THE PAPER THAT BOOSTS KEOKUK ALL THE TIME.

Subscribers of The Daily Gate City are Served the full Leased Wire service of the United Press Associations.

The Sunday Gate City.

THE WEATHER
Fair. Unsettled Monday. Local temp—7 a. m. 72; 7 p. m. 86.

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Mighty Anxious For Congress to Adjourn

GREAT GROUCH IN WASHINGTON

Everybody Was Sore Because Congress Did Not Wind up Session Early Last Evening.

PLANS ALL CHANGED

Trunks Packed and Berths Secured by Statesmen Who Were Anxious to Get Away.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Grouches in the capitol; grouches in the white house; grouches everywhere.

This was the situation tonight in Washington as congress struggles toward an adjournment. Everybody was "sore." Nobody was satisfied with the delay in dropping the curtain.

An angry deadlock between senate and house conferees on the general deficiency bill was the direct barrier. This one bill caused over 200 heat-bedraggled nerve tired statesmen to fuss and fume from early morning until late tonight. As hour after hour passed with no signs of an agreement, visions of a session lasting away into the Sabbath morn, or even into next week caused consternation.

A soggy, humid, torrid night added to the trials of the legislators. The senate and house galleries were packed. A sea of white gowned women, with dabs of pink and blue intermingled, gave the only cheerful touch.

With patience almost exhausted, the members wearily waited for the finals. Many made and then cancelled sleeping car reservations for early trains. In the white house, President Taft waited for a summons from the capitol and studied a Beverly time table. He had planned to leave at 5:30 this afternoon. Then congress forced him to hold his special car for the midnight train.

All hands took "time out" for dinner.

"When are you going back?" was asked "Uncle Joe" Cannon, one of the conferees.

"I don't think I'll go back at all," he snapped. "I don't see what can be gained by it, with that blankety-blank obstinate committee."

Representative Fitzgerald, (dem., N. Y.) another conferee, said he would stay in Washington until "Christmas" before he would give in to the senate demands. Various war claims, some of two decades standing, and an alleged Indian grab of two million caused the deadlock.

Amendments to the deficiency bill totalled $6,000,000.

President Taft planned to go to the capitol early this evening to sign the last few bills passed.

"You might as well stay where you are a while," was the message sent him by senate leaders.

Senatorial nerves were harried by the fight over the passage of Senator Penrose's resolution to direct the Clapp committee to bring up all correspondence between John D. Archbold, Standard Oil head, and George W. Perkins, former partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, and members of congress.

Senator Poindexter of Washington had offered amendments for more investigations.

Senator Root and Senator Heyburn mixed in a "preliminary to the main event" over the bill for judicial procedure amendment. No action was taken. Three hours were wasted.

Heyburn enlivened the late afternoon proceedings by threatening to speak indefinitely. He got a fair start, covering the whole field of politics, but changed his mind.

Grips and suitcases were packed. Then some were unpacked. Some members who had closed their homes sought a one-night stand at hotels.

Many of the members abandoned hope of geting away tonight and philosophically "guyed" their colleagues who had train reservations. So many representatives left regardless of business, that the house was without a quorum. A "gentleman's agreement" was made that the point of "no quorum" would not be raised. But the possibility of some indignant member doing so, kept the house leaders timorous.

When both houses reconvened tonight the conferees on the general deficiency bill reported disagreement, and after a brief debate, were sent back to their task again. In the senate, it developed that the conferees had been on the job since early this morning and had given up the task of reaching a compromise as absolutely impossible.

The items in dispute totalled $390,000. They included several items repaying states for loans, some more than a hundred years old; payments to contributors to the Ellen Stone ransom fund and several waterway improvements in Hawaii.

A few of the more cheerful spirits on the house side joined in cheers and songs and fancy speech making to while the time away. Representative Austin of Tennessee, a republican, caused wild democratic cheers when he declared to the speaker that "bye and bye when the country decides to select a democratic president," he hoped it would be Clark.

Then Representative Kinkead started a song:

"The old Champ Clark—he hain't
got any style.
"He's in style all the while—is old
Champ Clark."

There were about twenty variations of stanzas to the Clark song, all sung with such exceeding zest that the glass ceiling rattled with the noise. Then there were songs for Underwood, Cannon and others. A tremendous crowd packed the galleries to see the customary vaudeville stunts that from time immemorial have attended the closing hours in the lower house and it got its money's worth tonight.

The fact that President Taft vetoed one of Representative Heflin's pet measures—for a dam across the Coosa river, Alabama—led the members to yell for a speech "about that dam (n) bill and Heflin made one. It was mostly a story that captivated the galleries. Heflin tried to stop, but members wouldn't have it, until he finally slid around an aisle and vanished, breathless.

When the house reconvened at 10:30, the members were still in a joking mood and Representative Kinkead of New Jersey asked unanimous consent that Representative Candler of Mississippi, might have ten minutes to address the house on "why is the Tom Bigbee river not the Amazon."

Speaker Clark took the suggestion favorably and for ten minutes the Mississippi member related the beauties of the Tom Bigbee which flows through his district. Candler who is noted in the house for his eloquent pleas for appropriations to improve the Tom Bigbee was in characteristic form tonight and challenged anyone to deny that the Tom Bigbee river was "the greatest and grandest and most beautiful stream in the entire world."

The official stenographers of the house used up much good ink in taking down the negro dialect stories and oratorical reviews of rivers and it will all appear in the Congressional Record.

President Taft came to the senate lobby shortly before eleven o'clock, and announced that he expected to remain there until the session was closed. It was then reported that leaders were urging as a solution for the deadlock that the general deficiency bill should be left for the next session of congress. Another plan was to eliminate from the bill all the items in dispute and pass the emasculated measure.

It was after midnight before the partial agreement of conferees upon the general deficiency bill was reported to the house.

That the senate was trying to "foist outrageous claims" upon the house conferees in a "hold-up" on the measure was charged by Representative Fitzgerald.

As the debate continued no effort was made to stop the hour clock.

House members slept soundly in their seats while the four state claims were debated. Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh and Postmaster General Hitchcock were spectators.

3:00 O'clock Set.

WASINGTON, Aug. 25.—Three o'clock this (Sunday) morning was the tentative hour set for final adjournment of congress, according to a plan adopted by the house and, at 2 o'clock, considered certain of acceptance, by the senate.

Majority Leader Underwood introduced the adjournment resolution in the house at 1:30. It was adopted by a viva voce vote—enthusiastically—by a handful of weary, sleepy members.

Dispute over old war claims aggregating $600,000 was the obstacle on which the two bodies deadlocked in a weary night session, while President Taft cooled his heels in the executive room of the senate chamber. The president had a special train waiting to take him to Beverly

(Continued on page 2.)

LONDON WIRES ARE ALL DOWN

Great Fire in the "G. P. O." Results in Cutting off City From All Telegraphic Communication.

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY

Building Supposed to be Fireproof Stood in Very Heart of London and Was Worth Millions.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, Aug. 24.—Fire, caused by the burning out of a fuse box in the general postoffice building this evening tied up the entire communication system of London. For several hours the city was entirely isolated from the world. At length the authorities commandeered the stock exchange private wires. Even then for some time all messages were refused because of the congestion of business. Postmasters were busy all night long delivering delayed mesages throughout the city.

There were casualties, but for a time there was the greatest excitement. It was feared that the big structure was doomed and messages were sent out to this effect. Later it was impossible to transmit corrections. When communication was restored in a partial fashion, America was the only country that could be reached and messages for the continent were sent via New York.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
The "G. P. O." as it is universally known to the British, is headquarters not only for the mail service but for the telegraphic and telephone systems. Both are government monopolies and it is at the "G. P. O." that all lines center.

A pretense of a wire service is being maintained by transmitting telegrams by train to nearby towns whence they are telgeraphed, but the disorganization is so great and the delay so serious that the make-shift is little better than nothing. Such cable messages as it is possible to get through are mailed to Weston-Super-Mare, on Bristol Channel, nearly three hours by train from London, for relay by wire.

The building and its contents represented well over $3,000,000. The damage done by the dislocation of business, however, will far exceed this sum. It will be many days before mail, telegraph, cable and telephone services will be running smoothly again.

The "G. P. O." building, of which the late King Edward laid the cornerstone, was in course of construction for five years and was only finished two years ago at a total cost, for building alone, of $1,750,000. It was seven stories high, covered two blocks and was supposedly absolutely fire proof. Its equipment was the finest of its kind in the world. Five hundred telegraph instruments were constantly at work in it, leaving the mail and telephone services out of consideration.

The building stood in the very heart of London, near the junction of Cheapside and Holborn, two of the most important business streets in the metropolis, only a few minutes walk from the mansion house, the royal exchange and the Bank of England and a stone's throw from St. Paul's.

The fire is said to have started in the basement through the short circuiting of electric wires. It spread with alarming rapidity and some employes in the postal, telegraph and telephone departments, who stuck to their posts, women as well as men, until the last possible moment, had difficulty in escaping. It is believed that there were no casualties.

Nearly the whole of London's fire department was soon on the scene. Though showy, it is inexperienced in the handling of large fires; responses to alarms are slow and ladders and facilities are of the most primitive description, so that it was able to do little toward controlling the spread of the flames. Fortunately the structure is separated from other buildings by broad streets and heavy masonry is the prevailing construction in the vicinity, so that it was comparatively easy to confine the fire to the postoffice.

The London Sunday morning newspapers must go to press with scarcely a line of telegraph news, a much less serious calamity, however, than it would be in America, since their telegraph services are, at the best, of the meagrest.

—Read The Daily Gate City.

ROMAN HOLIDAY FOR NEWSPAPERS

Reform Warden in Penitentiary so Calls Hangings to Which Newspaper Reporters Are Admitted.

HOLD SECRET EXECUTION

Has the Job of Killing a Man This Week and Will do it Behind Closed Doors.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
CANON CITY, Colo., Aug. 24.—If Louis Wechter, convicted slayer of W. Clifford Burrowes, whom he shot in a Denver cafe, is hanged next week, no newspaper reporters will be present and the world may not know about it for a week.

Thomas Tynam, reform warden of the state penitentiary here, and one of the candidates for the democratic nomination for governor of Colorado, announced tonight that if he had to hang Wechter, he did not propose to "furnish the newspapers sensational copy in descriptions of the affair."

Tynan has consistently opposed hanging Wetcher. He pleaded personally with the state pardon board to extend clemency and when this was denied, appealed directly to the governor. He is against capital punishment but says that, if it is so decreed that the law must take its course, the hanging must be secret and Wechter "must be allowed to die quietly and not be forced to make a Roman holiday for the newspapers."

Governor Shafroth announced tonight that he would not interfere, and unless some new evidence is produced, Wechter must hang during the week beginning Monday.

WATER POWER DAM VETOED BY TAFT

Thinks Government Should Have Supervision Over All Such.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, August 24.—President Taft sent a special message to congress vetoing the bill authorizing a contracting company to construct a dam across the Coosa river in Alabama. The veto was based upon the general proposition that the government should have the supervisory control over water sites.

Statistical Record of Sixty-second Congress.

In session 265 days.

Presidential vetoes this session, 12; this congress, 17.

Bills introduced:

Senate—this session, 4,245; this congress, 7,496.

House—this session, 12,368; this congress, 26,409.

Public laws enacted: This session, 253; this congress, 300.

Private laws enacted: This session, 100.

Resolutions introduced:

House, this session 646; this congress, 1,121.

Senate, this session 359; this congress 587.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Weather forecast:

Iowa: Fair and continued warm Sunday; Monday unsettled, probably followed by showers and cooler.

Illinois: Fair Sunday and probably Monday; continued warm.

Missouri: Fair Sunday; warmer east portion; Monday probably fair and continued warmer.

Local Observations.

Aug.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather
7 a. m.	29.87	72	SW	Clear
7 p. m.	29.77	86	SW	Clear

River above low water of 1864, 7.4.
Change in 24 hours, rise 1 foot.
Mean temperature, 72.
Lowest temperature, 71.
Highest temperature, 92.
Lowest temperature last night, 70.

FRED Z. GOSEWISCH,
Observer.

IS ANXIOUS TO APPEAR NOW

Colonel Roosevelt Changes His Mind About Being a Witness Before the Investigating Committee.

ARCHBOLD IS ON OCEAN

Will go to Washington Monday and Deny All Knowledge of the Standard Oil Contributions.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
OYSTER BAY, Aug. 24.—Saying he did not want John D. Archbold's testimony about the Standard Oil Company's campaign contributions to go without contradiction, Colonel Roosevelt tonight sent a telegram to Senator Clapp, of the senatorial investigating committee, asking that he be allowed on Monday to appear before the committee and testify.

"I wired Senator Clapp," said Roosevelt, "because I didn't want Archbold's statement to go without contradiction."

"Your appearance before the committee might interfere with your plans for the campaign," some one suggested.

"It is not a question of convenience with me," said Roosevelt vehemently, "It's a question of the convenience of tens and hundreds of thousands of people. I feel that I should go before the committee."

"I don't see why Archbold was not recalled to testify in regard to the statements of Mr. Penrose," continued Roosevelt.

Then the colonel was informed that Archbold had sailed from New York on his vacation saying that he would not treat Roosevelt's statement of last night "lightly" and that Archbold would sue him for criminal libel.

"He can treat my statement lightly or heavily, just as he pleases," said Roosevelt, brandishing his fist.. "And he will have a better chance to bring a libel suit against me, after I testify before the committee."

Colonel Roosevelt's message to Senator Clapp was as follows:

"As I am not willing that Mr. Archbold's statement about myself should pass without immediate official contradiction, I request the privilege of appearing before your committee on Monday. My engagements are such that it will be the greatest inconvenience to me and to many others if the hearing is deferred to a later date."

Will Listen to Him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Immediately upon receiving a telegram from Colonel Roosevelt, asking that the committee hear his testimony in refutation of the charges of John D. Archbold and Senator Penrose, Chairman Clapp of the senate investigating committee, said that he would hold a special meeting tonight or tomorrow to consider the proposition. It was generally understood that Roosevelt would be given a hearing on Monday as requested.

The fact that the colonel requested an opportunity under oath to deny Penrose's and Archbold's testimony changed the attitude of many of those senators who had announced their opposition to Penrose's probe resolution action on which was withheld in view of a filibuster by Senator Heyburn of Idaho. The Roosevelt supporters, who had professed to see a plot in the resolution, as originally offered by Penrose, to put Roosevelt at a disadvantage, were generally agreed on the measure as changed by Senator Poindexter's amendments, to extend the inquiry to an investigation of the charges.

When the senate reconvened at 8, Senator Lafollette unsuccessfully sought to obtain consent for consideration of the resolution. He was blocked by Heyburn's objection.

"I do not want this resolution to die at this session," LaFollette pleaded. "I believe the people have a right to know how much money was expended by candidates for the presidency. I believe the investigation should be made and made now."

Will Try Cancer Cure.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
HAVRE, Aug. 24.—That Mrs. Robert Goelet will be the first patient of note to try Dr. Odin's new cancer cure was reported here tonight. Her yacht Nahma is to remain in harbor here for a month. In the meantime it is expected she will be in Paris under the doctor's treatment.

—Gate City want ads bring results.

Roosevelt's Letter Stirs up the Senate

SENATE BLOCKED BY OIL SCANDAL

Because Roosevelt Demands Opportunity to Refute Archbold Testimony, Congress Couldn't Adjourn.

FILIBUSTER DEVELOPED

Idaho Statesman Objects to Senate Committee Probing in the Sewer of Political Progress.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Theodore Roosevelt demanding an opportunity to refute, under oath, the testimony of John D. Archbold, a proposed probe of alleged Standard Oil contributions to campaign funds since 1904, blocked business in the senate this afternoon and delayed adjournment of congress tonight.

A spirited filibuster developed over consideration of Senator Penrose's resolution demanding that the senate committee which is now investigating campaign contributions in 1904 and 1908 take special cognizance of his statements on the senate floor on Wednesday of the Standard Oil company's contributions to the Roosevelt campaign fund of 1904; that Roosevelt knew of this transaction; that he sought to cover it up by subsequently writing letters instructing his campaign manager not to receive Standard Oil money and that the Standard Oil company was asked for another contribution of $150,000.

Senator Poindexter of Washington, a Roosevelt supporter, called up Penrose's resolution. It was on his demand that the measure was amended so as to authorize a probe of all financial transactions and correspondence between Archbold and members of congress to date from 1904 and to permit employment of attorneys by the committee.

Senator Heyburn of Idaho protested against a senate committee probing "in the sewer of political contests."

"It is not proper now to assassinate Mr. Roosevelt's character for acts committed when he was president," Heyburn asserted. "It has gone to the country that the republican party was guilty of crimes when it accepted money necessary for legitimate campaign expenses. Camp followers do not constitute the republican party. The responsible body of the party shall not be held accountable under the assertions made on this floor. Opening up of this matter would be an act of vandalism never before witnessed."

Heyburn bitterly criticised Penrose for "heaping abuse on men who could not be present to defend themselves," and denied the jurisdiction of the senate to investigate the issue.

"The senate should not go on a man hunt," he insisted.

Senator Bailey of Texas, declared that any plan for an investigation or the means whereby a president was elected was unconstitutional. He strenuously opposed the Penrose-Poindexter plan.

Senator Williams of Mississippi, asserted that the issue of veracity should be settled for the benefit of the country.

"If what Mr. Roosevelt says about Mr. Penrose is true," he said, "Mr. Penrose deserves to be removed from the senate; if what Mr. Penrose says about Mr. Roosevelt is true, Mr. Roosevelt is eneligible for re-election as president.

Penrose interrupted to declare that the receipt of the money was not denied but the issue was whether Roosevelt purposely tried to make it appear that he had ordered the return of Standard Oil contributions after those contributions had been received and spent.

The wrangle continued until it was finally decided to hold a brief executive session. Heyburn was still militantly fighting the plan when this action was ordered, and he indicated that he would resume the fight when the resolution was again brought up.

About the time a recess was taken, Colonel Roosevelt in Oyster Bay was filing a telegram to Senator Clapp insisting that he should be permitted to appear before the senate committee on Monday and reply to Archbold and Penrose. What the effect of this telegram would be was problematical early in the night.

Following another recess, Lafollette again endeavored to bring up the Penrose and Poindexter resolution. Heyburn instantly objected.

"The investigation has passed into a dragnet inquiry," he insisted. "Denial of an investigation will not allay public interest," said Lafollette. "The senate's refusal will only excite public attention and make the people more anxious to learn the facts."

The Wisconsin senator was then interrupted by Smoot, who claimed recognition for bills on the calendar. A long series of roll-calls followed. They developed the fact that there were 483 members present, a quorum, but many of these were paired so that a majority was not voting. Leaders apparently lost hope of an adjournment until early Sunday morning.

Shortly after two o'clock Senator La Follette made his third attempt to secure adoption of the investigation resolution. Senator Penrose immediately suggested that specific instructions be included in the resolution to investigate all correspondence between George W. Perkins, Theo. Roosevelt, John D. Archbold and members of congress from 1900 to date.

Senator Poindexter observed that he did not understand that Perkins' name was connected with the matter.

"That's just what we want to find out," tartly retorted Senator Penrose.

The amendments to extend the probe to cover any correspondence between Roosevelt, Perkins, Archbold, and members of congress, was carried. Then Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, arose to announce that he would speak at length in opposition to the entire resolution, and particularly that part granting payment to counsel for the committee.

At this juncture the conference report on the general deficiency cut off further discussion, leaving the investigation resolution variously amended but still not adopted.

Up to two o'clock Sunday morning it was undecided if Colonel Roosevelt's offer to appear Monday before the committee would be accepted. Inability to secure a quorum of the committee prevented a final decision.

Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee one of the members wished to leave early Sunday for Denver, where his wife is ill. He suggested that he resign. Senator Fletcher (dem., Fla.), was asked to take Lea's place, but refused. Fletcher served months on the Lorimer probing committee.

Leading democrats strongly opposed having Roosevelt testify Monday. They wished time to prepare a long list of questions.

The democrats sparred for time to heat the irons for the colonel, suggesting that Senator Lea absent himself to prevent a quorum. If Lea leaves, only Senators Clapp and Jones, a minority would be here, Senators Pomerene and Oliver having left Saturday afternoon.

SUSPECTED OF CANADIAN ROBBERY

Kansas Train Robber Is Now Supposed to Have Done Other Jobs.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
MEDFORD, Ore., Aug. 24.—It is thought tonight that Will Lounsberry, the Lawrence, Kansas, train robber, possibly was connected with the robbery of the Branch bank of Montreal at New Westminster, B. C., where more than $250,000 was obtained by blowing open the safe of that institution. While this suspicion is founded on mere conjecture Lounsberry was absent from his home at that time and was supposed to be in western Canada looking at a timber claim.

An effort is being made to ascertain the whereabouts of Lounsberry when a train on the Southern Pacific was held up last winter near Yoncalla, Oregon. Lounsberry accounted for his absence at that time by saying he was going to northern California to investigate a quartz claim.

Lounsberry is a prosperous rancher living near Medford. His wife and two little boys tonight are enroute to Topeka to join him in the hospital where he is lying seriously wounded.

Estate Tied Up.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 24.—The Akeley estate is tied up with injunctions and restraining orders tonight while Sheriff Langum of Hennepin county was speeding toward Long Beach, Calif., with a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Clara Rood Akeley, widow of the late H. C. Akeley, millionaire lumber king, charged with larceny of securities from the estate. The warrant was sworn out by Mrs. Florence A. Quirk of Chicago, daughter of the dead millionaire, who is now openly making a fight against the widow for the estate.