

BENCH WARRANTS ISSUED FOR PROMINENT EDITORS

Pulitzer, Smith and Others Must Face Libel Charge in United States Court.

SECRET INVESTIGATION AT CAPITAL BEARS FRUIT

Indictments on Criminal Counts Are Returned by Washington Grand Jury Against Newspaper Men Whose Papers Published Tales About Irregularities in Panama Canal Purchase.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Bench warrants were issued today for the arrest of Joseph Pulitzer, Caleb M. Van Hamm and Robert H. Lyman of New York, proprietor and editors of the New York World, and for Delevan Smith and Charles R. Williams, owners of the Indianapolis News...

The indictments were returned today by the United States grand jury, sitting in this city. The warrants are directed against all five of the natural defendants of the two newspapers. The summons requires the corporate defendants (the Press Publishing company of New York) to appear in court forthwith.

Copies of the bench warrants and the certified copies of indictments were placed in the hands of the United States marshal here, and he will proceed in accordance with the directions of District Attorney Baker.

Those Villified. Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Elihu Root, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson and William Nelson Cromwell are named in the indictments as the persons villified.

Copies of the summons and of the indictment were served this evening upon the Press Publishing company by service on Otto Carmichael, its agent in this jurisdiction. The certified copies will be filed with United States Commissioner John R. Shields in New York, who will issue warrants for the arrests of the natural defendants of the New York World, who will be brought before him to show cause why they should not be extradited to this jurisdiction for trial.

In the event that the commissioner should hold the indictment sufficient and the offense one upon which the defendants may be extradited to this jurisdiction, the defendants may seek a writ of habeas corpus in the United States district court for the southern district of New York and may appeal to the United States supreme court. If the defendants should pursue the course outlined above at least a year probably will elapse before they can be brought before the court for trial.

Blackmail Fails. Failure of an attempt to blackmail, according to William Nelson Cromwell, was the reason for the publication of the stories which he declared today "were premeditated and made with foreknowledge of their infamous sources and after specific warning by me of their falsity."

"The stories," he added, "were concocted more than two and a half years ago by unscrupulous parties in New York, some of whom have criminal records, in an attempt to blackmail me."

He said he was asked to pay \$25,000 to have the stories suppressed. "I do not believe the World was a party to these attempts, but it was dealing with the same gang. The indictment of the New York World and the Indianapolis News is not an indictment of the press of the United States, as they would like to have it appear, to obtain the support of the general press of the country. I am in favor of a free and untrammelled press."

Cromwell Talks. Mr. Cromwell, in making charges of blackmail, said: "The parties who conceived the stories more than two years ago made a demand on me to pay them a large sum of money with a threat that if I did not comply the stories would be published."

"This attempt was temporarily dropped, but was renewed again in July and August last, when I was active in the political campaign. I decided that the time had come to place the matter before the district attorney of New York, and I did so. I have absolute proof that the parties behind these stories were at the time in frequent conference with the managers of the World at their office and residence upon the subject of these stories."

Explicit Denial. "On the very eve of the publication of the story the New York World not only received my explicit denial and denunciation of the stories, but received direct personal notice from me in its editorial rooms that the stories were false in every respect."

"There never existed the slightest foundation upon which to base any of the allegations printed in the stories in the World. I am sure the papers of the country will endorse the straightforward and manly act of President Roosevelt denouncing in his message to congress the action of the newspapers in bringing into disrepute the greatest of our age and justly assailing those who have devoted their best efforts to make the Panama canal glory to the American nation the world over."

Nothing To Say. New York, Feb. 17.—Bowers and Sings, of the counsel for the World, when seen tonight, said they had no statement to make concerning the indictments returned at Washington, but

that the defendants would be entitled to a hearing in this city unless they waived examination and decided to go to Washington. In a statement issued tonight the World says in part: "This prosecution, if it succeeds, will place every newspaper in the country which circulates in Washington—and there are few of importance which do not circulate there—completely at the mercy of an autocratic, vainglorious president who is willing to prostitute his authority for the gratification of his personal malice. Few newspapers make large profits. Most of them could be ruined financially by the legal expense of defending themselves hundreds of miles from the place of publication and against the tremendous resources of the United States government."

None Excused. "Under this procedure there is hardly an American newspaper who would not be liable to criminal indictment in Washington if his newspaper printed something offensive to the president, even though the proprietor might have been thousands of miles from his office at the time of such publication and know nothing whatever about it. There is hardly an editor or writer or reporter who would not be similarly liable to indictment at the whim of a president. In addition to this, all of them would likewise be liable to criminal indictment."

"Mr. Roosevelt is now abusing his great power as president to exploit his political malice. These libel proceedings have no other object than to enable Mr. Roosevelt to employ the machinery of the United States government to satisfy his personal desire for revenge."

"We say this reluctantly, but we say it without qualification, because it is true."

"Mr. Roosevelt is an episode. The World is an institution."

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE. San Juan, P. R., Feb. 17.—Heavy earthquakes were felt throughout the island of Porto Rico at 3 o'clock this morning. The inhabitants were awakened by the oscillations and the alarm was great. No damage, however, was done. The vibrations lasted for at least 20 seconds and the movement was from east to west. The weather today is very stormy.

KILLS YOUNG GIRL THEN HIMSELF

TELEPHONE INSPECTOR SHOOTS SWEETHEART, THEN FIRES INTO OWN HEART.

Reading, Pa., Feb. 17.—While speeding along in a taxicab here early today, Stella Rockasch, 15 years of age, was shot and killed, and her companion, George E. Kraut, 20 years old, after directing the chauffeur to hurry to a hospital, turned the revolver that killed the girl on himself and sent a bullet into his heart, dying almost instantly.

The couple engaged the taxicab in the business section of town shortly before 2 o'clock this morning, the young man telling the chauffeur to drive to the girl's home in the northern section of the city. The shooting took place when the taxicab had nearly reached the young woman's home.

Kraut was a telephone inspector. Inquiry into the case developed that Kraut had asked several persons yesterday to lend him a revolver, saying he wanted to go to a masquerade ball. As there was no public mask ball last night the authorities are of the opinion that the act was premeditated.

FIVE ARE KILLED.

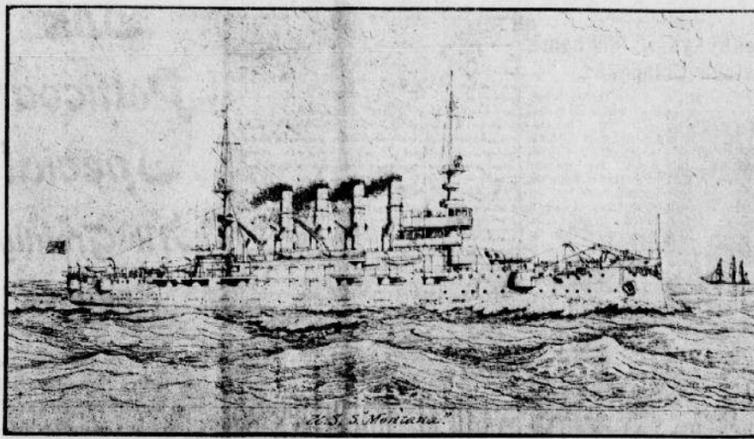
Valencia, Spain, Feb. 17.—Five persons were killed and 73 injured, 28 seriously, by the collapse of a large hall here.

BLACKMAILER SAYS HE IS FROM TEXAS

Kansas City, Feb. 17.—C. M. Garnett, who attempted to blackmail Lawrence M. Jones, a local merchant, out of \$7,000 here yesterday, confessed tonight that he is Robert Benjamin Bledsoe and that he lived on a farm five miles north of Dallas, Texas. He has a wife and two children living there now, he states.

Bledsoe states he had quarreled with his wife several months ago and had left her and their two children in Dallas. His father was named Davy Crockett Bledsoe and was a first cousin of Davy Crockett, famous in Tennessee and Texas history, so the prisoner stated.

ARMORED CRUISER MONTANA



The United States armored cruisers Montana and North Carolina will meet the homecoming fleet under command of Admiral Sperry and escort the vessels to their anchorage grounds in Hampton Roads.

On Board the Flagship Connecticut, Feb. 17.—The position of the Atlantic fleet at 8 o'clock tonight was latitude 34.07 north, longitude 57.57 west, 362 miles east of Cape Henry. The Maine, New Hampshire, Idaho, Mississippi

and the Salem of Admiral Arnold's squadron joined the fleet at noon today. The weather is good and the fleet is proceeding in the formation of line squadron. With fair weather the fleet should arrive off the capes on the evening of Feb. 21.

"UNCLE JOE" JOINS WHITE RIBBON FORCES

CONSISTENTLY VOTES FOR ANTI-LIQUOR PROVISIONS OF PENAL CODE BILL.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Liquor legislation was the subject of consideration in the house today. When the penal code bill was taken up Representative Humphreys offered an amendment agreed upon by the house leaders to regulate the interstate shipment of intoxicating liquors.

The amendment which is the Knox bill that passed the senate, forbids the transportation of liquors in interstate commerce unless it is consigned to bonafide consignees and unless the package is marked plainly with the name of the consignee and the exact character of the contents is shown. The amendment prohibits shipments of liquor C. O. D.

Mr. Barthold of Missouri sought to amend the amendment so as to include "beer, so-called temperance drinks, and all beverages containing more than three per cent of alcohol." The Barthold amendment was voted down, 32 to 94. The Humphreys amendment was then adopted, 129 to 40.

SPEAKER CANNON TOOK HIS PLACE on the floor and voted every time with the "temperance force."

BUT FEW COOLIES.

Seattle, Feb. 17.—According to a report by Chief Inspector John Sargeant of the immigration office there has come into the United States during the last six months through this port 652 Japanese men, women and children on all the steamships plying between Seattle and the Orient. This includes 169 laborers, of whom 121 were men returning from a visit to their native land. There were 45 new coolies only admitted to the United States through this port in the last six months and these were interested in agricultural pursuits in operation here.

A BRIEF HONEYMOON.

Butte, Feb. 17.—Matt Rebish, an Austrian, has enjoyed a brief honeymoon. He is a rancher near Dillon. Saturday he married a young girl living near Butte. Today he was informed against in the district court, the county attorney alleging bigamy. It is said that he has a chamber wife and family. He was arrested in Dillon today and a deputy sheriff left tonight to bring him back to Butte.

POOLROOMS CLOSE.

Butte, Feb. 17.—In observance of the law signed last night by Governor Norris, prohibiting pool selling in Montana, the poolrooms in Anaconda are not operating today. In Butte, while the sheriff has issued no statement, the rooms will close tomorrow. For the first time in its history betting upon horse racing has been driven from the state.

OLDEST LAWYER DIES.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 17.—Judge William C. Toole, Missouri's oldest lawyer, died at his home here today, aged 91 years. Prior to his admission to the bar in 1848 Judge Toole, as a Methodist preacher, conducted services in many of the log churches of the early days in Missouri. Former Governor Joseph K. Toole of Montana is his brother.

MAKES FIRST APPEARANCE.

Constantinople, Feb. 17.—The new grand vizier, Hilmi Pasha, made his first appearance in the chamber of deputies today. He outlined the ministerial program as a continuance of the existing foreign policy and the internal reforms at present under way. The chamber voted confidence in the new grand vizier by acclamation.

MUST SERVE TIME.

Los Angeles, Feb. 17.—J. G. Trahan, who admitted he had served a sentence for the same offense in a Montana penitentiary seven years ago, was today sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment in San Quentin penitentiary for highway robbery.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR FATAL WRECK

Special to The Daily Missoulian. Billings, Feb. 17.—Willard Smith and James T. Hickey were found not guilty of the charge of involuntary manslaughter preferred against them as a result of the collision at Young's Point Sept. 25 last by a jury in the district court at 8 o'clock tonight. The jury was out less than two hours.

Twenty-two persons were killed in the wreck at Young's Point. Smith and Hickey were the engineer and conductor, respectively, on a freight train which collided with a passenger train on the Northern Pacific railway.

STRONGLY OPPOSED TO MEASURE

BITTER ROOT RESIDENTS TAKE ACTION AGAINST SENATE IRRIGATION BILL NO. 18.

Hamilton, Feb. 17.—An error was made in The Missoulian's report of the mass meeting held here last night; the purpose of the meeting was the discussion of Senate Bill No. 18, which is the old irrigation district bill, in a modified form, and not the paddle-wheel bill as was reported in The Missoulian. The latter bill was killed in the house yesterday.

The bill in question was introduced by Senator Dolan and provides that lands along a ditch may be bonded for the construction of such ditch and impose a tax upon such lands. The Bitter Root people are uncompromisingly opposed to the bill and there was not a voice raised in its defense at the meeting last night. Representative Crutchfield, who presided, stated that he considered the bill vicious and confiscatory in its provisions. It is understood here that Senator Dolan introduced the bill by request and that it is not his own measure.

The mistake in The Missoulian's report arose from a confusion in the titles of the two irrigation bills. As a matter of fact, the paddle-wheel bill was not discussed at all last night. The meeting adopted resolutions condemning the bill—No. 18—and information was received here today by telephone that the measure has been amended at Helena. What the amendments are and how much they will relieve the provisions of the original bill is not known.

NEW HITCH ARISES IN KNOX CASE

IT IS DISCOVERED THAT APPROPRIATION BILL PROVIDES FOR INCREASED PAY.

Washington, Feb. 17.—While the house was discussing the conference report on the legislative bill today and judicial appropriation bill today General Kiefer of Ohio, discovered that notwithstanding the action of both houses of congress in passing a bill repealing the law fixing the salary of the secretary of state at \$12,000 a year, the appropriation bill had been approved and a salary of \$12,000 for that official for the next fiscal year provided. This announcement created a mild sensation. It was also suggested that the bill should be sent back to conference and a long debate ensued as to the proper course to be taken. There being no dispute between the two houses over the \$12,000 salary as it appeared in the bill, parliamentarians claimed that neither the house nor the conferees can amend the provision and the resolution may have to be effected by another joint resolution.

Further consideration of the conference report on the bill was finally postponed until tomorrow by a vote of 129 to 111.

ENGINEERS APPROVE THE LOCK TYPE WATERWAY

CHANGE TO A SEA LEVEL CANAL WOULD BE INEXCUSABLE FOLLY, THEY SAY.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Any attack made hereafter on the lock type of the Panama canal, according to the opinion expressed by President Roosevelt in a message transmitting to congress today the report made by the engineers who recently visited the canal zone with President-Elect Taft, "is in reality merely an attack upon the policy of building any canal at all."

The report in Mr. Roosevelt's opinion, shows in clearest fashion that the congress was wise in the position it took and that it would be inexcusable folly to change from the proposed lock canal to a sea level canal. "I commend to you," he says to congress, "the most careful consideration of the report. They show that the only criticism that can be made of the work on the isthmus is that there has sometimes been an almost excess of caution in providing against peril. As to the Gatun dam itself, they show that not only is the dam safe, but that on the whole the plan already adopted would make it unnecessarily high and strong and certain they are that the height be reduced by 20 feet, which change in the plans I have accordingly directed."

President Roosevelt says that the engineers who made the report, "are of all the men in their profession within or without the United States, the men who are on the whole best qualified to pass upon these very questions which they examined."

Central Point.

The engineers report that as the Gatun earth dam was the central point of discussion they gave it first consideration in the light of all new evidence, and they add that "the type of dam now under consideration is one which meets with out unanimous approval."

They say they are "satisfied that there will be no dangerous or objectionable seepage through the materials under the base of the dam; nor are they so soft to be liable to be pushed aside by the weight of the proposed dam so as to cause dangerous settlement. We are also satisfied that the material available and which it is proposed to use are suitable and can readily be placed to form a light, stable and permanent dam."

Dams and locks, lock gates and all other engineering structures involved in the lock canal project are "feasible and safe," according to the engineers, "and they can be depended upon to perform with certainty their respective functions."

They report that they "do not find any occasion for changing the type of the canal that has been adopted. A change to sea level plan at the present time would add greatly to the cost and time of construction, without compensating advantages, either in capacity of the canal or safety of navigation and hence would be a public misfortune."

"We do find," they say, "in the detailed designs that have been adopted, or that are under consideration, some matters where other arrangements than those now considered worthy of study. As these proposed conditions are of a tentative nature and do not in any case affect the main questions herein discussed, they are not taken up in this report."

Possible Shipping.

They declare "that the most important question in the construction of the Gatun dam is the possible slipping and sliding of the materials underneath and in the body of the dam."

In regard to this question they have reached the conclusion "the design upon which the work is now being prosecuted abundantly fulfills the required degree of stability and goes far beyond the limits of what would be regarded as sufficient and safe in any less important structure."

In regard to the steps which have occurred at several times they assert that they are "of no serious consequence, either in the practical execution, (Continued on Page Four.)"

A PERMANENT COMMISSION WANTED

NATIONAL TARIFF CONFERENCE PASSES RESOLUTION MAKING DEMAND FOR ACTION.

OUTLINES WORK OF BODY

Delegates to Convention Urge Necessity for Government Creation of Special Organization and Believe Business Men Should Act in Matter If Congress Fails to Respond.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 17.—Demand for the immediate creation by congress of a permanent tariff commission was voiced today in resolutions adopted by the national tariff commission conference. To dispel any idea that delay in tariff revision is sought, a provision was added urging that congress during its special session revise the tariff to the best of its ability under present conditions.

The resolution, after demanding the creation of a tariff commission, outlines its work as follows: "First—The collection and intelligent and unprejudiced study of tariff facts."

"Second—The development and enlargement of our foreign trade. "Third—The accomplishment of this by reciprocal trade agreement, based on maximum and minimum schedules."

"Fourth—The adjustment of the tariff schedules so that they shall affect all interests equally. "Fifth—The fixing of the rates of the duty to be paid on the imports from any foreign country, within the limits of the maximum and minimum rates established by congress, under reciprocal trade agreements negotiated by or under the direction of the president in order thereby to develop and protect our foreign trade by means favored by President McKinley and authorized by section 3 and 4 of the Dingley law."

It was Beveridge day in the convention, and the speech of the Indiana senator stirred the delegates to much enthusiasm. Comptroller Herman A. Metz of New York declared the need of a tariff commission so great that if an official could not be soon procured, it would be wisdom for the business men of the country to establish an unofficial one.

John M. Stahl, president of the Farmers' National congress, urged the formation of a commission.

QUAKE AT SMYRNA.

Smyrna, Feb. 17.—A heavy earthquake was felt here today. Reports from Phoenicia and Menemen, where earthquakes last month did much damage, say that a dozen houses collapsed, but there was no loss of life.

STARTLING EVIDENCE PRESENTED

BEGINNING OF COOPER-SHARPE TRIAL MARKED BY SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 17.—Marked by bitter quarrels between attorneys and by new and startling testimony, the second day of the Cooper-Sharpe trial for the murder of former Senator E. W. Carmack, closed tonight with the state highly elated and the defense apparently perturbed.

There were three star witnesses for the state—all women. Miss Mary Skeffington, the state librarian, told how on the day of the murder, when within 200 feet of the scene of the shooting, she met John Sharpe, one of the defendants.

Just as she greeted him she heard three shots and asked Sharpe what it meant. Without turning around to learn, Sharpe replied, she says, "That's Dunc Cooper shooting Senator Carmack."

By Miss Daisy Lee, stenographer in the office of Robin Cooper, and John Bradford, an attorney for the defense, the state laid the foundation upon which it will base its contention that the slaying of Carmack was the result of a conspiracy.

CARRIG KNOCKED OUT.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 17.—Kid Farmer of Peoria knocked out Jack Carrig of New York in the third round of a scheduled 10-round bout at the Royal Athletic club here tonight.

STUD POKER PLAYERS LANDED IN PRISON

Special to The Daily Missoulian. Butte, Feb. 17.—Still another gambling raid was made tonight upon stud poker players, six being taken into custody in an East Park street saloon. One man was allowed to go. He was the proprietor and put up \$300 as a cash bond. Fifteen hundred dollars was offered for the release of the others, but it was refused, and they are still in jail. The sheriff and his deputies were compelled to force four doors before getting at the scene of the playing. They found no money, but plenty of checks.

STRANGE CASE MYSTIFIES POLICE

MUTILATED AND UNCONSCIOUS FORM OF GIRL IS FOUND IN HOTEL BATHROOM.

BODY BOUND TO BATHTUB

Partially Emptied Laudanum Bottle, Gags and Cuts on Victim's Person Indicate Either Attempted Murder or Strange Efforts at Suicide—Patient Mutters Incoherent Story.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—One of the most mysterious cases with which the Chicago police have had to deal in many years developed in the Wellington hotel, a standard downtown hostelry, today, when the unconscious form of Miss Ella Gingles was found lashed to the supports of a bath tub. Whether she was the victim of a plot, as she incoherently alleged in her few conscious moments, or chose fantastic means, intending suicide, to retaliate upon a woman whom she believed to have been her enemy, formed a mystery which the police set about to solve.

When a chambermaid reached the public bathroom on the fourth floor, she found the door locked from the inside with a bolt. Later from the carpenter, removing the transom, crawled into the room, which was dimly lighted by a candle that had nearly burned out. Upon the floor he found Miss Gingles, clad only in a nightgown. The bath tub was half filled with bloody water and the sink was in the same condition. Attempting to move her, the carpenter found her hands tied with a light binding cord, and fastened to the legs at the head of the tub. A second cord, drawn tightly about the knees, held that portion of her body to the lower legs of the tub. Her face showed cuts and bruises, and it was later determined that she had been mistreated. She was also apparently suffering from laudanum poisoning. A two-ounce bottle which had contained the liquid was found in the room, and near it an empty claret bottle. A towel was tied tightly under the girl's jaws and a wet cloth stuffed in her mouth. Her clothes, even to the little brown fur-trimmed hat, were found in a corner of the room.

Mumbles Incoherently. Restoratives were administered by Dr. Watson, the house physician, but Miss Gingles recovered only sufficiently to mumble hysterically: "Don't let her come nearer; don't let her make me drink any more. It will kill me."

The words "cab" and "pepper" occurred in her talk. Later in the day at the Frances Willard hospital she recovered consciousness for several minutes. Chief of Detectives O'Brien was at her bedside and to him she told a strange tale of having been attacked near her home, 474 LaSalle avenue, last night, by a man with a woman. One of them struck her and the other threw pepper in her eyes. She was then hustled into a cab which apparently had been waiting. She never so much as said, until she regained consciousness at 9 o'clock at night in a strange room. She recognized the apartment as belonging to the Wellington hotel, she said, and wrote a note to her friend, Miss Mary Joyce. She threw it over the transom, she added, with a penciled note on the envelope asking the "pepper bellboy" to mail it. The letter was killed at Wellington hotel. Come—Ella."

Police Get Note. It was this note which set the police on the trail today. It reached Miss Joyce at 9 a. m. in the office where she is employed as stenographer to F. H. O'Donnell, attorney for Miss Gingles. At the hotel the detectives found that no "Ella Gingles" was registered there.

When her senseless form was discovered later the police were notified. No one could be found who had seen the young woman enter the place, although this might easily have happened owing to the location of street railways and elevated. The night elevator man, however, was positive that he had taken no such person up in the car. No bellboy could be found who had picked up any letter and mailed it as described by Miss Gingles.

Manager McClintock of the hotel declared the girl's story and the postmark on the letter received by Miss Joyce were inconsistent. The postmark showed that it had been stamped at the postoffice at 9 p. m. last night. According to this, he said, it must have been mailed in the box at the hotel not later than 8:30 o'clock, an hour and a half before Miss Gingles said she regained consciousness.

Woman Named. The name of Miss Agnes Barrett was brought into the case in the course of Captain O'Brien's talk with the patient. The latter said she recognized as Miss Barrett the woman who helped her into the cab. The latter contacts a lace shop in the Wellington hotel building and a few weeks ago caused the arrest of Miss Gingles on a charge of stealing \$50 worth of lace from the store.

Miss Gingles came to Chicago two months ago from Ireland, and being an expert lacemaker, found employment with Miss Barrett. This employment ceased with the theft

(Continued on Page Four.)