GERARD'S LIFE THREATENED BY MANY GERMANS

U. S. Ambassador in Berlin Receives Score of Letters.

Accuse Him of Tipping Off Sinn Fein Revolt.

SUPPRESS ANTI-U. S. ACTS

Germany Doing Utmost to Overcome Strained Feeling.

Gerard's Forceful Diplomacy Highly Regarded Officially.

BY A. W. ACKERMAN.

Berlin, May 15.—The German government, desiring to avoid a break with America at all costs, has taken two important steps in the past fortnight to improve the relations between the two nations. A quiet movement to stop Teutonic plotting and Teutonic propaganda in the United States and anti-American propaganda in Germany has been under way for several days. The German concessions in the submarine matter is the other step.

Ambassador Gerard has received scores of letters with threats against his life in the past few days. The writers were inspired by newspaper insinuations that in some way he tipped off the Sinn Feiners' outbreaks in Dublin in advance to the British government. Some of the writers have mentioned also facts alleged to have been brought out through the arrest in New York of Wolf von Igel, former secretary to Captain von Papen. Although the German government has disclaimed all responsibility for the acts of bomb plotters in the United States, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg believes that some sort of drastic action should be taken to convince Americans that Germany has nothing to do with the plotters' operations. Conferences on this subject have been going on at Berlin all this week.

Government Not Back of Plots.

We have heard, for instance, that Hans Franz von Rintelen, alleged German plotter, will be courtmartialed if he ever returns to Germany. Though officials refrain from expressing an opinion as to the guilt of the accused men, they declare emphatically that their acts are without the sanction of the German government or the kaiser.

Berlin is chiefly worried just now over the possibility that some submarine commander may accidentally torpedo without warning a merchant vessel in the belief that he is attacking a transport, thus bringing on a new submarine crisis with the United States. The kaiser, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollwegg and Admiral von Holtzendorff are particularly anxious that the submariners take no chances that may involve Germany with the United States. If the new orders to submarine commanders should be published, they would convince the most skeptical that Germany is as much concerned as America in preventing accidents in the future.

As an indication of Germany's sincere desire to find a way to avoid a break with America, the government asked five departments what to do. When President Wilson's ultimatum was received. The foreign office, the treasury and the interior departments all answered: "Settle honorably, if possible."

Gerard Wins Praise.

The war and navy departments answered: "Settle without entirely surrendering submarine warfare."

Financial Secretary Helfferich, backed by leading financiers, and Chancellor von Bethmann-Holwegg, backed by Boserman, formerly von Tirpitz's chief supporter, and General Falkenheim, chief of staff of the army, finally drew the note which closed the incident.

Count Reventlow, writing in the Tages Zeitung, is now practically alone in crying for vengeance, though occasional outbursts against President Wilson and America are expected for home consumption.

Ambassador Gerard has won much praise in Berlin by his cool, forceful diplomacy. Throughout the negotiations he worked ceaselessly to convince officials that President Wilson did not want war with Germany but merely expected Germany to fulfill her promises.

TO RATIFY ARMY BILL

Agreed Defense Measure to Have President's Signature in Week.

Washington, May 15.—The compromise army reorganization bill providing for a regular army of 206,000 men in times of peace, was being whipped into final shape today by the conference committee of the senate and house for the approval of congress. It probably will be laid before the house tomorrow and the senate soon thereafter. The measure is expected to be on President's Wilson's desk for his signature before the end of the week. With the army bill out of the way, congress then will be ready to take up the naval building progress measure.

The house naval committee will take a final vote on the measure Thursday and present it to the house shortly afterward.

GERMANS IN PARADE

Organizer Denies Rumors That Foreigners Opposed Demonstration.

New York, May 15.—Col. Charles H. Sherrill, who organized the imposing parade held Saturday to promote national preparedness, said that six weeks of hard work by hundreds of men were required to organize the great demonstration.

"Yet," he added, "we did not equip provision nor transport a single man. This proves that those who say that a citizen army of 1,000,000 men is available overnight are mistaken."

"It is a patriotic pleasure," said Mr. Sherrill, "to be able to deny all rumor that our German-American fellow citizens were hostile to the parade. We had thousands of them in our columns and the leading German language newspapers in the city indorsed the parade."

FORECAST OF A DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN SPEECH.

[Copyright: 1916: By John T. McCutcheon.]

DARE NOT COME

Club Women Consider N. Y. "Skeery" Place.

Cancel Hotel Reservations for Federation Meet.

New York, May 15.—Timid souls from the middle west who were to come here as delegates to the General Federation of Women's Clubs on May 22 have almost put the convention out of commission.

These cautious women, in view of the "possibility of trouble between the United States and Germany," cancelled their hotel reservations and just simply refused to enter the wild isle of Manhattan, especially in view of the fact that their imaginations pictured the German fleet suddenly appearing off Sandy Hook or entering the Gowanus canal and dropping large numbers of high explosive shells on Broadway and Fifth avenue.

Choosing the Brave Ones.

News from the states affected today is to the effect that it was carefully pointed out to these adherents of the "safety first" doctrine that the German fleet was not in the habit of venturing forth from its harbors these days. They had no effect, however, so new delegates have been elected, more daring individuals who are willing to take a chance on a 42-centimeter shell.

CHICAGO TO PARADE

Want to Stage Mid-West Preparedness Demonstration There.

Chicago, May 15.—A call will be issued today by William M. Lewis, secretary of the Illinois Naval league, to business and professional men, officials of commercial organizations and civil associations to formulate plans for a preparedness demonstration to be held in Chicago, similar to that in which 150,000 persons paraded in New York. Tentative dates suggested for the Chicago parade are June 10, during the national convention week, and July 4.

The Chicago rally, it is planned, will not be for Chicago alone but will be representative of the middle west. Word has been received from a number of cities, including St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cleveland and many other places that those cities are in favor of such a plan.

BELGIANS VICTORIOUS

Capture German Provinces in East Africa Expedition.

Paris, May 15.—Further successes for the Belgian expedition which has invaded German East Africa were announced in the official statement issued today by the Belgian war department at Havre.

The statement says that Colonel Moltier in command of the southern column occupied Kigali, capital of the German province of Ruanda, on May 8. The Belgian troops have also captured the island of Kiviuivi, in Lake Kivu, which the Germans took by surprise at the beginning of the war.

NEISWENDER TO RUN

Legislative Member From North Side Out for Re-election.

Announcement has been made by L. H. Neiswender of North Topeka, that he will be a candidate for renomination for the legislature. He will be a candidate before the Republican primaries in August.

Neiwender represented the North side district in the house during the 1915 session.

KANSAS IS SOAKED

(Continued From Page One.)

of the state received some badly needed moisture. The total at Topeka for the period was 1.21 inches.

The sky was clear over the entire state this morning but the mercury rose slowly during the day. The minimum at Topeka this morning was 44 degrees, and a frost was prevented only by the fresh wind that blew all day and all night. In case there is no wind tonight a light frost is expected but it probably will do no damage. The forecast calls for fair and continued cold weather tonight with a light frost; Tuesday fair and warmer.

The highest temperature on record for this date is 88 degrees, established in 1911. On May 15, 1907, the mercury dropped to 32 degrees the last time with one exception that the mercury went to freezing in May. The wind blew this morning at the rate of 15 miles an hour from the west.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Furnished by the Local Office of the Weather Bureau, Topeka, Kansas, for the 24 hours ending at 7 a. m. Sunday.

Stations in Kansas.

The heaviest rains fell Saturday night so the precipitation for the state of Kansas is given here for the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock this morning.

Stations.	High Temp.	Low Temp.	Rain or Snow
Anthony	74	44	.68
Coldwater	62	40	1.24
Concordia	62	42	.41
Dresden	48	36	.50
Emporia	72	42	1.38
Eureka	78	44	.88
Ft. Scott	76	42	.20
Goodland	46	38	.46
Hanover	72	40	2.78
Hays	56	38	.13
Horton	70	42	T.
Iola	70	42	.15
Liberal	62	40	T.
Marksville	58	36	.37
McPherson	72	40	1.38
Manhattan	74	42	1.70
Phillipsburg	52	38	.50
Scott City	58	34	.12
Sedan	76	40	.22
TOPEKA	72	44	1.27
Utica	52	36	.16
Wichita	72	46	2.74
Kansas City	68	44	.54
St. Joseph	72	44	1.66

Reports From Other States.

Boston, Mass.	72	48	.14 Rain'g
Buffalo, N. Y.	56	52	.76 Cloudy
Calgary, Alb.	56	32	.02 Cloudy
Chicago, Ill.	72	42	.62 Cloudy
Cincinnati, O.	60	48	.01 Cloudy
Corpus Christi, T.	80	74	.0 Pt.Cldy
Denver, Colo.	44	30	.02 Clear
Des Moines, Ia.	72	44	.0 Cloudy
Duluth, Minn.	52	36	.68 Rain'g
El Paso, Tex.	80	52	.0 Clear
Ft. Worth, Tex.	56	60	.0 Cloudy
Galveston, Tex.	82	74	.0 Clear
Havre, Mont.	56	30	.01 Pt.Cldy
Jacksonville, Fla.	78	70	.52 Rain'g
Little Rock, Ark.	86	72	T. Clear
Los Angeles, Cal.	70	52	.0 Clear
Louisville, Ky.	64	44	.04 Rain'g
New Orleans, La.	88	74	.0 Clear
New York, N. Y.	60	48	.02 Rain'g
N. Platte, Neb.	44	38	.02 Cloudy
Oklahoma, Okla.	82	44	.0 Cloudy
Omaha, Neb.	62	42	.18 Cloudy
Phoenix, Ariz.	84	54	.0 Clear
Pittsburg, Pa.	78	64	.18 Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	52	48	.0 Clear
St. Louis, Mo.	84	60	.36 Cloudy
St. Paul, Minn.	48	44	1.26 Rain'g
Salt Lake, Utah	52	34	.0 Clear
San Francisco, Cal.	66	48	.0 Cloudy
Sault St. Marie, Mi.	58	44	.26 Rain'g
Seattle, Wash.	68	48	.0 Clear
Sheridan, Wyo.	38	36	.22 Cloudy
Spokane, Wash.	66	42	.0 Pt.Cldy
Swift Current, Sas.	56	28	.0 Pt.Cldy
Tampa, Fla.	82	70	.50 Cloudy
Toledo, O.	66	54	.80 Pt.Cldy
Washington, D. C.	66	54	.0 Cloudy
Winnipeg, Man.	60	44	.0 Cloudy

COULD REDUCE HOURS

Trainmen Convention Offers Solution to Get 10 Hours Work in 8.

Detroit, May 15.—The proposed eight-hour day for train crews, was expected to be the most important situation discussed at the national convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen which opened here today. The convention will not adjourn until June 1.

The Ladies' Auxiliary also convened. Many speakers are to discuss phases of the trainmen's fight for shorter hours. It has been claimed by members of the brotherhood that the work now accomplished in a trainman's day of ten hours could be done in 8 hours by increasing the speed of transportation service from the present rate of ten miles an hour to a 12½ mile rate. Railroad officials here declared the plan too costly to adopt.

It is understood that a constitutional amendment making Cleveland the permanent convention city of the brotherhood will be acted upon.

WAR ON LOCO WEED

State Board of Health Inaugurates a Campaign Against It.

Kansas towns and cities have been asked to adopt ordinances against the sale and use of the loco weed, according to a bulletin sent from the office of the state board of health. A fight will be made to prevent the use of the loco weed in this state.

Reports sent to Kansas from other states indicated the use of the loco weed and mescal buttons. Several complaints have been received that the drugs are used in Kansas. To block the sale or use of the drugs in Kansas, the board of health has asked for municipal ordinances. Next winter, it is asserted, the legislature will be asked to enact a law covering the matter.

T. R. SENTIMENT

(Continued from Page One.)

a man like Weeks, Burton or Sherman.

"When you get back to Washington," responded the editor, "tell Mr. Mann that if his view is correct, the party might as well call off its convention; no nominee of that sort will get any support in this part of the country against Wilson."

Perhaps Mann never made the statement; certainly it jars with his earlier aphorism: "We can't win the election with a two spot."

The temper of so much of Minnesota as reflected in this city is strongly but quietly for Roosevelt. If at heart he means what it says it is the sort of support which he ought most to prize, for it is a support no longer springing from almost hysterical hero worship, but rather based upon calm consideration of existing conditions and reasoned conviction that he is the man best fitted to cope with them. Many a man will preface his declaration of purpose to vote for Roosevelt, with a long statement of the reasons why he hates to do so. William Allen White pretty well expressed the sentiment of this agricultural tier of states when he described the voters as saying: "Roosevelt? Well, —— the feller, but we're going to vote for him."

There is literally no talk of candidates other than Hughes and Roosevelt here and the talk is becoming increasingly unfavorable to the former. The evidence of an organized, money spending, promise making propaganda working for Hughes under the mercenary or intriguing management of old line professional politicians, is offending the public sense of political decency. The remark is continually heard that Justice Hughes is less tenacious of the dignity of the supreme bench than he might be, and that the time is past when people believe that he is ignorant of politicians, is done in his name simply because he ignores them.

KILL BANDIT LEADER

Pedro Cedillo and Fifty Men Shot by Lopez Men.

Torreon, Mex., May 15.—The notorious bandit leader ,Pedro Cedillo, who has for a long time infested northern Vera Cruz, two officers and fifty of his men, have been killed in an engagement with government forces under General Eugenio Lopez at Ciudad Del Maiz. Fifty of the outlaws surrendered.

General Lopez captured Ciudad Del Maiz and in further sirmishing killed Pedro Cedillo's brother, Martin. The fifty captured bandits will be executed. The Carranza losses arefew.

BANKERS' COMBINE

(Continued from Page One.)

States, and because of the fact that we are not able to get more than two per cent on our balances, and in some cases not that much, and in view of the fact that some of our customers have been able to secure loans at a rate of 2½%, and some are offered on certain kinds of commercial paper a rate of 2½%, we have found it necessary to give notice that on and after May 1 the interest rate on the balance carried by Shawnee County with us will be figured at two per cent. Will you kindly advise the county commissioners of this notice.

Your truly,

S. E. COBB, Vice President.

The Prudential Trust Company.

Topeka, Kan., April 15, 1916.

Mr. O. K. Swayze, County Clerk, court house, Topeka, Kan.:

Dear Sir: Owing to conditions of the money market, we do not feel justified in paying the county over 2% on balances maintained with us after May 1, 1916, but will be pleased to have the county continue to carry its balance with us at the 2% rate following that date.

We carry no state accounts. The banks that carry the state balances at the present 3% rate are not warranted in so doing, as they are finding from practical experience, and they will be obliged to reduce the rate.

Respectfully yours,

SCOTT HOPKINS, President.

The Merchants National Bank.

Topeka, Kan., April 13, 1916.

Board of County Commissioners, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen—This bank has been paying Shawnee county interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum on daily balances. On account of the low money rates prevailing over the country, we feel that this is greater than the rate which should be permitted by conservative banking. Therefore, on and after May 1 interest on any balances in this bank to the credit of Shawnee county will be calculated on the basis of 2 per cent per annum. Trusting that this change, under the circumstances, will meet with your approval and that we may continue to serve you as in the past, I am, Yours very truly,

F. M. BONEBRAKE, Cashier.

The Shawnee State Bank.

Topeka, Kan., April 12, 1916.

To the Board of County Commissioners, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Gentlemen—This will advise you that on and after May 1, 1916, this bank can only pay your two per cent on daily balances on such funds as you may have on deposit with us.

We find this action necessary on account of the very low rates prevailing for money at this time, and also from the fact that our correspondents have reduced the rate on daily balance to us. Yours very truly,

F. P. ELMORE, Cashier.

The Topeka State Bank.

Topeka, Kan., April 14, 1916.

Hon. O. K. Swayze, County Clerk, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Swayze—We regret to say that since our approval of your request of some months ago to advance the rate of interest on daily balance of your account, we have experienced a material change in financial conditions that does not warrant the payment of 2½ per cent rate.

We therefore propose that after the present month of April the rate will be reduced to 2 per cent until the demand for money on high grade securities improve and conditions justify a higher rate.

Incidentally we might add the nature of your account brings surplus money during the spring and summer months when the demand is usually light and is exhausted in the fall and early winter when demands for money are nearly always strong.

Trusting you may be able to show the honorable board of county commissioners the fairness of our proposition and the account continued on a 2 per cent basis, we remain, with personal regards, Yours very truly,

C. W. SNYDER, President.

The State Savings Bank.

Topeka, Kan., April 13, 1916.

Mr. F. E. Nipps, Chairman and the Board of County Commissioners, Topeka, Kan:

Gentlemen—For the last six months interest rates on municipal bonds and commercial paper have fallen from a half per cent on the former to three and over on the latter and Kansas City and other eastern banks have notified us that they can pay but two per cent interest in the future on our demand daily bank balances. We were not altogether taken by surprise, as rumors for the last three months have indicated this would happen. We think it is a condition produced by the war slowing down so many large manufacturing establishments of staples for home and foreign consumption, thus flooding the market with idle money.

We do not know whether it will be permanent but think the action of the eastern banks indicates that they have despaired of conditions returning to a normal money market any time soon. We are therefore compelled to reduce the interest on our demand daily balances to the same rate of interest we are receiving, namely two per cent, beginning May 1, 1916, thus paying the county the same as paid it about a year ago, which action we hope will not meet with your disapproval. All bankers hope money will soon be in normal or better demand but as long as the war lasts can only guess when that will be.

We sincerely hope that you will cooperate with us and accept the conditions in the same spirit that we have been obliged to accept them until the money market changes.

Assuring you of our highest esteem, we have the honor to remain, Very truly yours,

WM. MACFERRAN, President.

The German American State Bank.

Topeka, Kan., April 12, 1916.

Mr. E. A. Campbell, County Treasurer, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir: At the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the German American State Bank, held Monday afternoon, among other business, the matter of interest paid on county deposits came up for discussion. We feel that, in view of present conditions, we can hardly afford to pay more than 2% interest on your daily balances, and I have been directed to advise you that on and after May 1st, 1916, interest on County Funds on deposit in this bank, will be computed at that rate instead of 2½% as heretofore.

At the present time, owing to the light demand for money, we are carrying between 40% and 50% legal reserve and it is on this account that we feel called upon to readjust the rate just referred to.

We fully appreciate the business you have given this bank in the past and I trust that you may see your way clear to continue your account with us in accordance with the terms outlined above. Very truly yours,

ROY L. BONE, Vice President.

The Farmers National Bank.

Topeka, Kan., April 14, 1916.

The Board of County Commissioners, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen: Financial conditions are such that we cannot see our way clear to continue to pay interest on the county funds at the rate outlined in your letter under date of September 8, 1913, and therefore beg to advise that on and after the first of May, we will return to the old rate of 2 per cent per annum and care for the account in the usual manner. Very truly yours,

H. G. WEST, Cashier.

Citizens State Bank.

Topeka, Kan., April 13, 1916.

County Clerk, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir: We wish to notify you that owing to the state of the money market at the present time, we find it unprofitable to pay you the rate of interest we have been paying the county, and that, commencing May 1st, 1916, interest on the county's daily balance will be figured at the rate of 2%. We wish to thank the county for the business they have entrusted to us in the past and hope we will be able to serve you as well in the future. We also hope that conditions will soon change, so we can be able to pay you a higher rate on your account, but at this time conditions will not warrant us paying more than 2%.

Respectfully,

E. S. GRESSER, Cashier.

Monarch Paint at Forbes.—Adv.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT

(Continued from Page One.)

trial, which will take place later before the high court of justice.

Addressed Irish in Germany.

In opening the case for the crown the attorney general charged that Casement had conducted a systematic campaign among the Irish prisoners in Germany with the purpose of seducing them from their allegiance.

Bailey, he said, had been seduced in this manner and had made a statement explaining Casement's action. According to the attorney general, Bailey was born in Dublin and joined the Royal Irish rifles in 1904. He served with his regiment in India and was honorably discharged. On the outbreak of the European war Bailey was called out as a reservist and sailed with the original expeditionary force to France. He was taken prisoner in September, 1914.

The attorney general said Bailey had related how a large number of Irish prisoners had been collected from various prisons in Germany and placed in a large camp at Limburg. There they heard addresses by Casement, who tried to inflame their minds against the British government and persuade them to break their oath of allegiance and support him in his projected expedition to Ireland.

Casement Breaks Down.

Sir John Dickenson presided. Shortly after the magistrate had taken his seat, Casement and his fellow prisoners were shown into the dock.

Casement's appearance was vastly different from that of the man who gained fame in 1912 by his exposure of the cruelties practiced on natives in Putumayo by a British rubber company. He sat in the dock resting his chin on his hand and occasionally looking toward the magistrate. When the attorney general, in opening the case for the prosecution, mentioned the conferring of the order of the knighthood on Casement, the prisoner dropped his head. The attorney general then outlined the prisoner's career.

Outlines Revolt Plan.

The attorney general said Casement described himself as the organizer of the Irish Volunteers and impressed upon the Irish prisoners in Germany that everything was to be gained for Ireland by Germany winning the war.

Those prisoners who joined a brigade he was attempting to form were promised by Casement, the attorney general asserted, that they would be sent to Berlin as guests of the German government. In the event that Germany won a sea battle, he would land the brigade in Ireland to defend that country against England, and if Germany lost the war, the German government would give each man 10 pounds to 20 pounds and free passage to America.

"This is the plan conceived in 1915," said the attorney general, "by the man who in 1911 was begging Sir Edward Grey to convey his deep appreciation to the king of the honor of knighthood which had just been conferred on him."

When the speaker added that Casement's offer was treated with contempt by a vast majority of the Irish prisoners, Casement smiled and glanced toward Bailey.

Smiles at Green Flag.

Sir Frederick Smith related the story of Casement's alleged machinations in Berlin with details of his trip by submarine to Tralee, where he landed on Good Friday, with Bailey and a third man named Montieth, who is still at large. He also told of the sending of a ship with 20,000 rifles from Germany to Tralee and of how this ship was sunk at Tralee and the crew captured. The attorney general here introduced a dramatic touch by having brought into the court a green rebel flag which he said Casement had brought from Germany to Ireland.

For a moment the prisoner sat with eyes fixed on the floor refusing to look at this emblem of the rebellion. Then he glanced up at the flag and smiled derisively.

Most of the time during the attorney general's address he sat with his elbow on his knee stroking his beard—a characteristic pose of the prisoner ever since his incarceration in the tower of London. He appeared oblivious of his surroundings, but occasionally he glanced up quickly, showing he was listening to the proceedings, notwithstanding his apparent inattention.

Witnesses Are Called.

The calling of the witnesses for the crown began immediately after Sir Frederick concluded his address. Sir Roger began to take a more lively interest in the proceedings. He seized a pad of paper which had been provided for him and started to take notes of the testimony.

Spurns Offer With Blow.

In his effort to raise an Irish brigade among prisoners in Germany to fight against England, the attorney general said the prisoner had met with little success. Such men as he won over were set free, provided with green uniforms and received rewards. When the attorney general declared one of the Irish prisoners had struck Casement in the face on being asked to join the brigade, Casement smiled in evident amusement. Bailey was one of the prisoners seduced by Casement, the attorney general said, and was made an officer of the brigade.

Exonerates Bailey.

After the formal evidence had been given by the police as to the reading of the charge to Casement and Bailey in the town of London, Casement arose and said:

"Well, that man (pointing to Bailey) is innocent. I think the indictment is wrongly drawn against him."

Casement then offered to procure counsel to defend Bailey, who said he was without means.

The first witness was John Robinson of Belfast, formerly a corporal in the royal army medical corps, who was one of the prisoners taken to Germany in the early stages if the war and recently was released. He said that of four thousand Irish prisoners gathered at Limburg to hear Casement's exhortations, between fifty and sixty joined the Irish brigade.

Bailey Confession Read

A statement from Bailey was read by the attorney general. Bailey said he joined the Irish brigade at the suggestion of Casement to see whether it would be possible to get out of Germany. After a visit to the German foreign office, he said, he was told to make ready to depart and was taken on board the submarine, U-19.

When they sighted Tralee he was told the visit was in connection with the volunteer movement. He was transferred to a collapsible boat as the submarine neared the coast.

The boat overturned as it reached the surf. He had to wade ashore and then went back to the boat for arms. Bailey said he and Casement reached Tralee and that Casement went into the shop of a news agent and inquired whether the commanding officer had arrived. He was answered in the negative. Bailey got into a motor car in which he was arrested.

CONDENSED NEWS

Bryan on Situation.

Lincoln, Nebr., May 15.—In a signed editorial that will appear in the May issue of his paper, William J. Bryan, says that the only source from which Democracy may gain enough recruits to win the presidency this year is the peace element. "From what source can we draw the number of recruits necessary to give the party a fighting chance? From one source and from one source alone, namely, the peace elemnt of the Republican party; we cannot draw votes from the war elemnt."

Find Minister Guilty.

Oroville, Cal., May 15.—The Rev. Madison Slaughter, pastor of a Chico, Cal., church, was found guilty here today of assaulting 15-year-old Gertrude Lamson, also of Chico. A recommendation of mercy was made by the jury. The minister, with his wife and daughter werein court when the verdictwas returned. A previous trial, which continued more than a month, resulted in a disagreement of the jurymen.

Governor Fires Staff Officers.

Denver, Colo., May 13.—Adjutant General Harry P. Gamrble requested the resignations of all officers of the staff departments and of the field and staff in letters which stated that the resignations were requested in order that "such action may be taken as will promote the welfare" of the Colorado national guard. About 15 officers are affected by the request, which was not addressed to the line officers.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT

Chicago, May 15.—WHEAT—Wheat today fluctuated nervously, influenced on the one hand by good rains in the southwest, but on the other hand by the Kansas reports that the fields were badly infested with Hessian fly. The fact that Oklahoma received no moisture over Sunday tended to handicap the bears, and so, too, did higher quotations from Liverpool. Opening prices which ranged from ⅝c decline to ¼@⅜c advance with uJly at $1.17 to $1.17⅛ and September at $1.17¼ to $1.17⅜ were followed by a moderate general upturn and then by a material setback.

Later a decided setback took place, the suit of realizing by longs who appeared to believe that general rains had brought about substantial improvement in the crop outlook as a whole. The market closed unsettled, ⅝@⅞c to 1c net lower, with July at $1.16⅜ and September at $1.16½.

CORN—Corn hardened o wing to storms that delayed planting. Advances were checked though by the uncertain course of wheat. After opening a shade to ¼@⅜c higher, prices gained a little more and then underwent a slight reaction.

Corn later turned down grade when wheat prices weakened. The close was steady at ⅜c to ½@⅝c net decline.

OATS—Oats merely reflected the action of corn. Trade was very light.

PROVISIONS—Higher prices on hogs brought about an advance in provisions. Commission houses were the chief buyers.

Chicago Grain Market.

[The range of prices for grain futures on The Chicago Board of Trade as reported by Thos. J. Myers, Broker, Columbian Bldg.]

Chicago, May 15.

	Open	High	Low	Today	Close Yes.
WHEAT—					
May	116¼	116⅞	115½	115½	116⅜
July	117¼	117⅞	116⅝	116⅝	117⅜
Sept.	117⅜	117⅞	116⅝	116½	117⅜
CORN—					
May	75	75⅛	74¼	74⅝	68⅝
July	74⅝	74⅞	73⅞	74	74⅞
Sept.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅛	73	73½
OATS—					
July	43⅝	43⅝	42⅝	42¾	43½
Sept.	39⅝	40⅛	39⅝	39¾	39⅝
PORK—					
July	23.80	23.85	23.75	23.75	23.65
Sept.	23.40	23.42	23.30	23.35	.....

Kansas City Grain Market.

[The range of prices for grain futures on The Kansas City Board of Trade as reported by Thos. J. Myers, Broker, Columbian Bldg.]

Kansas City, May 15.

	Open	High	Low	Today	Close Yes.
WHEAT—					
May	107	107½	106½	106½	107¼
July	106⅝	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛	106
Sept.	109	110⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅝
CORN—					
May	69¼	69¼	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
July	70⅛	70⅛	69¼	69½	69⅝
Sept.	69⅝	69⅝	68⅝	68½	69

Chicago Grain Market.

Chicago, May 15.—WHEAT—Close: May, $1.15½@1.15⅝; uJly, $1.16⅝; September, $1.16½.

CORN—May, 74⅝c; July, 74@74⅛c; September, 75c.

OATS—May, 46½c; July, 42⅝c; September, 39⅝c.

PORK—May, $24.05; July, $23.75.

LARD—May, $12.87; July, $12.87.

SHORT RIBS—May, $12.80; July, $12.77.

Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, May 15.—WHEAT—Spot No. 1 Manitoba, 13s; No. 1 northern spring, 12s 5d; No. 2 red western winter, 11s 8d.

CORN—Spot, American mixed, new, 11s 2½d.

FLOUR—Winter patents, 47s.

Grain Gossip.

[By special wire to T. J. Myers, Columbian Bldg.]

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City increased 233,402 bushels last week and corn stocks decreased 261,000 bushels.

Minneapolis wheat stocks increased 30,000 bushels Friday. Total stocks are 9,239,000 bushels compared with 4,743,000 bushels a year ago.

Shipments of wheat from Australia last week were 2,124,000 bushels, compared with 1,400,000 bushels last week and none a year ago.

Exports from the United States and Canada Saturday were 1,148,000 bushels of wheat, 30,000 barrels of flour, 187,000 bushels of corn and 550,000 bushels of oats; wheat and flour combined, 1,283,000 bushels

Kansas City Produce Market.

Kansas City, May 15.—WHEAT—Cash; Market unchanged. No. 2 hard,$1.09@1.17; No. 3, $1.07½@1.16; No. 2 red, $1.08@1.15; No. 3, $1.04@1.12.

CORN—Market unchanged. No. 2 mixed, 70@70½c; No. 3, 69½c; No. 2 white, 71@71½c; No. 3, 70½@70⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 72⅝c; No. 3, 71⅝c.

OATS—Market unchanged; No. 2 ;white, 46@47c; No. 2 mixed, 46@42c.

RYE—80@90c.

HAY—Market steady. Choice timothy, $14.50@15.50; choice prairie, $11.00; choice alfalfa, $17.00@18.00; new alfalfa, $11.50@14.50.

KAFIR—No. 3 white, $1.04.

BRAN—90c.

SHORTS—$1.05.

WHEAT—Receipts 240 cars.

BUTTER—Creamery, 30c; firsts, 28c; seconds, 26c; packing, 22c.

EGGS—Firsts, 21½c.

POULTRY—Hens, 15c; turkeys, 20c; springs, 25c.

CLOSE: WHEAT—May, $1.06½; July, $1.08½.

CORN—May, 68⅝c; July, 69¼c.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, May 15.—BUTTER—Market firm. Creamery, 26@28½c.

EGGS—Market steady. Firsts, 20½@21c; ordinary firsts, 19@19½c; at mark, cases included, 19@20½c.

POTATOES—Market lower. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota white, 85@93c; Minnesota and Dakota Ohios, 82@88c.

POULTRY—Alive, lower; fowls, 17½c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, May 15.—BUTTER—Market firm. Creamery extras, 32 score, 30c.

EGGS—Market firm. Fresh gathered extras, 24½@25c.

CHEESE—Market firm. State, held specials, 18⅝@19½c.

POULTRY—Alive, firm; dressed, quiet.

New York Sugar Market.

New York, May 15.—SUGAR—Raw,quiet; centrifugal, 6.52; molasses, 5.75; refined, firm; cut loaf, 8.80; crushed, 8.65; Mould A, 8.15; Cubes, 8.15; powdered, 7.80; powdered, 7.75; fine granulated, 7.65; Diamond A, 7.65; Confectioners' A, 7.55; No. 1, 7.50.

New York Stock Market.

Wall St., New York, May 15.—STOCKS—Extensive realizing made no impression upon prices in the stock market today, the list with few exceptions, mounting to higher levels on broader operations. Reading and United States Steel were especially active, the former adding t o its new record with an extreme gain of 1⅝ at 92¾, while Steel rose above 85 on the most substantial buying of recent week. Canadian Pacific and other dividend rails were in further demand and minor issues of the railroad division came into war and semi-war issues were 1 to 3 points higher.

Bonds were firm with a marked demand for Anglo-French 5's.

Developments over the week end imparted further strength to the stock list, prices showing substantial though variable gains at today's opening. Two new maximums were soon established, Reading rising a fraction over its previous best at 91¼,while Willys-Overland made a new record on its rise of 8 points to 272, Studebaker which featured last Saturday's operations, made another rise of 3 at 144, with advances of a point or better for Maxwell shipping shares, Westinghouse, Airbrake, United States Rubber and Mexican Petroleum, among rails Canadian Pacific and New Haven were again strong.

Kansas City Live Stock Sales.

[The following sales were made this morning at the Stock Yards, Kansas City, and reported over long distance telephone direct to the State Journal by Clay, Robinson & Co., live stock commission merchants.]

Kansas City, May 15.—CATTLE—Receipts 10,000 head. Market strong and 15c higher.

HOGS—Receipts 13,000 head. Market 10@15c higher. Bulk of sales, $9.75@10.10; top, $10.05.

SHEEP—Receipts 10,000 head. Market 10@20c higher. Lambs, $12.10;clipped lambs, $10.25.

KILLING STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Price	No.	Wt.	Price.
90	950	$9.00