Giannini asked what was meant. An apology was at once entered, along with the statement that there was no intention to reflect upon any of the supervisors.

J. D. Phelan, Dr. Giannini and Engineer Manson went over the commercial and industrial importance of the Hetch Hetchy water supply to San Francisco, and at the end of these statements the committee took the matter under advisement until next Wednesday, when a meeting will be held to consider the resolution in executive session.

## GIRL REBELS AGAINST PARENTS' CHOICE

Miss Mahoney Would Wed Los  
Angeles Man Instead of  
Chicago Selection

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

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Miss Rita Mahoney, the daughter of J. J. Mahoney, a wealthy real estate man of Los Angeles, is in sore distress. Her parents will not consent to her marrying the man of her choice, T. E. Burke, a real estate man of Los Angeles, but would rather see as a son in law a citizen of Chicago, whom the young woman bears no good will and whose name she declines to divulge.

Because the uncertain bridegroom of the Windy City is hastening westward Miss Mahoney is now in this city registered at the St. Francis, preparing her trousseau and arranging all the little details incident to a marriage ceremony. With her is her sister, Miss Mildred Mahoney of San Rafael.

## LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE IS MARKED

Roosevelt on Centenary Applies  
First Mortar to Memorial  
Pile of Stone

Political Parties, Sections, Races  
and Generations United at  
Historic Spot

Classic Building of Granite Given  
Beginning When President  
Lays Foundation

Address Commemorates Monu-  
ment Lincoln Buidled in  
Hearts of His People

HODGENVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12.—Henceforth the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln is to be marked by a pile of stone. The emancipator of a race—and, more than that, the liberator of the thought of a nation—billed his own monument in the heart of the world, and appropriately the physical structure that has now found a beginning at the place where Lincoln first saw the light takes the simple name of a memorial. It is to be a simple and classic building of granite, and it is hoped that it may be completed some time next fall, when then President Taft will officiate in dedicating it, as the president, Theodore Roosevelt, today officiated in laying its foundationstone.

The cornerstone laying ceremonies were participated in by the president, Governor A. E. Willson of Kentucky; former Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, president of the Lincoln farm association; Hon. Luke Wright, secretary of war, an ex-confederate soldier; General Grant Wilson of New York, representing the union soldiers, and I. T. Montgomery of Mississippi, a negro and an ex-slave. With one exception the orators, representing not only the conflicting sides in the great struggle, but the present generation as well, the two political parties, the white and black races, and the different sections of the country, spoke from the same platform and with the same flag, a splendid specimen of the stars and stripes, fluttering over them.

**Mrs. Lincoln's Sister Absent**  
Six or eight thousand people were present. Among those who had been expected to be present was Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm, the only surviving sister of Mrs. Lincoln, 92 years old, but she was kept at her home in Louisville, much to the regret of all, by her infirmities.

The exercises were conducted under a tent erected alongside the cabin in which Lincoln was born. The weather was sufficiently disagreeable to render the tent useful.

President Roosevelt and his immediate party arrived shortly before 1 o'clock, after a drive over a heavy red clay road from Hodgenville, and five minutes afterward Governor Willson called the assemblage together and introduced Rev. E. L. Powell of the First Christian church of Louisville, who pronounced the invocation.

The speakers' platform accommodated few except the participants in the exercises and the president's immediate party, including Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. Augustus E. Willson, Captain A. W. Butt and Doctor Rixey.

The president was frequently interrupted by applause. He confined himself closely to his manuscript, except at the beginning he departed from it to make reply to complimentary allusions to himself by Governor Folk.

**President Roosevelt Said:**  
We have met here to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of the two greatest Americans; of one of the two or three greatest men of the nineteenth century; of one of the greatest men in the world's history. This rail splitter, this boy who passed his ungainly youth in the dire poverty of the poorest of the frontier folk, whose rise was by weary and painful labor, lived to lead his people through the burning flames of a struggle from which the nation emerged, purified as by fire, born anew to a loftier life. After long years of iron effort, and of failure that came more often than victory, he at last rose to the leadership of the republic, at the moment when that leadership had become the stupendous world task of the time. He grew to know greatness, but never ease. Success came to him, but never happiness, save that which springs from doing well a painful and vital task.

**Power but Not Pleasure**  
Power was his, but not pleasure. The furrows deepened on his brow, but his eyes were undimmed by either hate or fear. His gaunt shoulders were bowed, but his steel thews never faltered as he bore for a burden the destinies of his people. His great and tender heart shrank from giving pain, and the