

M'MANIGAL BARES DYNAMITING JOBS

Hired Dynamiter on Stand Says Union Forced Him to Act.

SENT ALL OVER LAND

Boycott Drove Him to First Crime, Dread of Betrayal to Others.

ACCUSES IRON WORKERS

Charges President Ryan Himself Knew of Deeds in Advance—Names Man Who Paid Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—Ortie E. McManigal, the self-confessed dynamiter, whose confession led to the arrest of the McNamara brothers and to the indictment of the forty-five iron workers now on trial in the Federal Court, was a witness to-day, beginning the story of his career and detailing his actions in several cases in which property was destroyed by dynamite. He was cool on the stand, talked in a low voice, but very distinctly, and did not hesitate at any time in his story.

The witness said he had been a quarry worker before he became an iron worker and had become familiar with the use of dynamite. He had run a hoisting engine for a few hours after joining the Iron Workers Union and had been heavily fined. That fine was hanging over him in 1907 when he was working in Detroit. He had been working in several cities, but in May, 1907, got work on the Ford Building in Detroit and was engaged there when Herbert S. Hockin, present secretary-treasurer of the National Iron Workers Association, came to see him.

Hockin inquired as to McManigal's familiarity with dynamite and then told him he wanted him to blow up a building firm by the name of Russell was putting up in Detroit. When the witness demurred Hockin told him he would be boycotted if he did not undertake the dynamiting job. The dynamite was to be placed under an engine, a boiler and an air compressor at a building being erected by the Russell firm for the Detroit Gas Company.

The witness said he went to Bloomville and purchased the dynamite on June 22 and on the night of June 23 he arranged the explosive and attached a fuse about twenty-five feet long to it. The building was badly damaged and the machinery was wrecked.

He said there was a restaurant near by and he feared some of the employees might be injured, so he rolled a garbage barrel against the back door of the restaurant to keep them from coming out. Shortly after this a man whom he did not know, slapped him on the back as he was walking on the street and handed him an envelope. When he opened it he found \$75 and a piece of paper containing the words, "Compliments of the executive board." A day or two before the money was handed him Hockin had been to see him and had said he would receive pay for the job.

McManigal said he did not feel easy over the explosion and he left Detroit and worked at Evansville and other places. In February, 1908, he was foreman on a building in Chicago when Paddy Mackin, then business agent for the Chicago local, came to him and made arrangements with him to meet Hockin in a Van Buren street saloon that night. He met Hockin and Mackin there, he said, and they went into a small booth and closed the door. Hockin, he said, wanted to know what he (McManigal) was doing.

"I suppose you know that I have been elected a special organizer for the International association," Hockin said to McManigal, according to the latter. "I've got a job I want you to turn for me."

McManigal says he replied that he was not in that kind of business. "I was scared to death about that one over at Detroit," he says he told Hockin. The union official, according to McManigal, explained that he wanted him to go over to Clinton, Iowa, where the Wisconsin Bridge Company had a job, and "blow their derrick car off the track."

"The watchman is a union engineer," McManigal says Hockin told him. "I've been out there and made arrangements with him and everything is O. K." Then Hockin interrupted, according to the dynamiter, "I did not know that you were in this kind of business or I'd have had lots of work for you. If I'd known you did this kind of work that fine would never have been assessed against you."

Hockin said McManigal told him the executive board had set aside \$125 and expenses for each "job" and McManigal protested that it was too small a sum considering the risk a man took.

He told of subsequent visits of Hockin to his house to get him to do the Clinton dynamiting.

"The executive board has taken it up and has decided that you are the man for the work," McManigal says Hockin told him on one of these visits. "The open shop men are getting the upper hand, and we have decided to put the open shop contractors' out of business."

Hockin also told him "they had it on him because of the Detroit job and he could not afford to lay down on this."

He told of finally consenting to do the work of going to Bloomville and getting more dynamite and of taking a part of this to Clinton, leaving the remainder at home. He told of dynamiting the derrick at Clinton and of his "get away."

On his return to Chicago, he said, he went to the offices of the Chicago local

TRIAL WAITS FOR THE COLONEL

Roosevelt to Have a Chance to Testify at Milwaukee if He Wishes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 9.—The trial of John Schrank for the attempted assassination of Col. Roosevelt was to-day postponed until next week so that Col. Roosevelt may be given an opportunity to testify if he wishes.

Possessed of the idea that the man whose life he sought to take is the sole judge of his fate, Schrank will not retain counsel to defend himself unless the Colonel appears here during his trial and speaks against him.

Schrank expressed his attitude on this matter to a fellow prisoner, who had the information carried to the District Attorney. If Roosevelt does not appear at the trial, he said, he will plead guilty and take the penalty which is imposed without a murmur.

"If Roosevelt wants to fight the case and shows bitterness against me, I will get a lawyer," Schrank said, "otherwise I will take my medicine. I have money to retain a lawyer if need be. I have some with me and my property ought to be good for something."

Schrank also sent a request to the District Attorney asking his advice on the question of retaining counsel, but it is understood that the official refused to advise him because of his position.

MR. TAFT TO PRACTISE LAW

He Will Hang Out Shingle in Cincinnati After March 4.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—President Taft has decided after March 4 to resume the practice of law in Cincinnati, his home city. There was some talk of Mr. Taft entering his brother's firm in New York, but he has decided to go back to his old city. He will devote himself almost exclusively to an advisory practice and not to appearance in court.

The President never was long on an active law practice.

He was early appointed to the bench and later served as Solicitor-General under President Harrison, then was called to the bench again and afterward was sent to the Philippines, where he remained until summoned by Roosevelt to the Cabinet.

DIES AT THE ALTAR RAIL AS PRIEST ANOINTS HER

Mrs. Kane Stricken in Church, Where She Awaits Absolution.

In the dimly lighted nave of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, 150th street and Melrose avenue, last night Mrs. Margaret Kane of 144th street and Willis avenue knelt and prepared herself for confession. Her place among the 500 or more waiting there was near the confessional occupied by the Rev. Father Augustine Thumel.

Beside Mrs. Kane was Mrs. May Le Sourd of 326 East 153d street, who was also waiting to confess. As the time for Mrs. Kane's turn to go to the priest drew near, Mrs. Le Sourd could hear her softly repeating the acts of faith and contrition, which every good Catholic makes before seeking absolution.

Mrs. Kane started for the confessional, but she had not more than stepped from the pew when Mrs. Le Sourd saw her totter and grasp the railing for support. Mrs. Le Sourd was at her side in a minute and half dragged her inside the altar rail. Some one whispered to Father Thumel that a woman had been taken ill.

The priest came to the altar. He saw in a glance that Mrs. Kane was seriously stricken and went for the holy oils used in the last rites for the dying. The worshippers throughout the church saw what the priest was doing and without a word from him dropped to their knees in prayer. There, in the red reflection of the sanctuary lamp, Father Thumel administered the last rites to the unconscious woman. When he had said the final prayer Mrs. Kane was dead.

The sexton and some of the parishioners carried her body to the church office near the vestibule and the priest went to his confessional. In Mrs. Kane's pocket was a letter to the pastor of the church. It enclosed a dollar and was a request for a mass to be said "for the good of George B. McGough."

Mrs. Kane was 70 years old and the mother of Police Lieut. Kane of the East Sixty-seventh street station.

RIVES OUT, CHURCH RECORDS SAY

But Horseman Still Declares He's in Zion Vestry.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The records of Zion Episcopal Church at Wappingers Falls show that Reginald W. Rives is not now a member of the Zion vestry, a position he filled for many years prior to his recent divorce troubles, and that his sisters, Mrs. John Borland and Mrs. Walter Smith, do not now occupy seats in the church.

Rev. Gerald Cunningham, rector of the church, refused to-day to comment on the case. Mr. Rives was in Poughkeepsie to-day and insisted that the story of his retirement as vestryman was unfounded. He said that its origin probably was in a call he paid on the new rector, Dr. Cunningham, a few days ago.

The Poughkeepsie Evening Star says this afternoon: "A Zion church vestryman to-day told the Evening Star that the report of domestic trouble at Carnwath had not failed to reach the church, and that this probably accounted for the non-continuance of Mr. Rives' term as vestryman."

"It had," the officer of the church said, "been called to the attention of more than one of his fellow vestrymen that it might be well for the board to fill Mr. Rives' place."

"Undoubtedly the failure to reelect Mr. Rives influenced the horseman's sisters to withdraw from the church, but although deeply regretting the incident the departure of the amiable ladies did not leave its mark on the church finances. Despite the withdrawal of Mr. Rives and his sisters, the church continues to thrive and its officers declare it never was in a better financial state than to-day."

20,000 WOMEN IN SUFFRAGE PARADE

Brave Wet Pavements and Cold Wind to March for the Cause.

OLD AND YOUNG THERE

College Girl, Shop Girl and Matron Tread Shoulder to Shoulder.

FIFTH AVENUE THROGGED

Men's Brigade Unaffected by Jeers—Gay Robes and Sashes Worn.

Down Fifth Avenue in unbroken regiments marched last night the thousands upon thousands of Eastern women from this and neighboring States who want the vote, the smaller but very proud companies of women and girls from the Western States, whose banners and transparencies told the dense masses on the sidewalks that they have the vote, and the regiment—maybe two or three regiments—of young and old gals who want their wives and mothers and sisters to vote.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who was foremost in arranging last night's big torchlight parade of the "Votes for Women" workers and their sympathizers, said early in the evening that there would be "20,000 or more in line," agreed after watching the women ride and march by a given point for about two hours that the "or more" came nearer to the correct number.

Only a few moments after Mrs. Laidlaw had made her prediction along came a cold rain about 6 o'clock P. M. that caused her men to add a prediction that "now everything is spoiled—it's all off."

Parade Started on Time.

But the women had said their parade would get under way at Fifty-eighth street and Fifth avenue at 8 o'clock P. M. And when the mounted police escort took a woman's word for it that it was time to swing out from their position along the curb nearest the Fifth avenue side of the Cornelius Vanderbilt house and lead the way south to Union Square the bands struck up and the parade started and it was then only 7:58 o'clock.

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, grand marshal, was the lady who clattered up astride her bay mare and gave the starting word to the police escort, and from that time on until 9:30 o'clock and later girls in white with yellow sashes across their breasts, a glorious Joan of Arc in shiny armor, charlottes drawn by milk white horses with women drivers in white and gold and green, brass bands and drum corps and more and more brass bands, clattering troops of women cavalry, men with torch flares swinging perilously close to their best high hats, college girls and college men and just women, women, women stretched north and south in the most impressive parade that the hundreds of thousands who looked on and applauded have had the good fortune to see.

Cold Wind Sweeps Line.

On the heels of the rain that left a wet and muddy avenue, especially severe on white shoes, came a cold wind out of the north just before the paraders started from the Plaza south to Union Square, where their twenty or more speaking stands bedecked with yellow and white and the red, white and blue awaiting the coming of the procession.

And that cold, damp north wind bore down the avenue after the marchers, especially when the canyon of the skyscraping district further south was reached, to blow young girls' tresses into their eyes as they tried valiantly to keep their rows of banners and transparencies aloft for the benefit of the many of the Democrats who voted for the resolution that they did not approve of the principles adopted in the Arizona Constitution but that they voted for the Constitution because they believed a sovereign State ought to be allowed to frame its own Constitution.

And not all of the men in line were enthusiastic youths, from the male section were boys who began below the teens in the Boy Scout brigade on the gentleman Jack Burns, the California prizefighter, and Adonis, and on up and over the ridge till one came to young Bill Irving of 20 West Fifteenth street, who marched for suffrage fifty years ago, knew Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony when they were young and "marched for Fre int, sir," despite the fact that he is 85 years old. And Bill marched the whole way last night.

Women Gay With Sashes.

Directly out in the street in front of you the marchers were women garbed in white or darker clothes gay with sashes and with round paper lanterns the size and almost the color of pumpkins swinging above their plumes. But as the banks of humanity that jammed the sidewalks gazed north or south, the thousands of lanterns merged into four close lines of amber beads and stretched away like a great amber necklace glowing down the middle of the avenue. To north and south at all times, too, the flashlights banged steadily and made luminous for a dazzling moment the light facades to the business buildings. In the distance above the amber strings of beads the far flashes might be heat lightning.

Cold but Happy.

"But aren't you cold?" some one asked Menez Millholland as she drove her chariot and white horses past

Continued on Eighth Page.

\$4,383,368.163 FOR PENSIONS

Commissioner Shows Cost Since Founding of Republic.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Commissioner of Pensions Davenport has issued a statement showing that war pensions have cost the Government \$4,383,368,163 since the founding of the republic and of this sum all but a little more than \$200,000,000 has been paid as the result of the civil war.

According to the figures of the Commissioner the pension roll has been showing a steady and consistent decrease, due to the death of veterans and their dependents. During the past year 23,881 survivors of the war died. There were 860,224 pensioners on the roll on June 30, of whom 238 were widows of soldiers of the war of 1812. The last actual survivor of this war was Hiram Cronk of Ava, N. Y., who died in 1905 at the age of 105.

The last pensioner of the revolution was Mrs. Esther S. Damon of Plymouth Union, Vt., who died November 11, 1906, at the age of 92, widow of a soldier.

The last actual survivor of the revolution was Daniel F. Bakeman of Freedom, N. Y., who died in 1869 at the age of 109 years.

SENATOR BAILEY TO RESIGN; HIS SUCCESSOR NAMED

Gov. Colquitt Will Appoint R. M. Johnson of Houston in His Place.

ATLANTA, Tex., Nov. 9.—Senator Joseph W. Bailey's resignation is expected to reach Gov. Colquitt within the next few days, probably Monday.

The Governor is authority for the statement that Bailey will resign. He said to-day that he had been informed of the junior Senator's contemplated action by some of Mr. Bailey's friends. A conference of the latter which was attended by Mr. Bailey was held at Fort Worth a few days ago and it was then that he informed them of his intentions in the matter.

Gov. Colquitt authorized the announcement that he will appoint R. M. Johnson, editor of the Houston Post, to the vacancy. Mr. Johnson was for several years Democratic National Committeeman from Texas. He is one of the leaders of the anti-prohibition faction of the party in this State, and this fact gives rise to interesting speculation as to whether his appointment would be acceptable to the Legislature which meets the second Tuesday in January.

A majority of the new legislators were elected as prohibitionists and they have anything but political love for Mr. Johnson. Congressman Morris Sheppard, who is the Senatorial nominee by preferential primary vote, will be elected for the full term and will take his seat March 4.

It is expected that the dries in the Legislature will refuse to compliment Mr. Johnson by their vote for the unexpired term and will elect Mr. Sheppard to fill it out.

Mr. Bailey took no part in the recent Presidential campaign.

Senator Bailey "resigned" three times last year, once from the Senate, once from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections and once from the Monetary Commission. The first resignation was actuated by the Senator's "disgust" at the attitude of his Democratic colleagues toward the Arizona Constitution. He resigned as a Senator in July of last year from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections because he could not tolerate an action of the other members of the committee in conducting the Lorimer inquiry. His complaint was that they "let everything in as evidence" in total disregard of the rules of evidence. On August 12, 1911, Senator Bailey resigned in a huff from the National Monetary Commission. He charged the committee with extravagance.

The Texan's resignation as a Senator was a distinct surprise. On March 5, 1911, he startled his colleagues by sending his resignation to the Vice-President's desk. He disapproved of the action of the other Democratic Senators in voting for the acceptance of the Arizona Constitution, which provided for the initiative and referendum.

The weapon had been of the thinness and strength of an icpick and was exactly similar to the home made stiletto much used by Italians. Another proof that the woman had been murdered in bed was the fact that she was very lightly dressed. There was a small band of gold on the right hand, third finger, upon which were engraved many Maltese crosses. A scapular was about her neck.

Dr. Smith and Bouton declared after the first autopsy that there was every thing to indicate that no woman had been dead several days, perhaps three, before the body was thrown into the river.

There must have been more than one man, perhaps more than two, concerned in the murder, for the body had been cast at least six feet from the shore into water six feet deep. It could not have been taken there by boat, for there are no boats on the pond.

One of the detectives from Bridgeport, J. H. Hurley, who worked on the Bruno case, says he thinks the woman was one of three the Government wanted in its White slave case. The Bruno woman was a witness, and she was killed about a month ago.

WANTS STRAUS FOR SALONICA

Defeated Gubernatorial Candidate Suggested as Chief Magistrate.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, Nov. 10.—In reference to the suggestion made here that the city of Salonica be made a free municipality under international protection Israel Zangwill, the author, suggests that Gov. Wilson, the President-elect of the United States, should be asked to nominate an American Jew as the first chief magistrate. He proposes Oscar Straus, the defeated candidate for the Governorship of New York State and three times Ambassador to Turkey, for the position.

Mr. Zangwill thinks that the city of Salonica should take over a share of the Turkish debt and also that the leading Jews of Europe should be asked to make a loan to the Balkan allies.

AGUSTA, AIKEN AND FLORIDA VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY. The Southern Railway Limited leaves N. Y. daily 12:30 noon. Dining, sleeping, parlor, sleeping cars. New York Office, 24 Fifth Ave., cor. 29th St.,—Ad.

ANOTHER WOMAN SLAIN IN WHITE SLAVE CASE

Body, Punctured With Stiletto Wounds, Found in Pond Near Bridgeport.

NO CLUE TO HER IDENTITY

Had Been in Water Two Weeks—Police Think Slavers Feared Her Testimony.

GEORGETOWN, Conn., Nov. 9.—The body of a woman thought to be a witness in the white slave cases which come up for trial at Bridgeport soon was found floating in a mill pond on the outskirts of this village early this morning. It is now at a local morgue and the local county and available State police are scouring the country for fifteen miles around to discover some clue to the mystery. They will be joined to-morrow morning by Federal secret service men of the Department of Justice, who, it is hoped, will be able to identify her.

The dozen or more policemen and detectives who have worked on this case since 10 o'clock this morning are absolutely without a lead upon which they may work except a bed sheet on which are embroidered the initials "G. C." Two weeks exposure to water, preceded by at least three days in the air after death and eight distinct stiletto wounds, make it impossible for them to send out an adequate description of the woman's face and little more than a vague description of her appearance.

They know that she was about 30 years of age, probably unmarried, weighed about 130 pounds, had blue eyes, small feet and small well kept hands, perfect teeth with three molars missing and a well kept, well nourished body. There are no discernible scars and a preliminary autopsy does not disclose any evidence of poison. Of the eight stab wounds, any one of three or four would have caused death.

The Bennett & Gilbert wire mill on the outskirts of Georgetown is run by water power supplied by a mill pond that lies along the main travelled road, a highway from New York city up into the interior of Connecticut. This road goes on through Bridgeport, about ten miles distant.

Three men going to work this morning saw a human foot sticking out of the water and as soon as they had made sure it was a body they notified the mill superintendent, Lewis P. Miller, and others. They had the body hauled to the shore, a distance of about six feet, after which they notified Dr. E. H. Smith, medical examiner of the town of Redding, near by.

Dr. Smith arrived at 10 o'clock and had the body removed to a neighboring barn, where, in company with Dr. W. J. Stephenson and Dr. C. F. Scanlon, he made the first examination.

The body was found to be wrapped as though to conceal it during a journey of some duration. A full set of man's gauze underwear was fastened about the head and this was in turn enveloped by a long coil of cloth. Two large bed sheets came next and these in turn were rewrapped with more clothing.

According to his application he came to the United States April 11, 1907, and on July 5 following obtained his first papers. The five years residence under his declaration of intention expired last July, but as his naturalization could not be obtained to permit him to register for the late election no attempt was made to obtain his second papers until to-day.

Dr. Aked supported depositions from the East to secure his claim of three and a half years' residence in New York. He came to San Francisco after service in Rockefeller's church in New York.

There was no doubt of a murder of a woman suddenly awakened in her bed. Upon her left forearm was a deep narrow wound, made as if she had lifted her arm to protect herself. There were three deep wounds on the side of her face near the temple, two back of the left ear, one of which penetrated the skull. There were two more on the right side of the face between the eye and the ear.

The weapon had been of the thinness and strength of an icpick and was exactly similar to the home made stiletto much used by Italians. Another proof that the woman had been murdered in bed was the fact that she was very lightly dressed. There was a small band of gold on the right hand, third finger, upon which were engraved many Maltese crosses. A scapular was about her neck.

Dr. Zimmerman died intestate. He was buried at his old home in Hanover, Pa. He was unmarried and often had told friends he never would make a will because of a superstitious dread that once a will is made death of the maker follows soon.

Several persons who may prove to be Zimmerman heirs have been located. Among them Mrs. Emma Chance of Kewanee, Ill.

HOT SPRINGS NOT FOR MCCOMBS

Will Spend Vacation Where Chas. F. Murphy Isn't.

William F. McCombs, Democratic national chairman, will not spend his vacation at Hot Springs, Va., where Charles F. Murphy usually goes for his rest up after a campaign. It had been said that Mr. Murphy would go there this year, and the prophets had it yesterday that Mr. McCombs would be at Hot Springs too. The wisecracks thereupon either laughed or remarked that Mr. Murphy and Mr. McCombs were at last getting their heads together.

Mr. McCombs has not divulged where he will take his post-election rest. Gov. Wilson, as Princeton dispatches said yesterday, will go off for a trip by steamship. Whether Mr. McCombs will put water between himself and office seekers was not told yesterday, but seclusion is assured.

Mr. McCombs spent yesterday in Princeton with Gov. Wilson seeing the Princeton-New York University football game.

Florida, the Carolinas, Atlanta, Birmingham, St. Louis, service the Southern Railway. Electric-lighted steel trains. 100, 140 & 2-way. Phone 364—Ad.

700 SEASICK TO FIGHT

Greek and Turk Volunteers, on Same Line, Are Feasible.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
CHANNING, Nov. 9.—The steamships Oceanic and St. Louis have arrived here and landed Greek and Turkish volunteers about a thousand strong.

The Greeks and Turks were all seasick on the way over and the officers of the vessels declare that this fact kept the belligerents from clashing with one another.

\$22,500 GEMS LOST IN DRAIN

Man Who Recovered Them Gets Stipend as Reward.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9.—Max Levy, a New York diamond salesman, told friends here to-day that gems of his valued at \$22,500 had been lost the night before through a drain in a bathtub.

Levy valued the diamonds so highly that he would not trust them to the safe in the hotel where he was staying. He carried them in a small chamois bag about his neck even when bathing.

This he was doing when the string supporting the bag broke and the diamonds disappeared through the drain. Levy dashed down four flights of stairs and told his troubles to the hotel clerk. An engineer soon recovered the diamonds for Levy, who presented him with a diamond pin.

DAVID LUBIN ILL IN ROME

California Not Expected to Recover From Nervous Collapse.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
ROME, Nov. 9.—David Lubin of Sacramento, Cal., who was the moving spirit in the creation of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, is ill here from nervous collapse. He is not expected to recover.

Mr. Lubin was formerly president of the California Musical Association of Sacramento and is the author of the book "Let There Be Light."

ROOSEVELT GIVES UP CARES

Enjoys Horseback Ride and Refuses to Talk Politics.

OYSTER BAY, Nov. 9.—Col. Roosevelt signaled the completeness of his return to his old way of living by taking his first horseback ride to-day, denying himself to all who came to talk politics. Alexander P. Moore of Pittsburgh lunched with him at Sagamore Hill, but besides reiterating his conviction that the Progressive cause must go on to ultimate triumph the Colonel had little to say of his own plans. All discussion of details is postponed for the statement soon to be issued by him from Progressive headquarters.

DR. AKED TO BE AN AMERICAN

Rockefeller's Former Pastor Asks for Final Papers in Prison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Dr. Charles Frederick Aked, formerly of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, but now pastor of the First Congregational Church here, to-day applied to the Superior Court for admission to citizenship in the United States. Dr. Aked is a native of Nottingham, England, where he was born August 27, 1864.

According to his application he came to the United States April 11, 1907, and on July 5 following obtained his first papers. The five years residence under his declaration of intention expired last July, but as his naturalization could not be obtained to permit him to register for the late election no attempt was made to obtain his second papers until to-day.

Dr. Aked supported depositions from the East to secure his claim of three and a half years' residence in New York. He came to San Francisco after service in Rockefeller's church in New York.

PENCILLED ASSETS OF \$260,000

All of It as Good as Gold to Rich Texas Cattleman's Estate.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 9.—An administrator's report on the estate of J. K. Zimmerman, a cattleman of Waco, Tex., who died at Excelsior Springs, Mo., on October 6, filed in the Probate Court here to-day, values the estate at \$1,140,425. The administrators found that \$260,000 of this amount represented loans to Texas cattlemen in sums of \$5,000 to \$25,000, of which the only records kept were pencilled notations on a slip of paper. All the claims were found to be gilt edged.

Mr. Zimmerman died intestate. He was buried at his old home in Hanover, Pa. He was unmarried and often had told friends he never would make a will because of a superstitious dread that once a will is made death of the maker follows soon.

Several persons who may prove to be Zimmerman heirs have been located. Among them Mrs. Emma Chance of Kewanee, Ill.

TURKEY GOES TO ALLIES FOR PEACE

Government, With Enemy Pounding at Its Door, Begs Mercy.

MASSACRES COMMENCE

Christians in Galata District of Constantinople Victims.

NAZIM FIGHTS GRIMLY

Making Last Attempt to Keep Bulgars Out of Ottoman Capital.

The fall