

MONEY GIVEN FOR MOVING CROPS

SECRETARY M'ADOO MAKES AN- NOUNCEMENT OF APPORTION- MENT OF GREAT SUM.

MONTANA IS LEFT OUT

Western and Southern Banks Which Really Need the Financial Assistance Are Given It—Forty-Six and One- Half Million Dollars Is Allotted for Temporary Purposes.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Secretary McAdoo announced today the apportionment as far as it had been completed of the \$50,000,000 to be deposited in national banks of the west and south to facilitate the moving and marketing of crops. The total amount allotted to date is \$46,500,000, of which \$24,700,000 goes to banks in the 14 western states and \$21,800,000 to the 13 southern states and the District of Columbia.

The southern banks have asked that their share of the funds be deposited in August and September and postponed to them in September, October and November. The money will be allowed to remain on deposit on an average of four to five months. All of it is to be returned not later than next April, and the southern bankers, who get their money first will begin in December turning it back into the treasury in monthly installments.

Special Demand for It. In a statement announcing the apportionment Secretary McAdoo said: "The funds are deposited in the banks in the west and south at this time because it is believed that there is a special demand for the money to assist in marketing of the crops which are being harvested in these particular sections, but if in the east elsewhere it should be shown that there is need for the temporary use of funds for similar legitimate purposes the government will be quite as ready to extend similar aid."

Many factors were taken into consideration in arriving at the apportionment of deposits in the west and south. "Among these," the secretary said, "were the immediate need of the localities as reported by the committees of the clearing houses in the conferences held with them in Washington, the capital of the different national banks and the character of business transacted by them; the amount of money which these banks are at the present time advancing to their country bank correspondents and the additional accommodations which they expect to extend to these correspondents; their present condition as shown by the last comptroller's call; their outstanding circulation and the amount of redemptions they may have made in their effort to meet the legitimate demands upon them by customers and correspondents."

In each depository city the government has chosen a special representative who will serve in conjunction with a clearing house committee of five to pass on all commercial paper recommended as security for deposits and all papers before being accepted much be unanimously recommended by this committee.

- The Allotments. Indiana, \$1,050,000, Evansville, J. W. Boehmer, Fort Wayne, W. H. B. Brown; Indianapolis, William L. Blatter, \$1,000,000, Des Moines, Sioux City, Martin J. Wade. Kansas, \$550,000, Kansas City and Wichita. Minnesota, \$2,000,000, Minneapolis, F. M. Kerst; St. Paul, A. M. Peabody, Duluth. Missouri, \$5,000,000, Kansas City and St. Louis, E. O. Simons. Nebraska, \$1,300,000, Omaha and Lincoln, A. S. Tibbetta. Oklahoma, \$750,000, Muskogee, Francis B. Pitt, and Oklahoma City, Hubert L. Bolen. Ohio, \$2,100,000, Cincinnati, Franklin Alter, Cleveland, E. H. Baker, and Columbus, Butler Sheldon. Oregon, \$850,000, Portland, Henry Teal. Washington, \$1,150,000, Seattle, Spokane, Daniel M. Drumheller. Wisconsin, \$1,600,000, Milwaukee.

A STRIKE. London, Aug. 26.—Hundreds of army pensioners in Chelsea hospital, the old soldiers' home of London, went hungry today because of a strike of electricians of the public works department. The strike resulted from the employment of non-union painters at the admiralty.

MAINTENANCE ENGINEER DIES. St. Paul, Aug. 25.—W. C. Smith, aged 48, engineer of maintenance of way of the Northern Pacific railroad, died at his home here today after an illness of several months.

THAW AND HIS COUNSEL WITHDRAWS WRIT

HEARING ON HABEAS CORPUS WILL NOT BE HEARD AND NOW IT'S UP TO ENEMIES.

MORE MIXED THAN EVER

New York Doesn't Want the Man, Says Jerome, Except to Show That Family's Millions Couldn't Keep Him From Behind Walls—The Prisoner Is No Martyr, as Some Believe.

Sherbrooke, Quebec, Aug. 26.—Harry K. Thaw's Canadian lawyers this afternoon withdrew the writ of habeas corpus obtained last week in his behalf and the fugitive from Matteawan will not be arraigned in the superior court tomorrow morning, as had been expected. The withdrawal of the writ may prolong the proceedings indefinitely.

Rumors had been bandied about all day that the writ might be withdrawn, but it was not until this evening that the notice was filed with the clerk of court. At the same time a telegram was sent to Judge Arthur (Gobensky) at Montreal, who granted the writ, that such was counsel's desire. He was due here tomorrow to hear arguments on the application.

The next move in the Thaw case now is distinctly up to those desiring his deportation. Under the present commitment he might remain in the Sherbrooke jail indefinitely, electing to have a hearing before a district magistrate or demanding a jury trial before the king's bench, criminal side, which does not sit until October. Thaw's lawyers have decided to let him pace his cell, meanwhile perfecting plans to defeat attempts to put him across the Canadian border.

Mr. Jerome and District Attorney Conger were at dinner when Thaw's counsel made known their decision. They had been hoping, like others drawn hitherto by duty, that tomorrow would see a sweeping away of some of the legal cobwebs and the beginning of a light in the open, preface to a hearing before the immigration authorities and Thaw's probable deportation to Vermont.

The news spread quickly through the hotel corridors. Sheriff Hornbeck of Riches county, who is particularly anxious not to have exposed great disgust. The handcuffs and leg irons he brought with him have proved only a burden and he has been roaming about town for a week waiting for something to turn up.

Though declining to express an opinion as to what will happen in the Thaw case next, Mr. Jerome took the hitch in the proceedings philosophically. Most of the afternoon he had spent tinkering with the automobile in which he made the trip here. He wore overalls and his hands were grimy and he talked as he worked. He was asked if he had anything of particular interest to say to Americans with reference to the Thaw case, now that he was on the ground and had learned something of the Canadian attitude towards White's slayer.

No One Wants Him. "No, but I have something I'd like to say to the people of Canada," he explained. "They seem to regard this man as a martyr. No one is persecuting him; no one wants him. New York state is trying to get Thaw back, not because New York wants Thaw, but because of the bad effect his freedom would have on the people. If Thaw were allowed to remain free, every one would say 'Ha, the Thaw millions freed him.' Already they are saying the Thaw millions got him out of Matteawan, and generally we hear the remark, 'A rich man can do anything, but what chance has a poor man got?' Thaw being allowed to go free would have a demoralizing effect on the whole country. Thaw, free, would be a menace. That is why New York state wants him. "I have with me documents that show he is one of the two things: Either he is an insane man, and, if so, undesirable, or a sane man of a type even more undesirable. "What does New York state want with such a man? Canada might keep him and welcome were it not for the fact that it is New York's duty to get him back. The doors of Matteawan would have been thrown open to Thaw long since had New York had the ethical right to do that. There would have been no pursuit of him. But he must be taken back. "Question of treaty violations and future contingencies suggesting should Thaw be deported faded into the background when the news went abroad that tomorrow's court hearing was off. However, no matter when the case does come into court, the prediction still is that should the immigration authorities deport Thaw, Vermont will be the state and Norton Mills the point at which he will be sent across the border. There then will remain to be fought out the question of extradition from Vermont to New York.

RECALL FAILS. St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 26.—Charles A. Pfeiffer was retained as mayor by the voters of this city as the result of a recall election held here today. The official count showed that he defeated his opponent, Councilman John Breadell, by a majority of 658.

Thaw and His Captor



In front of the registry office at Coaticook, after the arrest of Harry Thaw in Canada. On the left is Constable Bourdeau, who made the arrest. Arrow points to Thaw.

"BACK-FROM-CANADA" MOVEMENT BELIEVED TO BE WELL UNDER WAY

Washington, Aug. 26.—(Special.)—During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 17,044 homestead entries were filed in Montana, embracing in all 3,996,358 acres of public land. This is three times the number of entries made in any other state and three times the acreage. In fact, more than 30 per cent of all entries made in the United States last year were made in Montana. By land office officials this activity in Montana is taken to indicate that the "back-from-Canada" movement is well under way, for it is understood that many entries made in Montana were made by Americans who had previously gone to Canada to try their luck. Incidentally, the report shows that the Great Falls land district was the busiest in Montana, more filings having been made in that district than in any other.

LANE WOULD EASE SETTLER'S BURDEN

Secretary of the Interior Would Make Lighter the Task of the Homesteader on the Arid Lands of the West—He Addresses Conference of Governors.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 26.—Closer co-operation between the government and settlers in the reclamation of many sections of the arid west was the keynote of an address, this afternoon by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane before the fifth annual conference of governors which opened here today.

Mr. Lane's speech was taken as an announcement of the new policy adopted by the interior department, gained from a tour of the west in the last few weeks where he was inspecting dozens of irrigation projects with a view of gaining information that will enable the Wilson administration to do the most for the farmer and stockman. "In my visits this summer through lands in process of reclamation," said Mr. Lane, "I found thousands of self-sacrificing men and women who are displaying as much heroism, fortitude, endurance and self-sacrifice as ever has been shown by soldiers in any part of the world on the field of battle. Far from railroads and amid many difficulties they are building homes and raising particularly toughy by the many noble suffering women on whose shoulders falls the main burden of the home. It is my conviction that the main duty of the United States government in its land department is to help the people to make homes and if we can lighten their burden the government of the United States will suffer not at all."

The visiting governors and their ladies were guests of Governor and Mrs. Elbas M. Ammons of Colorado tonight at a reception and ball.

Farmers of the United States speedily must come to an understanding of what organization and union offers in producing and selling farm crops and in the financing of agricultural operations in this country to keep pace with the development of European nations was the message from the American commission on rural credit, in a report given by Senator Duncan Fletcher of Florida, read before the conference today.

This was the first general report on the extensive investigation made in Europe by the American commission under joint authority of congress, the governors of 22 states and the Southern Commercial congress with a view to extension of rural credits and co-operative farming enterprises.

Dr. Tupper and Captain Armstrong passed through Houston tonight and while here made public the statement of General Carranza, who is a brother of the constitutionalist commander-in-chief. They were commissioned by the peace forum to confer with constitutionalist leaders in an effort to devise possible peace measures. General Jesus Carranza's statement follows: "As it is only by force of arms that the constitutionalists can compel Huerta to relinquish the power unlawfully obtained by him, by treason and

crime, repellent to the entire civilized world, the constitutionalists herewith summarize the conditions by which they can, in a short time, realize their aspirations: "First, that the American government permit both parties in conflict the right to introduce arms and all other munitions of warfare and the constitutionalists will be able to overthrow the usurper in the near future. "Secondly, we will not deny responsibility with terms of justice any obligation which we have or may contract. Further and within the limit of international rights we will not omit any effort or force to protect the lives and property of all foreigners and we will indemnify them for any losses which they may suffer due to the direct effects of the war. "Thirdly, as we are sure that the United States, with a view of making this government one of stability, would not refrain from granting us the same rights and privileges granted our enemies, we do not hesitate to affirm that such an attitude of justice not only will maintain fully our cordial

HUERTA'S DILATORY TACTICS BRING ABOUT POSTPONEMENT AND WILSON HOLDS MESSAGE



HOWARD H. BARNUM. Howard H. Barnum is the 50-year-old guard whom Harry Thaw in his dash for liberty from Matteawan forcibly thrust aside when the former opened the gate to permit the driver with his supply of milk for the asylum to enter. Barnum, who has been a guard at Matteawan for 17 years, is held for aiding the millionaire prisoner in his dramatic escape. He insists upon his innocence.

SIX JURORS CHOSEN FOR CAMINETTI TRIAL

JUDGE MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HE WILL HURRY CASE AS FAST AS POSSIBLE.

San Francisco, Aug. 26.—Six men have been chosen to sit on the jury that will try E. Drew Caminetti on the indictment charging him with violating the Mann white-slave act. When the first day of the trial was over this was the sum of the progress. Counsel believes that the jury that will hear the case will be impaneled by tomorrow.

Three of these jurors are men who were rejected from the box as unqualified to sit for various reasons when the talesmen were being examined during the trial of Maury I. Diggs, friend and companion of Caminetti, who was convicted last Wednesday in the same court on a similar charge. Four of them are men of wealth, one being Francis J. Carolan, society leader of Burlingame and Newport, polo player and millionaire. Of the six, five were older than the defendant, who is 26, and one, Charles G. Claussen, younger. All but Claussen are men of families.

Under the regular rule of the court, temporarily suspended in the trial of Diggs, but put into effect again today, possible challenges must be exercised following the examination of each juror. The defense already has used five of its 10 peremptory challenges and the government attorneys have exercised four of the six allowed them.

United States District Judge Van Fleet, who is sitting in the trial, said today that he would devote as much time to the case as possible in order that it might be in the hands of the jury without delay. The attorneys believe that the arguments will be over by Thursday or Friday.

A BAD FIRE. Teague, Texas, August 26.—Twenty acres of buildings were burned over and apparently \$500,000 damage was done by fire which swept the Trinity and Brazos Valley railroad shops here. The cause of the fire is unknown.

CARRANZA ONLY NEEDS ARMS TO MAKE AN END OF HUERTA

Houston, Texas, Aug. 26.—Given unrestricted opportunities to buy munitions of war in the United States, the constitutionalists will sweep Provisional President Huerta out of power, assume responsibility for injury done foreigners, hold a free and fair election and re-establish Mexico firm in cordial relations with the United States, according to a statement from General Jesus Carranza, which Dr. Allen Tupper and Captain J. T. Armstrong of the International Peace Forum are carrying to President Wilson.

Dr. Tupper and Captain Armstrong passed through Houston tonight and while here made public the statement of General Carranza, who is a brother of the constitutionalist commander-in-chief. They were commissioned by the peace forum to confer with constitutionalist leaders in an effort to devise possible peace measures. General Jesus Carranza's statement follows: "As it is only by force of arms that the constitutionalists can compel Huerta to relinquish the power unlawfully obtained by him, by treason and

Mexican Foreign Minister and John Lind Request Twenty-Four Hours More in Which to Discuss Matters—Complete Elimination of Huerta Will Be Insisted Upon.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The dilatory attitude of the Huerta government today gave administration officials hope that some concessions might be made to the American proposals for peace in Mexico, but indications pointed to a final ending of the negotiations tomorrow when President Wilson is scheduled to read his message to both houses of congress, defining the policy which he thinks the United States should pursue toward its southern neighbor.

A 24-hour postponement of the presentation of the message, which was to have been read today, was agreed to after a joint request from Federico Gamboa, Mexican foreign minister, and John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico. It followed repeated efforts on the part of Huerta officials to have the reading of the document deferred indefinitely.

Mr. Lind left the Mexican capital early today for Vera Cruz, however, the understanding that the United States would announce its policy toward Mexico unless the Huerta government receded.

Original Proposals. Mr. Lind had made certain supplementary suggestions to Senator Gamboa, the nature of which was not divulged, but administration officials declared these constituted no departure from the fundamentals of the American note. The original proposals were officially announced as follows: 1.—Cessation of hostilities and a definite armistice. 2.—An early and free election. 3.—Huerta to hold himself not to be a candidate. 4.—An agreement by all parties to abide by the results of the election.

Mr. Lind informed Senator Gamboa that he would stop in Vera Cruz and could be reached there in case there should be any reply to his last suggestions.

For several days Gamboa and Lind have been feuding, the former attempting to secure a new basis of negotiations and the latter steadfastly declaring that under no circumstances would the United States yield any of its points or agree to any considerable prolongation of the negotiations unless

He Promised, Once. The Washington government's insistence that Huerta withdraw himself from the presidential race if an election is held, is based on his promise contained in official reports that he would not be a candidate. It is not conceived by officials here that a fair election could be held in Mexico with Huerta in control of the election machinery.

Officials were not sanguine tonight that the Huerta government would withdraw its rejection of the American note and preparations were being made for the delivery of the special message by the president. Both houses had passed a resolution to meet in joint session at 1 o'clock tomorrow. While administration officials regret that they were unsuccessful in bringing things to a definite point through the Lind negotiations, information, official and unofficial, indicates to them that the Huerta government cannot last much longer. With foreign governments supporting the American policy there is little hope, according to the official view here, for the Huerta government to obtain any funds abroad to pay its army or to meet running expenses.

The United States will preserve a policy of non-interference and non-recognition while developments take their course. Officials are emphatic, however, in declaring they will insist on proper protection of foreigners and their interests, though they will urge foreigners to leave the trouble zone.

W. F. OF M. LEADERS WILL REMAIN ON GROUND. Calumet, Mich., Aug. 26.—The comment of officials of the Western Federation of Miners tonight on the declaration of the copper mine operators that they would insist irrevocably upon the withdrawal of the federation leaders from the strike district, submitted at Big Rapids to Governor Ferris by Judge Murphy, the governor's representative, as one of the terms they will consider in settlement of the strike is that they are determined to remain here.

"We are going to stick to the finish," said Guy Miller of the executive board of the federation. "We will demand that the operators deal with the men collectively through their own organization."

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The state military board, at a meeting here today, decided in view of the activity of the copper mine strikers during the last two days that it would be advisable to keep the troops in this district and will so advise Governor Ferris.

It was officially stated today that the Calumet & Hecla had approximately 1,000 men at work underground and that between 300 and 400 additional underground men are being used as deputies. The number constitutes about 50 per cent of the normal underground force.

CHARGES OF SMOOT ARE CALLED TRIVIAL. Washington, Aug. 26.—(Special.)—The finance committee of the senate will meet next week, when action is expected to be taken on the nomination of William C. Whaley as collector of internal revenue for the district of Montana, succeeding E. H. Callister of Salt Lake. Majority members of the committee assert that the charges filed by Senator Smoot against Whaley are trivial and that the nomination undoubtedly will be acted upon favorably by the committee and senate. As soon as Whaley's nomination is confirmed the Montana senators will renew the efforts to have the headquarters of the district removed to Montana.

SCHOOLS CROWDED. New York, Aug. 26.—The annual protests over the lack of accommodations for New York school children find that approximately 100,000 girls and boys, or one-sixth of the total enrollment, will have to be registered as "part timers" when the public schools open here next month. Thirty new school buildings will be constructed in the next two years, but the school population is so rapidly increasing that it is predicted there will still be 75,000 part time pupils in 1915.

A RESOLUTION. Washington, Aug. 26.—A joint resolution requesting President Wilson to negotiate with the British and Canadian governments to establish railroad connections between the United States and Alaska was introduced today by Representative Johnson of Washington. The preamble sets forth that it was necessary to have such a railroad to enable the army, with the consent of Canada, to undertake the defense of Alaska.

A JOB FOR WAYNE. Washington, Aug. 26.—(Special.)—Wayne Johnson of Great Falls, a former student at the University of Montana, arrived in Washington yesterday. He is slated for appointment to a position on the executive force at the White House.