

ALL PARIS IS THIS WEEK JUST TICKLED TO PIECES

Caillaux Trial is Sensational Enough to Set the People Into a Delirium of Excitement.

TESTIMONY TAKEN TODAY

Employees of Figaro Office Tell of Arrival of the Woman and Shooting of Editor.

[By Wm. P. Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

PARIS, July 21.—The soul of Mme. Caillaux was laid bare today. Paris has heard and read with relish the inner thoughts and secrets of the beautiful society leader. It has heard the wife of the former prime minister tell what she suffered and today awaits the next scene in the drama when Caillaux, the mightiest man in France, will seek to shield his mate and assume responsibility for the death of Gaston Calmette, editor of Le Figaro and his worst enemy, whom his wife shot dead.

With the story of events leading up to the shooting of Calmette by Mme. Caillaux to be told again, the police and military authorities redoubled their vigilance against any possible demonstrations. Royalists, it is believed, may yet seize upon the occasion for manifestations such as followed the murder of the editor. Again the court room was crowded to suffocation today and again police and gendarmes guarded the corridors and court yard, while detectives in plain clothes were scattered through the throng packed into the standing room in the rear of the court. Mme. Caillaux was nervous but managed to get some sleep last night following her ordeal as a witness, her jailers said today. She declared she was glad it was over.

There was nothing she would not have done to save her husband from further attacks and prevent publication of additional letters Calmette was supposed to have in his possession, but she did not intend to kill the editor. This she endeavored to impress upon the jury during the relation of her story. It was for the love of Caillaux that she acted. She feared he might attack Calmette and the scandal would ruin his political career. Then came the thought of creating a scandal herself, frightening Calmette and arousing the public to the bitter warfare that was being waged against him in which personal letters addressed to her before their marriage were being dragged. In telling of these letters Mme. Caillaux said:

"We would have preferred to renounce our great happiness rather than see our inner life blazoned to the world. We were reproached for being bourgeois. It is true, I am a bourgeois. I was taught by my poor father that a woman's honor consisted in having her life as open as possible. Last year he told me that a wife who had a lover was without honor. He never would have sat in my house had he known of my liaison with M. Caillaux. Harassed by constant attacks upon her husband in the papers, insulted and snubbed by women whom she met in public because of disclosures, Mme. Caillaux was overwhelmed by the publication of the Ton Jo letter.

From now on the trial is expected

to develop into a bitter struggle between the state and Ferdinand Labori, noted as the defender of Dreyfus. Throughout her testimony Mme. Caillaux sought to show that she had no idea of killing Calmette, not even when she purchased a revolver and started for his office. The act was not premeditated. The famous note written by Mme. Caillaux at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the shooting is now in evidence. The maid was instructed to give the note to Caillaux if she did not return.

"If this letter reaches you, you will know I have acted," is the sentence upon which will be based much of the claim of the prosecution that the shooting was premeditated. Judge Monier has testified that Mme. Caillaux did not give him the impression that she had any idea of killing Calmette when she called on him, seeking to learn whether the publication of further letters by the editor could be prevented by legal means.

It was shortly after 12 o'clock when Mme. Caillaux was brought into court today. Two gendarmes again guarded her. She appeared even paler than yesterday and wore the same black gown and hat. Paul Bourget, a playwright and author, member of the Academie Francaise was the first witness. He was with Calmette in the latter's office when Mme. Caillaux's card was brought in.

The judge questioned him as to just what happened and what Calmette said when he received the card of the cabinet minister's wife.

"Opening the sealed envelope," said Bourget, "Calmette declared 'it's Mme. Caillaux.'"

"Are you going to receive her?" I asked.

"I must. She is a woman," Calmette replied.

"I then said that I would leave him," Bourget testified and had reached the front door, one flight below Calmette's office, when I heard a commotion. I ran back.

"I was the first to enter the office. Calmette lay gasping in his chair. Mme. Caillaux was standing. The pistol was in her hand. She was very calm. An officer attendant took hold of Mme. Caillaux. She turned to him and said: 'Unhand me. I am a woman. I shall not run.'"

Adrian Nicet and Fienne Cirac, uniformed attendants in the Figaro office told of their part in the tragedy. Nicet said it was he who was instructed to show Mme. Caillaux into Calmette's office. He said he did not hear Calmette utter the name of Mme. Caillaux and he did not repeat it. He said he was the only person who could have heard Calmette, and that the editor said: "Show the lady in."

Cirac said he actually escorted Mme. Caillaux to Calmette's door.

"I opened the door," said Cirac, "and then stood aside to let Mme. Caillaux enter. I closed the door and almost immediately heard shots in quick succession. I rushed in. One shot was fired after I entered the room. Mme. Caillaux turned her head away as she fired this shot."

Cirac corroborated the testimony of Nicet as to the denial of Calmette speaking Mme. Caillaux's name.

Mme. Caillaux maintains she heard her name pronounced clearly twice by two different voices.

Louis Latazars, news editor of Le Figaro, testified that he did not believe Calmette had any letters, but which was directly responsible for the shooting. No other letters were found after Calmette's death, he said. As to the shooting, Latazars testified: "I was standing in the corridor shortly after 6 o'clock. A woman dressed in black passed me. Her

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HUERTA HAS FLED FROM MEXICO

Dictator and Family Now on Way to Jamaica With His Sword and Hat.

NO SALUTES ARE FIRED

Departure Was Silent With Final Words of Praise for Wilson, Carranza and Villa.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PUERTO MEXICO, July 21.—Mexico has probably seen the last of General Huerta. As it pleased him to say when in power that he was "only an old Indian," so one of the last remarks of the deposed dictator as he left his native country, an exile was that he was "only one of the sons of Mexico."

General Huerta, General Blanquet, his minister of war, and their families are today enroute to Kingston, Jamaica, aboard the German cruiser Dresden. As the warship steamed away there were no cheers carried to the ears of the dictator from shore. There were no salutes. He departed in silence. A detachment from the famous Twenty-ninth infantry was drawn up at the wharf and presented arms as the Dresden started from port. This was the only incident to indicate the Dresden was sailing on an unusual mission.

The departure of Huerta last night came as a surprise, as it was understood he was in no hurry to leave. Threats of attack by the constitutionalists led his advisors to suggest an early departure, however. The first intimation that the Dresden was to sail immediately came when a launch from the ship took away a large number of trunks, Huerta's sword case and the box containing the hat of the field marshal. Later the launch returned and Huerta, Blanquet and members of the family went to the wharf. Only Senora Huerta and the children appeared to be affected by the departure. They had been weeping. Huerta, however, talked with the newspaper men, paying his compliments to President Wilson, General Carranza and General Villa by saying they were his best friends.

"I am merely one of the sons of Mexico," he said. "But they have advertised me. Statements that I am an enemy of the United States are lies. I admire the American people and respect Wilson as president of that people."

Triumphal Occupation. CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, July 21.—General Francisco Villa is preparing to depart today for the south with several thousand troops to effect a junction at Queretaro with the armies of Gen. Pablo Gonzales and Gen. Alvaro Obregon for a triumphal occupation of Mexico City by constitutionalists. This action was decided on at a conference of Villista officers here. Villa will not take his entire army south because of the necessity of protecting the north against the forces of Pascual Orozco, whom he considers a menace to the peace of Mexico. At least 5,000 soldiers will go. Orders were issued today for the repair of the railway from Zacatecas to Aguas Calientes in preparation for the movement. Gen. Felipe Angeles has gone to Juarez to get supplies needed for Villa's artillery column. Reports reached here today that Vasquez Gomez's brothers are negotiating with General Zapatas, leader in southern Mexico, for support in the revolution. In the past Zapatas has declared in support of Gomez of settling the agrarian trouble and the report is causing Villa's officials considerable worry.

General Carranza wired today that Gen. Jesus Carranza's constitutionalist forces had occupied the city of San Luis Potosi on Sunday. The federals evacuated.

Spanish Envoy. EL PASO, Texas, July 21.—Accepting General Carranza's suggestion that foreign nations send representatives to deal directly with the constitutionalist national government in matters regarding their citizens and possessions, Spain has appointed Manuel Medina, counselor of the Spanish embassy at Washington as her agent. He arrived here today and is the first special representative outside of American agents.

One of Medina's first acts will be the settlement of claims of his country against the constitutionalist government. He will arrange for the return

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CONGRESSMAN HAS RESIGNED

Representative McDermott of Illinois Steps Out Before Being Investigated.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, July 21.—Representative James T. McDermott of Illinois telegraphed Governor Dunne resigning as a member of congress. In a prepared statement read in the house, McDermott denied charges of misconduct in the "lobby" case.

McDermott was charged by Colonel Mulhall, of the National Association of Manufacturers with being a paid lobbyist for the association. His resignation from the house today came just two days before probable action on the report of an investigating committee. Chairman Floyd had promised to ask for consideration of a resolution considering him on Thursday. Representative Nelson proposed a fight for McDermott's expulsion. By resigning today, McDermott disposes of any action by the house on the lobby charges. McDermott came from the stock yards district of Chicago. He is a candidate for reelection. The Floyd committee found McDermott guilty of "gross improprieties." Use of his room by agents of the N. A. M. was charged. Seeking loans from local pawn brokers was also charged. He was shown to be friendly with a former chief page of the house, who was in the employ of Mulhall and the N. A. M.

McDermott also tendered his resignation to Speaker Clark and said he would go immediately to his district in Chicago and become a candidate for reelection. He said he was willing to abide by the decision of his constituents.

"Unfortunately I came to this house a poor man," McDermott's statement read. And he said he left the house a poor man. He said he had been compelled to borrow money while a member. He said he could not boast of social training and the advantages of other members.

I have been invited to many places in Chicago and elsewhere that perhaps some members may think above my social station, but I have preferred to associate with the people who sent me to congress and when I am at home in Chicago I am found at my accustomed haunt and among my old companions, associating with the men and boys in the great union stock yards, the people I love and want to associate with. They are open and above board. If they are against you they come to your face to say it. They do not use the brigand method of shooting at you from ambush."

THE WEATHER

For Keokuk and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday. Probably local showers or thunderstorms.

For Iowa: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday. Probably local showers or thunderstorms. Cooler in the west portion Wednesday.

For Missouri: Unsettled weather tonight and Wednesday. Probably local showers. Somewhat higher temperature in the south and east portions tonight.

Weather Conditions. The area or low pressure from the northern mountain region has advanced to the eastern slope of the Rockies, and the weather is warmer on its front from the plains to the eastern states, while unsettled weather, with scattered local showers or thunderstorms has prevailed in portions of the mountain and plains states, including the Missouri valley.

An area of high pressure, with cloudy weather, appears in the extreme northwest this morning. Conditions indicate partly cloudy weather and probably local showers or thunderstorms for this section tonight and Wednesday.

Station	Stage	Height	Change	W'thr
St. Paul	14	5.9	-0.1	Clear
La Crosse	12	7.4	-0.3	Clear
Dubuque	18	11.0	-0.3	Cl'dy
Davenport	15	9.0	-0.5	Cl'dy
Keokuk	14	9.3	-0.3	Cl'dy
St. Louis	30	14.5	-0.2	Cl'dy

River Forecast. The river will continue to fall from Davenport to Keokuk until there are heavy rains.

Local Observations. July 20 7 p. m.—30.01 79 SW Cl'dy
21 7 a. m.—30.02 72 SE Cl'dy
River above low water of 1864, 9.6. Change in 24 hours, fall 3 tenths. Mean temperature, 65. Lowest temperature, 65. Highest temperature, 90. Lowest temperature last night, 70. FRED Z. GOSEWITSCH, Observer.

TWO CREMATED AT FAIRFIELD

Charles Wallace and Charles Havener Burned to Death in Restaurant Fire.

RETURNED FOR BROTHER

Havener Escaped Once But Lost His Life When He Went Back to Find His Relative.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] OTTUMWA, Iowa, July 21.—Charles Wallace, proprietor, and Charles Havener, aged 16, a boarder, were cremated in a fire that destroyed the Broadway restaurant at Fairfield early today. Young Havener escaping, returned to the building for his brother who had escaped through an upper window without his knowledge. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

CONFERENCE IN KING'S PALACE

Lasted for Hour and a Half and Those Present Refused to Make Statement.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, July 21.—Great crowds today gathered about Buckingham palace watching the arrival of government, opposition and Irish leaders in the epoch making conference called by King George in an attempt to bring about a peaceful solution of the home rule fight.

His majesty formally greeted the conferees in the bow room of the palace. He did not participate in the discussion, however. Speaker Lowther of the house of commons presided.

One of the first to arrive was Premier Asquith, who with Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer represented the government. Lord Lansdowne and Bonar Law represented the opposition; John Redmond and John Dillon, the nationalists, and Sir Edward Carson and Captain Craig the Ulsterites. The conference adjourned after an hour and a half session. The premier and others refused to make any statement.

Resentment over the interference of the king was growing today. The Daily Citizen, a labor paper, voiced the anger of the coalition forces of the government by declaring: "The king's veto has been substituted for the lords' veto. The court stepped into Curragh and has now stepped into the commons. The court must heed where the next footsteps lead."

The unionists are equally discontented with the turn affairs have taken. They foresee as a result of the conference a fruitless attempt on the part of Premier Asquith to "save his face" by a step which will take from King George the last vestige of popularity he enjoys.

FIREMEN COULD NOT ATTEND TO DUTIES

Ten Girls in Bathing Suits were Greater Attraction Than a House on Fire.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] HAMMOND, Ind., July 21.—Ten summer girls from Chicago who wore one piece bathing suits swarmed out of Lake Michigan at Miller's Station and looked on while the flames attacked Jim Conner's general store.

The volunteer fire department looked on, too. Conner today addressed a letter to the town mayor blaming the presence of the stunning stockingless bathing girls for a \$5,000 fire loss. In official reply the chief of the department declared his inability to get the fire under control was due to "lack of hose."

Strikers Ridden Down. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—A score or more were injured today when Cossacks charged rioting strikers in the Viborg quarter.

Eight thousand workmen joined the strike as a protest against evil treatment of their fellow workmen on a strike in other sections of Russia. Several hundred had gathered in one section of the city and when armed Cossacks came to disperse them, they hurled stones and fired a number of shots. The soldiers charged the men and finally cleared the street, acting under orders not to shoot.

The strikers also temporarily disrupted the street car system, tearing up tracks and destroying cars.

—Read The Gate City want column.

PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE IN DISPUTES OF LABOR

Use of Special Deputies or Gunmen by Employers During Strike, is Very Vicious.

OPEN SHOP MEETING

Federal Commission on Industrial Relations Holds Conference of Five Days Duration.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, July 21.—Use of special deputies or gunmen by employers in labor troubles was denounced as "very vicious" by Charles Piez, former president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, and the first witness when the federal commission on industrial relations opened its five days hearings in the hotel LaSalle today.

"Injunctions to prevent violence should be issued in labor disputes," said Piez. "If they are not, there is only one alternative. That is for the employer to hire his own men to protect his property if the authorities fail to cope with the situation. I consider that a very bad alternative."

The suggestion by W. O. Thompson, counsel for the commission, that a court of industrial relations be established where every phase of labor disputes might be reviewed when trouble broke out, Piez thought, would go a long way toward eliminating violence and bringing both sides to a better understanding.

Piez who is president of the Link Belt company, employing 2,200 men in its Philadelphia, Indianapolis and Chicago plants, testified before the commission as an advocate of the open shop. John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Duncan McDonald, secretary of the Illinois Mine Workers, were to follow him and advocate the closed shop. Supporting Piez, Dudley Taylor, counsel for the Employers' association of Chicago, and Edwin T. Bent, of the Illinois Coal Operators' association, were summoned to testify today.

Piez utterly condemned the principle of the closed shop, speaking, he said from experience with machinists and molders' unions with which his firm had had agreements in the past. He mentioned his company's experience with Sam Parks, convicted New York business agent, several years ago, as one of the reasons for his opposition and declared that since his company had operated open shops its outputs per man had increased nearly 200 per cent with the same equipment.

At the same time he told the commission he thought the principle of collective bargaining through unions a sound one. His company, he said, had had working agreements with the carpenters and wheelwrights' unions for fifteen years and had found the relations very satisfactory. His opposition to other unions, he said, was based on the fact that they were grossly mismanaged by their officials.

"There are three main objections I have formulated as the result of my experience with labor unions," said Piez. "First, the unions deliberately limited our output to a point where we faced a deficit in our business."

HINDUS HOWLED IN TERROR WHEN BIG GUNS WERE POINTED

Every Idle Person in Town Sitting on the Shore Watching for Expected Fight.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] VANCOUVER, B. C., July 21.—Expecting fighting between militiamen on board the Canadian cruiser Rainbow and the 300 or more Hindus on the Japanese liner Komagata, thousands of persons crowded the shores of Vancouver today to get a good view of the fighting. Naval and immigration authorities hope and believe bloodshed will be averted. The Hindus are resisting deportation from Canada. The Rainbow, which completed repairs at Esquimalt naval station last

night, circled the Komagata several times as soon as she arrived here and then anchored a short distance away and trained her twelve guns on the liner prior to taking aboard nearly 1,000 militia men in addition to her regular crew. The militia were served with ball cartridges at the pier just before boarding the cruiser. When all is in readiness the Hindus will be given the option of leaving Vancouver peacefully on the Komagata or being sent away by force. It is doubtful whether they will agree to go without trouble. When the Rainbow's big guns were trained on them, they howled in terror, evidently thinking they were to be exterminated immediately. When nothing further happened they recovered their courage and during the night barricaded the rails of the Komagata with heavy timbers, sharpened their swords and improvised pikes and prepared generally to resist any boarding party.

RODE IN GLASS COACH BUT NOBODY THREW A BRICK

New Shah of Persia Takes Oath of Office and Then Retires to Mosque to Pray.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] TEHRAN, July 21.—In the midst of brilliancy and splendor such as only the east can produce, Sultan Asmed-ol-shah, sixteen year old shah of Persia was today crowned and took oath formally, succeeding to the throne vacated by his father four years ago when he fled to the Russian legation for protection. The youthful ruler was driven to

parliament in a glass coach and after taking the oath, retired to the mosque for prayers.

Mohammed Ali, father of the present shah was dethroned as the result of a struggle of the Persian people for constitutional form of government. Mohammed Ali was the first Persian monarch to rule under a constitution but in 1910 this was suspended following a clash with parliament.

The shah demanded the arrest of certain men and when parliament refused, the buildings were bombarded. Several hundred persons were killed. Insurrections followed, culminating in Mohammed being dethroned. His son then twelve years old, was proclaimed shah and the head of the Kajar family appointed regent until he should attain his official majority.