MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FAIR AND WARMER

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

PRICE TWO CENTS. MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1902. 12 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

DOWLING ON FREE LUMBER

Why the Minnesota Delegation Is Opposed to His Plank.

Something Is Needed to Trade Off With Canada for Concessions.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, June 9.—There has been a good deal of criticism down in Washington of the free lumber plank in the platform of M. J. Dowling, candidate for the republican congressional nomination in the seventh district. As is well known, the entire Minnesota delegation in congress reinforced by the solid delegations from such border states as Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Montana and Washington, is strongly in favor of reciprocity with Canada, and will at the earliest possible moment make a determined move in that direction.

It is admitted by the delegation that the present duty on lumber is too high; but inasmuch as they regard the arrangement of reciprocity with Canada as likely to come to pass before very long, they think that the duty should stand.

Lumber is the principal raw material of Canada at present, and the Canadian government is very anxious to find a market for it in the United States. In order to secure that market it will make important concessions for certain American goods. If we take the duty off lumber in advance of reciprocity we will deprive ourselves of our strongest reciprocity argument. Canada wants free lumber more than she wants anything else. By giving her that without exacting concessions in return, the United States, in the opinion of the Minnesota delegation, would make a very unbusiness like move. For that reason it is believed here that Mr. Dowling's position is not well taken, and his free lumber platform should not be approved by the people of the seventh district. Said a member of the delegation:

"The higher our lumber tariff is at the time when we get ready to make a reciprocity treaty with Canada, the better will be the concessions Canada will offer to make. If lumber is on the free list, or practically so at the time the treaty is made we will not get nearly what we want and should have."

It is said that representatives from border states named above are thinking of getting together in the next session or in the fifty-eighth congress at the latest, and making an aggressive campaign for a reciprocity treaty with Canada, one of the main features of it to be a radical reduction of our present lumber schedule in return for trade advantages in that country for American manufacturers.

In all probability, Minnesota will lead in such a movement, because the state is now feeling the full force of the failure of congress to act in this direction. The business men of the state are being seriously handicapped by the new departures taken this year and last by commerce in the northwest. Canada is gaining in population and in wealth directly at the expense of the northwest, and all because congress has not seen fit to do that which common business sense suggested years ago.

While favoring reciprocity with Canada, the Minnesota delegation favors the ratification of the long-neglected reciprocity treaties with France and other European countries, and with certain of the Central and South American countries, which the senate committee on foreign relations has had pigeonholed, ever since the time of Senator Davis. These treaties have not been ratified owing to the stubborn opposition of certain New England and other eastern republican senators, and the probabilities for their ratification in the future are very remote.

The delegation is also a unit in favor of a revision of the Dingley schedules as they relate to iron and steel, glass, and numerous other standard articles. It believes that its attitude regarding Cuba is hastening the time when revision will be an accomplished fact. Singular as it may seem, the men in the senate and house who have been standing out most persistently in favor of the so-called administration plan for Cuban relief, are the very men who have blocked the pathway of these reciprocity treaties, and are opposing the revision of the tariff. The delegation holds, in view of this fact, that the attitude of the men towards Cuba should not be accepted at its face value, especially when the president has said that he would sign a rebate bill.

As pointed out, the question of genuine reciprocity and tariff revision seems to be bound up with the question of Cuban relief. The delegation holds that it represents the ideas that are really in the interest of Minnesota, and that if they carry their point now, it will be all the easier, later on, to compel the ratification of a reciprocity treaty with Canada, and to revise the Dingley schedules; and that if they fail, there will hardly be strength enough in congress to bring either to pass, at least for some years.

In view of what is here set forth, the delegation does not think that Mr. Dowling has a very broad or comprehensive grasp of the essential features of the present complicated situation when he comes out boldly and unequivocally in favor of removing at once all of the duty on lumber. Should the insurgents win in congress in their Cuban fight, it is their plan to form an organization to force tariff revision and a reciprocity treaty with Canada at the earliest possible date. But if in the meantime the lumber duty is wiped out, there will be little left with which to compel concessions from Canada.

—W. W. Jermane.

THE SUBSIDY BILL

It Gains a Little Ground in the House Committee.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, June 9.—There has been a slight change in the subsidy situation since the last reports in these dispatches and the subsidy members of the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries have made up their minds, after a long delay, to try to secure a favorable report on the bill which already has passed the senate. Opinion is divided as to whether they will be successful. The committee will meet next Thursday, and the bill will then be taken up seriously and perhaps a vote had on a motion to report.

The sudden activity of the subsidy advocates on General Grosvenor's committee has been occasioned by the going to pieces of the little band of four republican members who in the fifty-sixth congress stood together against subsidy, and were able to prevent a report of the Hanna-Frye bill. The quartet was made up

Continued on Second Page.

RAILROAD MEN TAKE ACTION

They Will Refuse to Handle Trains Carrying Anti-Union Men.

"Tightening-up" Process Continues in the Coal Strike.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 9.—The "tightening up" process, which has been in progress since the anthracite coal strike began, four weeks ago to-day, continues. All classes of trades unions in the hard coal belt have taken a hand in helping the miners, and now the long predicted move of the railroaders has been made. These men, at meetings held in different places, have refused to aid the companies in their fight against the miners.

Railroad Men's Meeting.

At Freeland yesterday the railroad men of the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill railroad decided to refuse to handle the trains carrying deputies, coal and iron police or non-union men. The Lehigh Valley company men met at the same town and will not handle soft coal that may be wanted to displace hard fuel and at Kingston the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company employes protested against the hauling of soft coal and condemned the action of railroad conductors in acting as deputies.

Sixty-eight new men were taken into the number four colliery of the Susquehanna Coal company at Nanticoke early to-day. It is not yet known whether the men are to man the pumps or be placed on guard duty. A crowd gathered near the colliery, but no demonstrations were made.

Superintendent Kudlick, of Coxe Bros. & Co., was attacked by women on the streets of Freeland to-day, but he was not injured.

Strikers Are Held Off.

About 800 strikers gathered to-day at Ebervale and about 1,000 at Jeddo to intercept traction cars carrying non-union men to North Side collieries. Sheriff Jacobs was notified last night of the strikers' intention and, accompanied by eight special officers, took an early car to Freeland to prevent any demonstration. The mine-workers learned last night that the sheriff had been appealed to for protection and to make interference on his part unnecessary, District Secretary Gallagher proceeded with Sheriff Jacobs to Freeland. As his car neared Ebervale, it was boarded by the strikers in search of non-union men, but Secretary Gallagher appealed to the men to disperse and persuaded them to return to their homes.

At Jeddo, the car was again stopped and boarded by strikers, but no nonunionists were found. Mr. Gallagher talked to the men at Jeddo and told them it was for the best interests of all that they discontinue these tactics. They retired upon his advice, and when, an hour later, a car carrying the sheriff and the officers came along, no strikers were in evidence. The sheriff proceeded from Freeland to Wilkesbarre.

A. Pardee & Co. to-day issued a statement that they have no intention of starting up operations at Cranberry colliery under present conditions. It was reported last night that an effort would be made to-day to resume work at the Cranberry washery.

MR. WRIGHT'S WORK

He Is Going to Furnish the President With the Facts.

New York, June 9.—Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, said to-day that for him to tell whom he expected to see or what he intended to do might seriously interfere with his investigation of the anthracite coal miners' strike. He said that sections seven and eight of the law under which the labor bureau is operated charged the commissioner to investigate and report on all labor disputes. "Of course," said Mr. Wright, "I cannot interfere or act as arbitrator. Although possessing no power under existing conditions, as a patriotic citizen President Roosevelt is interested in settling this trouble. He cannot interfere but can advise or suggest and the official investigation may reveal chinks in the situation which have not as yet been touched upon in the general report and upon which he may be able to act. He wants all the information obtainable and all the energies of my department are being directed to that end."

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 9.—President Mitchell left here at 11:05 over the Lehigh Valley railroad for New York, where he will meet Carroll D. Wright to-night. Mr. Mitchell went to New York at the request of Mr. Wright. When this information became known rumors of peace were revived.

MISS TAYLOR'S CASE

Too Much "Vigor of Expression" in the Letter to Root.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, June 9.—The Rebecca Taylor dismissal is being a good deal talked about especially by democratic politicians who think it may be made to serve some useful purpose. Miss Taylor was at one time a teacher in the public schools of St. Paul, a position which she lost because of some disagreement with the board of education. She is noted for her peculiar independence of thought and "vigor of expression" and her attacks on Roosevelt's Philippine policy have taken running in the Monday morning issue of the Washington Post at pretty regular intervals for several months. Metropolitan papers of the east are paying considerable attention to the dismissal, and Miss Taylor is said to be thinking of writing a book or something of that sort. She is also said to be considering a suit against the government for reinstatement in her old place in the war department. Her dismissal was not because of her articles in the Washington Post, but because of an insulting letter she wrote Secretary Root when he asked her through Chief Clerk Scofield, whether she was the author of those articles. After reading her letter, Secretary Root gave orders that she be dismissed immediately. Miss Taylor is well known in the twin cities and Mankato.

Representative Shallenberger of Nebraska, a democrat, to-day introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information as to the reason for the discharge of Miss Taylor. It was referred to the committee on military affairs and will probably be pigeonholed.

—W. W. Jermane.

THE SUGAR BARONS

They Put Up the Prices to Catch the "Preservers."

New York, June 9.—All grades of refined sugar were advanced 5 points to-day.

"DARK DAYS"

Pitch Darkness Prevailed Friday at Kingstown, St. Vincent.

Kingstown, St. Vincent, Saturday, June 7.—During the great eruption of Mont Pelee yesterday morning the detonations were heard in the neighboring islands and heavy clouds of smoke issued simultaneously from Soufriere volcano, on this island.

The island of St. Lucia was obscured by dust and a steamship experienced difficulty in finding the harbor of Castries.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, pitch darkness prevailed here.

The three Americans, Professor Jagger, the geologist of Harvard university; Dr. Hovey, assistant curator of the museum of natural history, New York, and George C. Curtis, who ascended the Soufriere, May 31, made another ascent on Thursday. They entered the dense dusty fog which impeded their progress as they made their way up the precipitous trail, around the awful cliffs, with extraordinary courage and perseverance and once more reached the edge of the crater, on the east side, reaching an altitude of 3,200 feet above the sea. They carried with them an aneroid barometer.

Heard Water Boiling.

They heard water boiling and spattering in the depths of the crater, but nothing could be seen through the fog, though the party waited a considerable time. The ascent occupied five hours. The return of settlers to the devastated area is discouraged by Professor Jagger, who is of the opinion that the crater in continuing active, may emit poisonous gases at any moment without warning and cause the death of many people from asphyxia.

"LIND WILL RUN"---BIXBY

HE HAS REFUSED IT BEFORE

Masterman Likely to Continue as Chairman—Easy Thing for Heatwole.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, June 9.—Tams Bixby is spending a few days in Washington, looking after the business of the Dawes Indian commission. He talked interestingly about state politics to-day, saying in part:

"It is my belief that John Lind will be the democratic nominee for governor, notwithstanding what he says. He has said the same in other campaign years. I believe that the state is reliably for Van Sant, and that his majority will be liberal and a full indorsement of his policy. It is likely that W. C. Masterman of Stillwater will continue as chairman of the state central committee."

Mr. Bixby still talks about getting off the Dawes commission, but says that the president is anxious to have him stay long enough to complete certain projects which have been under way for some time and with which Bixby is familiar. It is assumed here as a matter of course that Mr. Bixby will not expect or desire to have a prominent part this year in the state campaign in view of his anti-Van Sant attitude, which was maintained up to the time the state central committee met to fix the date for the convention. Bixby syas that he looks for Heatwole to run again for congress in the third district. He thinks the republicans of the district are practically unanimous for him.

—W. W. Jermane.

BURNED BEFORE THE ALTAR.

Bay City, Mich., June 9.—After saturating his clothing with kerosene, Joseph Reich, the organist, last Saturday night set fire to himself in the Catholic church at Fisherville, this county. His charred remains were discovered in front of the altar Sunday morning. Holes had been burned through the church floor by his blazing body.

ANTI-ANARCHY

The House Passes the Bill by a Vote of 175 to 38.

Washington, June 9.—When the house met to-day the pending question coming over from Saturday was on the motion of Mr. De Armond (Mo.) to recommit the anti-anarchy bill with instructions to strike out the section which made the killing of foreign ambassadors and ministers punishable with death. The motion was lost 71 to 125. The vote then was taken upon the passage of the bill, Mr. Lanham (Texas) demanding the ayes and noes and the bill was passed, 175 to 38.

MR. JONES IS CLEARED

The Indian Commissioner Is Declared Not Guilty.

Washington, June 9.—Soon after the senate convened to-day a report was made from the committee on Indian affairs of an investigation made of the conduct of W. A. Jones, commissioner of Indian lands of the Standing Rock reservation, South Dakota. The committee found that there was no truth in the charges made and that the conduct of Commissioner Jones was entirely unselfish. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Simmons (N. C.) then addressed the senate in support of the bill for the establishment of a national forest reserve in the southern Appalachian mountains. He explained that ten forest reserves had been established in the United States, none of them east of the Mississippi river. He said the establishment of the ten forest reserves in the west was made from the public domain, which cash would have to be paid for the proposed reserve. He did not believe, however, that there was any difference betwen appropriating cash from the treasury and appropriating property from the government.

NO SECRET COMPACT

The Boer Surrender Was Open and Above Board.

London, June 9.—The suggestion that Lord Kitchener with the connivance of the government entered into a secret compact with the Boers to induce them to surrender, was denied by the government leader, A. J. Balfour, in the house of commons this afternoon. Mr. Balfour declared that so far as the government was aware no pledges and no assurances were given by Lord Kitchener which had not been published.

The colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, answering a question regarding the agitation for the suspension of the constitution of Cape Colony, said he had received a petition from forty-two members of the parliament of Cape Colony in favor of its suspension and had awaited the observations of the cape ministry on the subject. An act of the imperial parliament, he added, was required before the constitution could be suspended.

MORGAN ILL

The Financier in a Highly Nervous State.

Venice, June 9.—Coincident with the report that Wall street is taking steps to protect the vast business interests represented in J. Pierpont Morgan's financing schemes comes the news that Mr. Morgan is ill.

Upon his arrival here, when a correspondent attempted to speak with him, one of his party intervened abruptly, saying:

"Mr. Morgan can see no one on business of any kind. He has been ordered to take complete rest from brain work. He has not come here for any business purposes, but solely for a vacation."

Mr. Morgan looked ill. He wore an overcoat, although the weather was hot. He is said to be highly nervous.

ENGLAND WON

The Beefeaters Make Up for Their Recent Polo Defeat.

Hurlingham, England, June 9.—In the polo tournament the English team scored their first goal in the first ten minutes. The Americans scored a goal in the first half of the second period.

Later—England won by six goals to one.

RED HATS

New Cardinals Made To-day—P. J. Garrigan Bishop of Sioux City, Iowa.

Rome, June 9.—The pope was present at the consistory held this morning. He was borne to the Sistine chapel in the Sedia Gestatoria surrounded by cardinals, and formally bestowed red hats on Mgrs. Martinelli, formerly papal delegate in the United States; Prince Archbishop Skrbensky, of Prague, and Prince Bishop Von Prczyna, of Cracow.

The pontiff also appointed several bishops, including the very Rev. William J. Kenny, vicar general, of Jacksonville, Fla., as bishop of St. Augustine, Fla., in succession to the late Bishop Augustin Verot and the very Rev. Philip J. Garrigan, vice rector of the Catholic university at Washington, as bishop of Sioux City, Iowa.

Subsequently, at the secret consistory, the pontiff delivered a short allocution.

Judge Taft, governor of the Phillippine islands, and the Americans with him were invited to witness the ceremony. The party occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery, in the Sala Rega (entrance hall to the Sistine chapel).

As the pontiff passed he recognized them and smilingly bowed to the Americans.

PORTAL PORT OF ENTRY

IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION

Goods in Bond May Now Be Brought Directly to Minneapolis.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, June 9.—Representative Fletcher to-day introduced a bill to make Portal, N. D., a port of entry for the immediate transportation of goods in bond. The extension of the immediate transportation act to this port will benefit the importers of Canadian products in Minneapolis, as it will permit goods coming from that country to be carried directly to Minneapolis without examination at Portal. Under the present arrangements the examination of the goods is made at Portal, causing the delay of a day or more in transit. The bill was introduced at the request of Minneapolis millers and importers of farm products.

The Beer Keg Size.

Representative Tawney said to-day that the small brewers in Minnesota are generally withdrawing their opposition to the bill doing away with eighth kegs of beer. Tawney says he has received letters from a dozen or more brewers explaining their change of views. He has explained that the law, if enacted, will not go into effect until July 1, 1904, by which time the brewers and coopers will have been able to get rid of their stock of small kegs. He says the brewers will still be allowed to put out sixths and quarters, which will enable them to supply the demand for smaller portions of a barrel in the original packages.

The Anoka Bridge.

Representative Fletcher to-day introduced Senator Nelson's bill to authorize the Minneapolis, Superior, St. Paul & Winnipeg Railroad company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi river between Anoka and Champlin. He will call it up at the next meeting of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

A Beet Sugar Picnic.

Representative Tawney has received an invitation to attend a picnic of the Central Minnesota Sugar Growers' association at Dassel next Saturday and to deliver an adddress on "The Sugar Beet Industry of the United States." He has been obliged to decline because of the pressure of public business, but he has written a letter giving some facts on the subject.

—W. W. Jermane.

HE SEEMS TO PREFER THE PANAMA.

EVIDENCE IN GARDNER CASE ALL SUBMITTED

Closing Addresses in a Most Sensational Bribery Trial Will Be Made To-morrow—Under Cross-Examination, Gardner Admits Intimacy With Edwards—A Policeman Accosts a Juror.

Closing addresses to the jury in the Gardner bribery case will be made to-morrow and the case will be submitted to-morrow afternoon. The defense rested this morning, and the cross-examination of the defendant occupied only a short time. This afternoon one or two witnesses were called in rebuttal; and court then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The case has been the most sensational trial of its kind ever held in the northwest. It has involved the integrity of police officials, beginning with the mayor himself, and extending over to uniformed patrolmen. If the testimony of state's witnesses is to be believed, it has disclosed a state of rottenness in the municipality that has scarcely had a parallel outside of New York city.

Evidence has been introduced tending to show that the police have systematically winked at crime that they might share in its profits. The chief of police himself, on the stand, has admitted to an ignorance regarding municipal conditions that can with difficulty be explained in a man holding his position. That corruption has honeycombed the administration can no longer be doubted. Its extent only is a mater for speculation. Where there is much smoke, there is also fire.

The trial has been replete with sensations. An effort was made to tamper with the jury, of which the court took judicial cognizance. A threat was uttered against the life of Assistant County Attorney Al J. Smith, the prosecuting officer, and the culprit is now in the county jail awaiting sentence. The testimony introduced during the trial was, in itself, of a highly sensational charcter.

A Question of Veracity.

Now that the end has come, the matter resolves itself into a case of Katy-did, Katy-didn't. Accusation and denial have followed each other in their natural sequence. Where denial was impossible, explanation has taken its place. However, witnesses for the defense have been compelled to corroborate in detail much of the evidence introduced by the state. Conversations between members of the police department and members of the "big mitt combine" have been admitted. An officer who has been connected with the department for eight years has testified that he visited big mitt joints, but has maintained that he did not know their real character. Beyond this, Irwin A. Gardner, the accused man, has acknowledged that "Billy" Edwards, the state's star witness, and big mitt operator, was a close personal friend; and that he interested himself in Edward's defense when the "big mitter" was indicted for swindling.

There is no dispute regarding the existence of "big mitt joints" in Minneapolis under the present police administration. There is no question about the fact that police officials knew the "big mitters" and were on friendly terms with them. But the defense claims that the police were in ignorance of the business followed by these men, with whom they talked, ate and drank on many different occasions.

A Newspaper Called to Account.

This morning the Minneapolis Times printed an article in which it was said that Judge Harrison had held a star chamber session with the jury on Sunday. The court states that no such meeting was held, and that the article is wholly unfounded.

When the matter was first called to the attention of Judge Harrison he believed the article to have been printed in the Tribune, and consequently called Arthur J. Pegler, a Tribune reporter, before him.

W. B. ANDERSON,

As he apepared in court Saturday. He is the man who threatened Al J. Smith.

Mr. Pegler explained that he had not written the article, but added that he thought Mr. Woodbridge had written it. Mr. Woodbridge was not in the courtroom but it was freely predicted that he would be punished for contempt as soon as he made his appearance. The case was in this condition when The Journal's noon edition was issued, erroneously connecting Mr. Woodbridge's name with the affair.

However, during a recess, the court discovered that the article to which exception was taken, had not been printed in the Tribune, but in the Times. He then called Mr. Lawson, a Times reporter, to him; but Lawson said he knew nothing regarding the authorship of the article; and referred the matter to J. S. Spargo, managing editor of the Times, who was in court. Mr. Spargo and Judge Harrison held a short conversation, the newspaper man promising that the Times would do everything in its power to make amends for the error. On that promise the court decided not to press the charge of contempt.

The confusion between the two papers arose from the fact that both had printed articles on the same subject. It was in the Times, however, that the objectionable statements were made; not in the Tribune.

Anderson Awaits Sentence.

W. B. Anderson, the man who threatened the life of Assistant County Attorney Al J. Smith, is still confined in the insane ward of the county jail, awaiting sentence for contempt of court. It is not likely that sentence will be passed until the Gardner case has been finally disposed of. Jailor Alexander had a talk with

COUNTY ATTORNEY BOARDMAN LISTENS TO THE TESTIMONY.

Anderson yesterday; and it is said that the prisoner admitted he had been employed to spy upon Hovey Clarke, foreman of the grand jury, who resides at the West Hotel, where Anderson himself has been domiciled. Captain Alexander refuses to discuss the matter for publication; but there can be little doubt that Anderson has confessed to his part in the case.

Policeman Purvis' Bad Break.

Yesterday morning, as the Gardner jury was returning from breakfast, Officer Purvis followed them from the corner of Third avenue S and Fifth street into the corridor of the courthouse. There he stepped up to a juror and said:

"Excuse me, what jury is this?"

The juror at once referred him to Deputy Hamilton, to whom the policeman explained that he had heard complaints on the street about the Gardner jury being allowed to read the papers.

"This jury is under my charge," retorted the deputy tartly, "and I will see that they don't read anything they shouldn't read."

Purvis walked away without further parley. He was before Judge Harrison in chambers this morning where he explained his actions. The court is satisfied that nothing out of the way was intended and the officer will not be disciplined, although he was given a severe reprimand and warned against the repetition of a like offense.

Both the assistant county attorney and the court have known for several days that an attempt had been made to tamper with the jury; and consequently the most trivial incidents are regarded with suspicion. As the jury passed out of the court room, this noon, one of the jurors, who had started first, was called back by the deputy and placed further down the line. In the light of recent developments this action is regarded as significant.

The defendant's wife and his mother were both in the courtroom to-day, as they have been for several days past. Mrs. Irwin A. Gardner is a rather pretty woman, of slender build and with great appealing eyes that are kept constantly upon her husband. She pays less attention to the jury than the jury pays to her; but all the time that her husband was upon the stand her eyes never wavered from his face.

Gardner Under Fire.

In the course of his cross-examination this morning, Gardner was asked if Fred Bonge had not been intoxicated the night he called at the Gardner home and was given marked money. Gardner replied that he did not appear drunk. One of the newspaper men at the table remarked, sotto voce, "I never saw him when he wasn't." "He didn't stagger," retorted Mrs. Gardner, quick as a flesh. Then she caught herself and blushed.

Gardner's cross-examination was brief. Mr. Smith contented himself with drawing from the witness an admission that he had been on unusually friendly terms with "Billy" Edwards and Crossman; and that Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Gardner were friends. This agrees with Edwards' statement, that Gardner is the only man incriminated for whom he feels any sympathy.

Under direct examination the defendant testified that he had called upon A. P. Loomis to learn what could be done for Edwards after he was arrested. Loomis, he said, had told him that Edwards' chance of escape was good; and had added that he intended to go to Iowa and get the prosecuting witness out of the way where the state could not find him.

On cross-examination Mr. Smith asked