ROBBERY TRIAL AFTERMATH OF WEIRD TRAGEDY

Lawyer Innes and Wife Defendants in Girl Mystery.

Acquitted on Murder Charge, Now Tried for Theft.

TWO NELMS SISTERS MISSING

Claim Innes Got $14,000 by Fake Marriage Promise.

Second Victim Disappears While Seeking Sister.

Atlanta, Ga., May 29.—Tried and acquitted in Texas on the charge of murdering the two daughters of Mrs. John W. Nelms of Atlanta, Lawyer Victor E. Innes and his wife, Ida May Innes, went to trial here today for robbing one of the girls of $3,397.

Mrs. Nelms's two pretty young daughters disappeared in June, 1914, and have never been found.

"I am still convinced," said Mrs. Nelms today, "that my girls are dead and that Innes knows how they died and is responsible for it; but the Texas jury acquitted him and we can only try him for larceny."

Lois Nelms was married to Walter Dennis and lived here. In 1913 she went to Carson, Nevada, and employed Innes to get her a divorce.

From the first meeting of Lois and Innes, according to Mrs. Nelms, dated the beginning of the alleged swindling, insincere promises of marriage and similar events which led to the alleged murders.

Follows Sister to Probable Death.

Beatrice Nelms, the other lost daughter, disappeared after she followed her sister Lois to Texas in 1914 to wean her away from Innes.

The only person to whom Lois talked much about her affairs was J. P. Weathers, a local real estate man, who will be the principal witness for the mother of the two lost girls.

One of the things Weathers is expected to testify that Lois told him, is that she and Innes were to be married and, after a honeymoon in India, would return to this country to establishe in Salt Lake City a new religious cult, of which they were to be the joint leaders.

Weathers asserts that Mrs. Dennis often consulted him about the "investments" which Innes was supposed to be making for her, with the money in question.

Weathers says Mrs. Dennis told him that she had sent Innes money to buy a lot in Salt Lake City, and ranches in Montana and in Sonora, Mexico.

Introduces Wife as His Aunt.

On the occasion of a visit by Innes and his wife to Atlanta in May, before the disappearance of the girls in June, Weathers declares Mrs. Dennis introduced him to "Mrs. Margaret Mims, aunt of Mr. Innes." Weathers in the presence of numerous newspaper men, identified Mrs. Innes as the woman introduced as Mrs. Mims. He also identified Innes as the man who met Mrs. Lois Dennis several times in Atlanta.

Weathers says he read a number of Innes's letters to Mrs. Dennis, both on the subject of their religious cult and the investment scheme. Mrs. Nelms declares Innes had Mrs. Dennis return every letter to him so he could destroy it, and Mrs. Dennis, her mother asserts, blindly and implicitly followed the lawyer's instructions.

Mrs. Nelms declares her daughter was madly infatuated with Innes, and she entrusted him with practically all of the money left her by her father, the late Sheriff John W. Nelms, about $14,000 in all.

Intended to Marry Innes.

The mother of the missing girl declares that in June, 1913, Lois began to send money to Innes. She told her, Mrs. Nelms says, that she was to be married to Innes.

Mrs. Nelms and her son Marshall have found ten receipts, either from a telegraph or express company, for sums of money it is alleged Mrs. Dennis sent Innes; also copies of messages alleged to have passed between the two.

Statements made by Innes indicate he will deny any communication with Mrs. Dennis after he secured her divorce for her, and that he will assert she did not leave here to meet him in Texas or anywhere else.

Mrs. Innes will assert she never posed as Mrs. Margaret Mims and has never known Mrs. Dennis.

JAMES J. HILL

(Continued From Page One.)

the gate. Young Hill saw the animal was tired and he carried it a pail of water. The stranger was pleased with the lad's thoughtfulness, and as he drove off he tossed him a newspaper from the United States, and called out gravely:

To U. S. by Mere Chance.

"Go there, young man. That country needs youngsters of your spirit."

Hill read the paper carefully. It contained glowing accounts of opportunities in the states. He resolved to investigate for himself. It was the next morning that he chopped his last tree.

As a mere roustabout lad of 18, he toured from Maine to Minnesota. When, in 1856, he disembarked from a Mississippi river packet at St. Paul that place was a frontier town of 5,000 inhabitants. At the sign of W. J. Buss & Co., agents for the Dubuque & St. Paul Packet company, he found a job as both stevedore and clerk.

Started With Nothing.

In the fifteen years that followed he seized every opportunity to study the whole problem of river transportation. He gathered no end of experience and a little capital with which he launched his own firm of Hill, Griss & Co., which promptly displayed its initiative by bringing the first load of coal that had ever been seen in that section into St. Paul. Two years later, with a flat-bottomed steamer he established the first regular communication with St. Paul and the Manitoba ports of the fertile Red River valley.

At about that time St. Paul was having its first experiment in railroad building. Eighty miles had been laid to St. Cloud. 316 miles to Breckenridge, both of which terminals were at the southern end of the Red River Valley, and there were about 100 miles of track "which began nowhere and ended in that same indefinite spot." This venture ran up a debt of $33,000,000 and collapsed, with its only assets being "a few streaks of rust and a right of way."

Builder and Promoter.

Hill had had sufficient success in the region to be seized with a consuming desire to purchase the defunct property. After five years of financial dickering, including the sale of all his other interests, which netted a fortune of $100,000, he and a syndicate of three others—Sir Donald A. Smith, George Stephen, and Norman W. Kittson,—obtained the object of this desire.

Line Laid to Puget Sound.

With the line to Puget Sound once laid, he turned empire builder. He introduced the live stock industry into vast areas of bunch-grass plains, and developed them by importing blooded stock; he sent demonstration trains through the country with men who showed the people how to raise more wheat to the acre; he made an outlet for the grain by establishing a cheap rate by rail and steamship to Buffalo where he built great elevators; in fact, for upwards of 20 years he left nothing in his power undone to develop the country where he had staked out his claim as the great common carrier.

But at the Pacific tide-water he was not satisfied for he saw in the orient still further opportunities. He organized a fleet of Pacific steamships for the commercial invasion of Japan and China. Japan at the time wanted steel rails, but proposed getting them from England, as the rates were less. It is related that when John W. Gates, the steel magnate of Chicago, came to Hill with the proposition of getting American rails to Japan, the latter replied:

Ship Rails "for Nothing."

"I will make you a rate of $8 a ton from Chicago or Pittsburg to Yokohama. If that is too much, I will carry it for the axle grease used on the locomotives and freight cars; and if you can't stand that, I will carry your freight for nothing."

At the $8 rate named, the American manufacturer was enabled to secure the Japanese contract.

The same tactics were adopted in getting American wheat and flour into Japan and China, where rice was the staple food.

His faith in the Far East was rewarded as liberally as that in the northwest. It is estimated that the Pacific fleet now carries nearly $50,000,000 worth of products to the Orient every year.

While Mr. Hill built up for himself and his associates an immense fortune, he also helped to create for the settlers along his lines a wealth of over five billion dollars in real property, which is represented by the value of the 400,000 farms and their 65,000,000 acres of improved land.

Upon his retirement at 69, the "streak of rust" he had bought 30 years before, had expanded to more than 6,000 miles and it was earning gross profits of more than $66,000,000 a year, and carrying 15,000,000 tons of freight annually. He still retained a hand in the Great Northern's policy as chairman of the board of directors, while his son, Louis, who had worked up from the humblest position of his father's railroad became president.

No Secret for Success.

The secret of the Hill success was no secret at all, according to Mr. Hill and he had no new recipes to offer. "The man who grabs the big opportunity today," he said, "is the man in the ranks." But the secret of failure he frequently declared to be extravagance. He regarded this as a national tendency, against which he strongly set himself, particularly as concerned the natural resources.

The principal feat of his railway engineers were low grades, heavy power, large capacity cars, and big train loads on his main lines, and he began to preach this at a time when these things were held as visionary by most railway men.

Promoter of Great System.

In contrast with the late E. H. Harriman, who outdid him in the extent of railway ownership, Mr. Hill was not only the financial head, but the practical head, of his great railway system. He was the chief promoter and president of the Northern Securities company, organized with a purpose to bring the Northern Pacific and Great Northern under one ownership, to which such opposition developed that a suit was brought in the United States circuit court, which decided that the acquisition was an illegal combination—affirmed in March, 1904, by the United States supreme court.

Active in War Loan.

For several years James J. Hill had been in the habit of insisting both to his friends and to the public that he was not actively engaged in business.

Just how active he was during the last two years of his life can be judged only by little evidences of his master hand in matters affecting the Great Northern road and the First National bank of St. Paul and by three outstanding accomplishments in which his will and genius asserted themselves. From a world viewpoint it would be hard to say whether his staunch support of the Belgian people following the invasion of the Germans, or the part played in the negotiations for the $500,000,000 loan to the allied governments is the more important. From each local viewpoint his influence in the upbuilding of South St. Paul stockyards principally through the decision of Armour and Company to come to the suburb, claimed first rank.

Sent Large Sum to Belgians.

From the time the work of succoring the Belgians began, Mr. Hill took a leading part in the movement. It will probably never be known how much money he sent to King Albert, a personal friend, and how much he induced others to send.

His place as an international figure was never more prominently displayed than when the representatives of the allies came to New York in quest of a huge loan. One of the first men to be sent for by J. P. Morgan was Mr. Hill, and his assurance that he and the people of the northwest were prepared to do their share in taking up the foreign bonds is believed to have contributed largely to the success of the negotiations. The names of contributions to the bonus by which the Armours were brought to St. Paul were not made public but it is said on good authority that without Mr. Hill's financial and moral support the deal never would save been consummated.

Built Up Live Stock Industry.

His claim to being the original advocate of livestock development in the northwest is unquestioned and since the retirement of A. B. Stickney from the presidency of the Chicago, Great Western railway he has been the most ardent proponent of the upbuilding of the industry at this center, a work which has been taken up enthusiastically by his son, Louis W. Hill.

Refrigerators at Forbes.—Adv.

HYPHEN IS A BAR

We Can't Permit in Coat of Arms, Says T. R.

Make Immigrant Proud of Country—He'll Be Loyal.

JUST AND STRONG, THEN PEACE

Make It Evident That Insults Won't Be Tolerated.

Roosevelt Spoke Softy, but Used Dewey Big Stick.

New York, May 29.—To the music of "The Army and Navy Forever" and "Star Spangled Banner," three thousand pilgrims, nearly every one carrying an American flag, marched four miles from Oyster Bay and climbed Sagamore Hill to pledge their support to Colonel Roosevelt and to hear him plead for real Americanism and an army and navy that would forever preserve the peace and honor of the United States.

Deeply moved by the wonderful demonstration, Colonel Roosevelt replied to the army of "pilgrims" in a speech that surpassed any of his previous utterances in intensity of feeling and patriotic fervor. Standing on the gallery of his home, while the army of marchers massed around him under the shade of the big trees, the colonel enunciated anew his definition of true Americanism.

His Opponents in 1912.

In the crowd that came from New York there were scores who in 1912 were bitter opponents, many whose opposition dated back to his first term in the White House. Wall street men who had declared him the enemy of business and of prosperity.

And men whose political activities in the past have been Democratic, so also were there many men of German birth and of German blood who came to tell the colonel that they were without the hyphen.

Colonel Roosevelt, addressing the visitors from the porch of his home, said in part:

"We have a right to demand of every man who comes here and becomes a citizen, that he become an American and nothing else.

Hyphen as a Bar.

"We regard the hyphen as a bar sinister drawn across our national coat of arms, and we don't intend to permit it to remain there. To you, both native of this country and those born abroad, and above all, to you old native Americans of old stock, you can not expect to get loyalty from the immigrant or the immigrant's children unless you make this a country to which a proud man can be loyal. And to do that you have got to demand that the country stand for courage and for strength. No man ever was loyal to a coward. No man ever yet was loyal to a weakling, whose weakness was due to the fact that he would not take the pains and undergo the effort necessary to be strong.

"I was very glad to see published in the papers the letter of Admiral Dewey describing an incident that took place while I was president. When we were menaced with trouble I acted up to my theory that the proper way of handling international relations was by speaking softly and carrying a big stick. And in that particular case Dewey and the American fleet represented the big stick. I asked on behalf of the nation for nothing to which we were not entitled. I was as courteous as possible; I not only acted with justice, but with courtesy toward them. I put every battle ship and every torpedo boat on the sea under the American flag and Dewey with instructions to hold himself ready and in entire preparedness to sail at a moment's notice. That didn't mean that we had war. Dewey was the greatest possible provocative of peace.

Don't Talk, But Act.

"We will do well to remember one of Lowell's great lines: 'Peace won't keep house with fear.' It is a line worth remembering, and the way to get peace is not by being so unprepared as to invite war, still less by using words which are not translated into deeds, but by behaving with scrupulous justice and courtesy toward the other nations and at the same time being so prepared, both in soul and in body, both spiritually and materially, as to make it evident that insult to this Nation by any other nation will not be tolerated by our people."

Again and again Roosevelt was interrupted by cheers, particularly when he declared the way to maintain peace was to be "ready, spiritually and materially." The crowd applauded wildly, too, when the colonel related how he had "spoken softly" but used the "big stick" in the form of Dewey and the American fleet while he was president and the threatened international difficulty was averted.

After the colonel had finished, the crowds pressed about him until Colonel Roosevelt told them to fall in marching order and he would shake hands with each one. There the composite of the nature of the crowd that had come to pledge their support to Colonel Roosevelt became most evident.

"May father," began a man bearing a tiny flag in his buttonhole, "and my mother were born in Germany, but I am an American."

"I am willing," declared the colonel, "to rest the case for straight Americanism purely with citizens of German birth and I will carry them two to one for the American doctrine."

MISS SILLIMAN FREE

Suspected of Being a Spy, American Woman Coming Home.

Berlin, May 29 (via London).—An announcement was made today of the release of Miss Mary Silliman, a teacher in the American School for Girls at Constantinople, who was arrested on suspicion of espionage at Warnemunde, Germany, a month ago, while on her way to the United States. Miss Silliman has been allowed to resume her journey home and is returning to America by way of Holland.

Rotterdam, May 28.—Miss Mary Silliman, the teacher in the American School for Girls at Constantinople, who was released after being held in Germany on the charge of espionage, was a passenger on the steamer Ryndam, which sailed today for New York.

Miss Silliman declared she never had anything to do with espionage. "Indeed," she said, "I know about as much politics as a cow."

She had no complaint of her treatment at the hands of the Germans, but refused to narrate her experiences "for the sake of others involved." She explained that she had been very ill, and indications of her recent illness still were apparent.

Beyond asserting that "things are getting in bad shape in Germany," Miss Silliman refused to discuss the conditions there.

HAD FLEET READY

Dewey Tells How Roosevelt Upheld National Honor.

Letter Gives Inside of German-Venezuelan Controversy.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., May 29.—A letter from Admiral George Dewey telling how Theodore Roosevelt, when president upheld the national honor and preserved peace at the time of the controversy with Germany over Venezuela in 1903, has been made public here.

The facts about the matter had been changed by Colonel Roosevelt's critics.

Henry A. Wise Wood, of New York, wrote to Admiral Dewey requesting full details.

Dewey's reply shows the vigorous steps taken by Roosevelt and the peaceful outcome of the controversy resulting from the administration's firm policy.

Colonel Roosevelt's supporters are jubilant over this timely endorsement of his peace policy by the hero of Manila bay. Admiral Dewey's letter is as follows:

Dewey's Letter.

"Office of the Admiral of the Navy,

"Washington, May 23, 1916.

"My Dear Mr. Wood: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 22, asking me to set you right respecting certain facts regarding Colonel Roosevelt's action over Venezuela.

"I was at Culebra, Porto Rico, at the time in command of a fleet consisting of over 50 ships, including every battleship and every torpedo boat that we had, with orders from Washington to hold the fleet in hand and be ready to move at a moment's notice. Fortunately, however, the whole matter was amicably adjusted and there was no need for action.

"Hoping the above statement is exactly what you want and thanking you for the compliments you pay me,

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "GEORGE DEWEY."

The controversy occurred during the winter of 1902 and 1903. To collect a debt against Venezuela which the latter was resisting Germany announced an intention of landing troops in the South American republic.

NEOSHO RIVER IN FLOOD

Heavy Rains Send Streams Booming; Bridge Falsework Gone.

Council Grove, Kan., May 29.—The Neosho river is in flood here today as a result of a two-inch rain last night and an inch and one-half Friday night. The stream was near the top of the banks this morning and was expected to overflow before evening. All the creeks in this vicinity are at flood stage.

Last week a two-inch rain brought the Neosho river to a high stage, and the falsework for a concrete bridge being constructed by the Topeka Bridge and Iron Works was washed away. The river now is at the highest point this spring.

SET PRICE ON RAILWAY

Frisco Judge Places $18,000,000 Mark on Western Pacific.

San Francisco, May 29.—United Sates District Judge Maurice T. Dooling fixed $18,000,000 as the "upset" price for the sale of the Western Pacific railway today in the foreclosure suit brought by the Equitable Trust company of New York.

CHANCE FOR MORE RAIN

(Continued from Page One.)

fortably cool and the sky was cloudy part of the morning.

The lowest temperature last night was 61 degrees, 2 degrees above normal. Tomorrow will be about as cool according to the forecast which calls for fair weather tonight and probably Tuesday, not much change in temperature. The highest temperature on record for this date is 99 degrees, established in 1913. The low record, 47 degrees, occurred in 1901. The Kaw river is falling slowly, and the stage this morning was 8.5 feet.

Moderate to heavy rains have been general since Saturday morning over all of Kansas except the extreme western portion. Several central counties received from one to two inches. Temperatures have ranged close to normal. The sky was clear over the greater part of the state this morning, though there was some scattered cloudiness.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

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

Stations in Kansas.

Stations.	High Tem.	Low Tem.	Rain or Snow.	Condition
Anthony	76	60	1.82	Cloudy
Coldwater	80	58	.88	Clear
Concordia	80	62	.18	Cloudy
Dresden	72	52	.0	Clear
Eureka	76	60	.76	Cloudy
Ft. Scott	80	60	1.20	Rain'g
Goodland	84	48	.30	Clear
Hanover	84	58	.44	Clear
Hays	82	56	.84	Clear
Horton	80	60	T.	Cloudy
Iola	78	60	.78	Clear
Liberal	94	56	.0	Clear
Mackaville	80	54	.06	Clear
McPherson	78	54	2.44	Clear
Manhattan	82	60	.58	Pt.Cldy
Phillipsburg	84	48	.0	Clear
Scott City	90	52	.0	Clear
Sedan	78	60	.40	Cloudy
TOPEKA	80	61	.54	Cloudy
Utica	82	52	1.02	Pt.Cldy
Wichita	72	60	1.34	Pt.Cldy
Wichita	72	60	1.34	Pt.Cldy
Kansas City	80	60	.76	Cloudy
St. Joseph	82	64	T.	Cloudy

SPRINGS SURPRISE

Mex Envoy Has No Note From Carranza.

Only Seeks Release of Copper Held in New York.

Washington, May 29.—Manuel Mendez, an attache of General Carranza, foreign office arrived here today and conferred with Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador, but denied that he brought a note as had been expected or that he brought any instructions from his chief. He declared he was merely in the United States on a vacation.

Mr. Arredondo and other Mexican officials professed to be puzzled. It has been reported from Mexico City and the border that a special messenger was bringing a new communication from General Caranza. No indications of its contents have been given but it has been generally assumed by American officials that the expected note renewed the demand for the withdrawal of American forces or made a protest against the second punitive expedition led by Colonel Sibley and Major Langhorne, which has, however, returned to American territory.

At the Mexican embassy it was said if a note was coming it probably would be brought by some other messenger. Representations are about to be made to the state department for the release of a quantity of copper and machinery consigned to the Carranza government, but now detained in New York. Mr. Arredondo declared today that, lacking other instructions, this was the only question he had to take up with the state department at this time.

State department officials had before them today a telegram from 84 American oil operators at Tampico protesting against decrees promulgated by the Mexican authorities designed, it was declared, to render it impossible for Americans to conduct business in that country.

The message addressed to President Wilson related how one of their number had been arrested and imprisoned for three hours because of the refusal to pay his employees wages fixed by the authorities in excess of terms previously agreed upon with the men.

OPEN FOR HUGHES

Dupont Also Starts Boom in Convention City.

Hitchcock Endeavors to Tell Where Hughes Stands.

Chicago, May 29.—Two additional booms of candidates for the Republican nomination for president were brought to Chicago today. They were those of Charles Evans Hughes of New York and Coleman Dupont of Delaware. Frank H. Hitchcock, accompanied by William L. Ward, former Republican national committeeman from New York, launched the preconvention campaign in the interest of Justice Hughes.

Governor Whitman of New York will place Mr. Hughes in nomination according to present plans. When the roll of the states is called for nomination it has been arranged to have Alabama waive in favor of New York so that Hughes's name may be the first presented. Headquarters for Hughes will not be opened in Chicago according to a statement made by Mr. Hitchcock.

Work as Individuals.

"Mr. Hughes is not an active candidate for the presidential nomination and therefore no headquarters for him will be opened here, but his friends who are urging his nomination will work in his interest as individuals," said Mr. Hitchcock.

"His views on Americanism, preparedness and other important public questions are sound and were frequently stated by him in public addresses before he became a member of the United States supreme court. There is no question where he stands on any of these questions. While I have had no communication with Justice Hughes for several months I believe there is no question that if he is nominated he will accept."

Can Beat Wilson.

"We think President Wilson is a hard man to beat this fall and that Mr. Hughes nomination will make Republican success more certain than if any other man is chosen," continued Mr. Hitchcock. "Those of us who have been working for Mr. Hughes' nomination want Republican victory. We want a man nominated who can win. We have been in communication with every state and we think he will lead all candidates on the ballot.

Coleman Dupont of Delaware, and a party of friends arrived today and his headquarters will be opened in a few days. He is th first president candidate to arrive.

Mr. Dupont said:

"I am here primarily as a member of the Republican national committee although my friends have placed my name in the field as a presidential candidate. I am anxious for Republican success and willing to subordinate my candidacy for the good of the party any time.

"My chief interest is to get a candidate who can be elected and who when elected will make a good president."

Suffrage an Issue.

Indications are that the question of national woman suffrage will be one of the most hotly debated questions before the committee on resolution before the convention when that body meets to consider the party platform. The national congressional union, which will urge the adoption of a plank favoring national woman suffrage was the first organization to make formal application for a hearing before the committee on resolution.

Today a telegram was received by Chairman Chas. D. Hilles of the national committee from Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, president of the National Anti-suffrage association, requesting that a delegation from the organization she represents be permitted to present the other side of the question. Chairman Hilles said that both sides would be given a full hearing.

The candidacy of Charles W. Fairbanks was given added strength today when a large delegation of Republican leaders from Indiana arrived to work for their "favorite son." In the delegation were Harry S. New, Republican nominee for senator; James P. Goodrich, Republican nominee for governor, and former Senator James Hemenway. Forty of the 53 members of the Republican national committee on arrangements will hold its final meeting Wednesday, May 31. The national committee will meet June 1 to begin the hearing of contests.

Theodore Roosevelt was scheduled to arrive here at 4 p. m. en route to Kansas City, where he will deliver an address tomorrow. Although Colonel Roosevelt telegraphed the local Progressive leaders that he would not speak in Chicago, and that he desired no demonstration, it is expected he will be greeted at the railway station by a crowd of several thousand enthusiastic supporters. The program is for him to confer with Progressive party leaders at a hotel before resuming his journey westward at 8 p. m.

TO LEAVE TOPEKA

Another Rock Island Office Will Be Taken Away.

And Still No Men Have Been Sent to This City.

Headquarters for the Kansas-Oklahoma-Arkansas division of the American Express company which for more than two years, has been located in Topeka is to follow the Rock Island office to El Reno, Okla., it is understood here. The change will be made within a month, it is said.

Territory in charge of the Topeka office follows the Rock Island lines through Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and several small points in Louisiana. The office is in charge of James Kennedy, district superintendent for the express company.

Preparing to Leave.

It is rumored that several officials in the local office of the company are negotiating for the sale of their property and are making arrangements to leave the city to follow the district headquarters.

The business of the American Express company is handled by the Rock Island railway which recently moved from Topeka the general manager's headquarters for this district, locating it in El Reno.

Following removal of the general manager's office which resulted in practically emptying their Topeka building, officials of the road promised to bring here a department of the system, employing as many or more persons than were employed in offices taken from Topeka.

Still Nothing Doing.

More than four months have elapsed since officials of the road first promised to replace offices taken from Topeka, but no definite action has been taken to bring anything here, as nearly as can be learned. The movement to bring new offices to the city has taken a decided slump within the last month, it is said.

Several months ago a delegation of local business men journeyed to Chicago to urge officials of the line to replace offices taken from the city. At that time the Rock Island seriously was considering movement of headquarters for an important branch of the service to Topeka, it is understood. The business men allowed their campaign to slump, however, and the proposed program that called for a refilling of the local Rock Island office building did not materialize.

A KANSAS HANGING

Robert F. Stroud, Convict, To Be Hung at Leavenworth in July.

Leavenworth, Kan., May 29.—Robert F. Stroud, convicted of killing Andrew F. Turner, a guard at the United States prison here today, was sentenced to be hanged, Friday, July 21. Judge John C. Pollock, of the United States district court pronounced the sentence.

The hanging will take place between the hours of nine and twelve in the morning.

The execution will be on the government reservation here. Stroud, a convict from Alaska, killed Turner in the prison dining room in the presence of more than one thousand prisoners. He believed Turner had reported him for a violation of the rules. When the prisoners were at dinner Stroud asked permission to leave the dining hall. As he passed out he stabbed the guard.

The Kansas law prohibits hanging within the state. It has no jurisdiction, however, over government reservations.

CONFERENCE NOT SET

Gavira Conferring With Carranza as to Date for Meeting Pershing.

Columbus, N. M., May 29.—No word has been received from General Gavira regarding the fixing of a date for a conference between the latter and General Pershing, announced to be held this week near Colonia Dublan. As General Pershing is understood to have selected a spot near Colonia Dublan for the meeting, the time it is said has been left to the convenience of the Mexican leader.

It is believed that General Gavira is in communication with General Carranza receiving instructions as to the propositions to be laid before General Pershing, which will have to do more or less with the present dispositions of American troops in Mexico.

Now that one of the chief bandit leaders, Candela Cervantes, is dead and his forces scattered, until the troops are withdrawn, demonstrations against the American troops by the civilian population are inevitable.

GREYS BEAT WILLARDS

Topeka Team Takes Game From Emmett by 8 to 6 Score.

Emmett, Kan., May 29.—The Topeka Greys added aother victory to their string Sunday afternoon when they invaded Emmett and administered the first defeat of the season to the fast Emmett Willards on their home grounds.

The game was hard fought from start to finish and was featured by the hitting and pitching on both sides. The final score was 8 to 6. The Willards tied the count in the ninth inning, and had enough men on bases to salt away the contest, but Grindle tightened up and retired the side, and then the Greys came through with two runs in the first half of the extra inning.

The score:		R.	H.	E.
Willard	012 002 001 0	6	7	2
Greys	000 105 000 2	8	11	1

Batteries: Albion, Feebeck and Vogel; Grindle and Jaeneke.

"PORK," SAYS T. R.

Colonel Denounces Portion of Navy Appropriation Bill.

Upset Discipline and Bring Friction Among Officers.

New York, May 29.—Theodore Roosevelt has made public two letters pertaining to naval affairs and preparedness.

In a letter to Henry Reuterdahl he denounced the proposal of Secretary Daniels, in the naval appropriation bill to appropriate to the navy, with officers rank, thirty civilian engineers each year for the next ten years.

He described the proposal as a "new form of pork barrel, which will supply the politicians with thirty additional and yearly plums."

He declares the plan will upset the discipline and efficiency of the navy. It will restore, he says, the friction and other disturbing conditions which preceded the amalgamation in 1899 of the old corps of engineers with the line officers.

In a letter to Thomas Slocum, he criticized as inadequate the increase of personnel provided for in the naval appropriation bill. He indorsed the coming naval training cruises as one of the highest importance in the preparedness program.

Mr. Slocum is chairman of the New York committee, co-operating with the navy for the success of the cruises.

"We have evolved a standardized bridge prize for all our afternoon affairs. "What is it?" "A boiled dinner in a can. It keeps the wives happy and their husbands from scolding."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT

Chicago, May 29.—WHEAT—Fine rains both in Oklahoma and Kansas brought about material declines today in the price of wheat. It was said moisture was plentiful in the drought stricken territory that needed it most, increasing stocks at Liverpool tended also to weaken the market here. Opening quotations which ranged from ⅝c to 1⅜c lower, with July at $1.06⅛ to $1.09½ and September at $1.08½ to $1.09½, were followed by an additional setback and then a moderate rally.

Subsequent sales were even lower than before. Evening up of trades in view of the holiday tomorrow, however, tended to cause fresh rallies. The close was unsettled, ⅝c to 1¼@1⅜c net lower with July at $1.07⅞ and September at $1.08⅝@1.09.

CORN—Corn swayed with wheat. Trading was mostly in small lots. After opening ⅛c to ½c lower, the market recovered virtually in full.

Subsequently gains resulted from Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska advices that much replanting would be necessary. The close was strong at ⅝c to 1⅝c net advance.

OATS—Weather of a kind to favor growth made the oats market easy. Selling was general.

PROVISIONS—Plentiful receipts of hogs carried down provisions. No support developed until sharp breaks had taken place.

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 29. Open	High	Low	Close Today	Close Sat.
WHEAT—					
May	106⅝	107	106¼	107	107⅝
July	108½	109⅛	108	108⅞	109⅝
Sept.	109¼	109⅝	108½	108⅞	110⅛
CORN—					
May	68⅝	70⅝	68⅝	70½	68⅝
July	68⅝	69⅝	68½	69½	69
Sept.	68⅞	69⅝	68½	69½	69
OATS—					
July	40⅛	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	40⅝
Sept.	38⅝	38½	38	38½	38⅝
PORK—					
July	22.25	22.25	21.72	21.75	22.50
Sept.	21.75	22.85	21.37	21.37	22.30

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 29. Open	High	Low	Close Today	Close Sat.
WHEAT—					
May	99⅛	99⅛	98⅛	98⅞	100⅝
July	101½	101½	100⅝	100⅝	103⅛
Sept.	101½	102⅝	101½	102⅛	103⅝
CORN—					
May	64⅝	64⅞	64⅛	64⅞	64⅞
July	64⅝	65⅝	64⅝	65½	65
Sept.	64⅝	65¼	64	65⅛	64⅝

Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, May 29.—WHEAT—Spot No. 1 Manitoba, 11s 10d; No. 2, 11s 7d; No. 3, 11s 5d; No. 1 northern spring, 11s 8d; No. 2 red western winter, 11s 4d.

CORN—Spot, American mixed, new, 10s 10d.

FLOUR—Winter patents, 47s.

Grain Gossip.

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

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City increased 184,727 bushels last week and corn stocks decreased 476,000 bushels.

Minneapolis wheat stocks decreased 80,000 bushels Friday. Total stocks are 9,360,000 bushels; a year ago, 4,023,000 bushels.

Exports from the United States and Canada Saturday were 856,000 bushels of wheat, 33,000 barrels of flour, 240,000 bushels of corn and 1,429,000 bushels of oats; wheat and flour combined, 1,005,000 bushels.

A wire from Dodge City, Kansas, said: "From Kinsley west wheat is deteriorating from drought. It is fired along the edge of the fields and unless rain comes soon crop will be very light."

A report from B. W. Snow, the crop expert, said, "I have reports from six additional counties in the western third of Kansas which have a total of 430,000 acres, and condition of wheat now reported is 13 points lower than on May 1."

Chicago Grain Market.

Chicago, May 29.—WHEAT—Close: May, $1.07; July, $1.07⅞; September, $1.08⅞@1.09.

CORN—May, 70½c; July, 69½@69⅝c; September, 69½c.

OATS—May, 39¼c; July, 40¼c; September, 38½c.

PORK—May, $22.40; July, $21.75.

LARD—May, $12.52; July, $12.42.

SHORT RIBS—May, $12.55; uJly, $12.22.

New York Produce Market.

New York, May 29.—BUTTER—Market firm. Creamery extras, 92 score, 30½c.

EGGS—Market steady. Fresh gathered extra fine, 24½@25½c.

CHEESE—Market unsettled. State, fresh specials, 16c.

POULTRY—Alive, weak; dressed, quiet.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, May 29.—BUTTER—Market firm. Creamery, 26@29c.

EGGS—Market steady. Firsts, 20⅝@21½c; ordinary firsts, 18½@20c; at mark, cases included.

POTATOES—Market lower. Old Michigan, Wisconson, Minnesota and Dakota white, 35c@$1.05; new, Louisiana, Texas and Alabama sacked Triumphs, $1.55@1.70. Minnesota and Dakota Ohios, 90@95c.

POULTRY—Alive, steady; fowls, 19½c.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Kansas City, May 29.—WHEAT—Cash: Market 1@2c lower. No. 2 hard, $1.02@1.07; No. 3, 98c@$1.06; No. 2 red, $1.02@1.07; No. 3, 98c@$1.05.

CORN—Market unchanged to ¼c lower. No. 2 mixed, 66½@67c; No. 3, 65½@66c; No. 2 white, 67½c; No. 3, 66½@67; No. 2 yellow, 68c; No. 3 yellow, 68c.

OATS—Market unchanged. No. 2 white, 44@45c; No. 2 mixed, 40@41c.

RYE—86@87c.

HAY—Market lower. Choice timothy, $13.50@14.50; choice prairie, $9.50@10.00; choice alfalfa, $12.50@14.50.

BRAN—90c.

SHORTS—$1.04@1.10.

KAFIR—No. 3 white, $1.05.

WHEAT—Receipts 219.

BUTTER—Creamery, 29c; firsts, 27c; seconds, 25c; packing, 22½c.

EGGS—Firsts, 21½c.

POULTRY—Hens, 15½c; roosters, 10½c; springs, 25c.

WHEAT—Close: May, 98⅞c; July, $102⅝.

CORN—May, 64⅞c; July, 65½@65⅝c

New York Stock Market.

Wall St., New York, May 29.—STOCKS—Aside from such specialties as the Automobile group in which gains of 2 to 5 points were recorded, no striking change from last week's final quotations were noted on the resumption of trading today. War shares such as Crucible Steel, Mexican Petroleum and some of the metals were lower by a point. There were fairly large initial offerings of United States Steel, Reading and Kennecott Copper at minor changes, but otherwise dealings were light and narrow.

Prices hardened toward noon in the stock market today, the strength of Reading and Lehigh Valley forming the basis of general improvement. Motors continued to dominate the special list although the movement in that group was most conflicting. Wilys-Overland gained 6 points, with almost 5 for Chandler Motors to the new record of 108½, on its increased dividend which General Motors slumped 57 points to 462. Among active issues Loose Wiles first preferred was prominent for its rise of 7 points. Business fell on the better tendency and at midday the market was almost motionless.

Bonds were firm.

Kansas City Live Stock Market

Kansas City, May 29.—HOGS—Receipts 15,000. Market 5c to 15c lower. Bulk of sales, $9.40@9.70; heavy, $9.60@9.75; packers and butchers, $9.50@9.70; light, $9.35@9.60; pigs, $8.75@9.25.

CATTLE—Receipts 14,000. Market 10c to 15c lower. Prime fed steers, $10.00@10.40; dressed beef steers, $8.25@9.80; western steers, $8.40@10.25; southern steers, $7.50@9.85; cows, $5.75@8.65; heifers, $7.50@9.75; stockers and feeders, $7.25@8.85; bulls, $6.00@8.00; calves, $5.50@11.00.

SHEEP—Receipts 9,000. Market weak. Lambs, $9.50@12.00; yearlings, $8.50@11.00; wethers, $8.25@9.50; ewes, $7.50@9.00; stockers and feeders, $6.00@10.50.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, May 27.—HOGS—Receipts 42,