LAST EDITION

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

The News Is the Popular Family Daily And a Powerful Mea nsof Profitable Publicity.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES — WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 7 1910 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH — SIXTIETH YEAR

PROUTY HITS NAIL ON HEAD

Asks if Salt Lake Would be Satisfied on Continental Rate Application.

S. H. BABCOCK ANSWERS "YES"

Trend of Questions Point to Another Big Victory for Schedule Protestors.

Interesting Session of Interstate Commerce Throws Additional Light on Somewhat Complex Situation.

Owing to the illness of Commissioner Charles A. Prouty, the hearing of the protest of the railroads against the proposed schedule as established by the commission, was not held Tuesday afternoon, as contemplated, but was postponed until today.

This morning the commissioner was so much improved in health as to be able to go on with the hearing, and the circuit courtroom in the Federal building was again the assembling point for the many attorneys and officials of the railroad companies interested, as well as the representatives of the Salt Lake Commercial club traffic bureau, and interested spectators.

While the hearing eventually took the form of a discussion between the railroad representatives, the traffic bureau people and the commission, regarding the effect of the proposed rates, with the incidental introduction of evidence by the railroads as to what effect the commission's rates would have upon them, yet a great deal of light was spread upon the rate situation generally, and upon the Salt Lake situation in particular. S. H. Babcock, commissioner of the Commercial club traffic bureau, took occasion in calling the commissioner's attention to one or two little discrepancies in the ruling of the commission in the Salt Lake case on a few commodities, to say that the decision was satisfactory and that the shippers of Salt Lake were thankful to the commission for what it had done.

JUST WHAT THEY WANT.

Commissioner Prouty asked Mr. Babcock if he would be satisfied with the application of the transcontinental rate between Chicago and San Francisco on shipments into Salt Lake. Mr. Babcock said that such a rate was just what the Salt Lake shippers wanted.

Commissioner Prouty said that under the amendment to the fourth section of the interstate commerce law providing that no greater charge could be made by any carrier for a short than for a long haul, the Salt Lake situation would be covered, and the railroads would be compelled to deliver goods into Salt Lake at a rate not exceeding the rate to San Francisco. Mr. Babcock feels that this emphasizes the victory of the Salt Lake shippers in their contention for lower rates for this section, and is well satisfied with the attitude of the commission on this point. Commissioner Prouty said that the passage of the amendment to the old law revolutionizes the railroad and rate situation in this country, and would necessitate a readjustment of rates and methods of making rates all along the line. He also said that pending the time that the amendment goes into effect, which is not until next February, the commission proposes to get a complete statement of the railroad point of view as well as that of the shippers, on the points involved, and that no rates would be established by the commission until the effect of the fourth section as amended should have been fully considered in all its bearings.

"It is our desire to treat all parties fairly," said Commissioner Prouty, "and we desire a full and free discussion of the merits of the question, both as it affects the railroad and the shipper."

RAILROADS OJBECT.

Judge F. C. Dillard, for the Union Pacific, prior to introducing evidence in the case, explained to the commission that the railroads objected to the schedule proposed by the commission, and outlined a scheme proposed by the railroads in lieu of the commission plan. He said that one of the faults of the commission plan was that it took as a basis of fixing the rate from Chicago to Salt Lake, the rate to Spokane, which latter rate is fixed upon the basis of water competition. He felt that the Spokane rate, under the circumstances, should not be made the measure of the rate to Salt Lake.

In response to a question by Commissioner Prouty Judge Dillard said that no absolute standard for reasonable rates existed. The commission must take into consideration the conditions existing with regard to the whole situation, and adjust rates according to the conditions. This, Judge Dillard claimed, is what the railroad schedule proposed to do, while providing the roads with revenue sufficient upon which to maintain an existence.

THE MUNROE'S CONTENTION.

J. A. Munroe, freight traffic manager of the Union Pacific, was the first witness. He said that self preservation is the first law of nature, claimed that if the schedule proposed by the commission were put into effect, it would so largely decrease the revenue of the road as to seriously impair its power of efficiency.

"We have not made objection to the class rates between Chicago and Utah points," said Mr. Munroe, "but I see in this the annihilation of the Missouri river as the basic line for rates between the east on one hand and Utah on the other. I see also a wave of protest sweep over the Missouri river territory on this point; but we are of necessity progressive, and must give way to the march of events. 'Westward the star of empire takes its way' said one author, and it is so in transportation as in other things."

PROGRESSIVE REDUCTION.

Mr. Munroe said that an objection to the new rate to Salt Lake was that a reduced rate must at once be made for Denver, and then back to Kansas, and that feature was a great menace to the railroads. The reduction in the first class rate from Chicago to Utah amounted to 40 cents, and this followed

(Continued on page two.)

BUILDS HOUSES, BOLTS WITH CASH

L. A. Drew Cuts a Wide Swath In Local Realty Circles.

GETS STATE STREET LOTS

Secures a Subdivision, an Office, Furniture and a Stenographer on Credit, Makes Collections.

Beguiling himself into the good graces of several local real estate owners, building companies, office supply stores and numerous others, L. A. Drew, alias The Western Craftsmen, alias the Builders' Investment company, purchased without consideration, options on building lots and in one case an entire subdivision, sold some of the lots to guileless homeseekers, started the building of the houses and then flew out into the wide, wide world with the initial payments of his victims.

Drew, who had the demeanor of the capitalist, came to Salt Lake City early in August, representing to the advertising departments of the local newspapers that he had large financial holdings in St. Louis and that his drafts on a St. Louis bank were gilt edge. As early as the 1st of August, wary managers smelt a rat and telegraphed the St. Louis bank referred to and received the disconcerting reply that the gentleman was not known in that neighborhood.

Going to the agent of the Newhouse building, Drew represented that he had practically unlimited funds in State Bank of Idaho at Hailey, Idaho, which, however, he would be able to draw on the 10th of August. Relying for a time on his pretensions, the agent of the building rented room 529 to Drew, who had "Western Craftsmen" painted on the door.

FURNITURE ON CREDIT.

Visiting the Breeden Office Supply company, Drew and his unknown partner bought desks and office fixtures of the value of $300 giving a check of $29 in part payment. After getting his office fixtures, which, however, have now found their way back to the company, Drew put a cap on matters by purchasing $40 worth of stationery, drafting instruments and supplies.

Employing Vera Hayes, daughter of G. F. Hayes of 749 east Twelfth South street as stenographer, he commenced operations. Vera's mother said this morning that the girl worked three weeks and received 50 cents and a car book.

"BUYS" AN ADDITION.

Going to J. S. Johnson, property owner with office at the Galena block at the corner of Second South and State streets, who is at present at Alta, according to the report of Messrs. Morris and Dowse, agents for Johnson's State Street addition, Drew represented to Mr. Johnson that he had unlimited capital behind him, and that he would like to buy Johnson's State Street addition and pay for it as the purchasers of houses paid him. What followed is told by Mr. Morris as follows:

"Drew succeeded in convincing Mr. Johnson that he was the embodiment of honesty and accordingly Mr. Johnson gave him without consideration a 90-day option on 105 lots in Johnson's State Street addition at Thirteenth South and State streets, receiving no money for the same."

PECULIAR CONTRACT.

"Mr. Johnson had him sign a contract agreeing to sell 40 lots in 60 days and Drew proceeded to hunt up customers. He took one man down to the addition, showed him two lots and agreed to erect a house and sell the man lots and house for $150 down. The deal was closed and Drew made out a contract designating 'lots 1 and 2 Salt Lake City.' Despite this indefinite description," says Mr. Morris, "building companies were conferred with and a house practically built. Another customer was taken down and the process repeated, the foundation of the house in this case being laid. Other purchasers made their payments down on the easy plan, but only building material was placed on hand, no ground being dug."

"A peculiar part of the matter was the fact that, Mr. Johnson had an agreement with the Utah Savings & Trust company to make all contracts and see to the signing of them. He therefore," said Mr. Morris, "was ignorant of what Drew had done."

Not content with his gains from Johnson's State street addition, Drew extended his operations elsewhere, according to Mr. Morris and another large real estate firm. From Dr. J. O. Evans with office in the Utah Savings & Trust building, he procured two lots in Lockwood addition on State street between Twelfth and Thirteenth South streets, and again resold them, started a house, and pocketed the first payment. To the purchaser of this pair of lots, Drew said that he had to go to Boise for a few days to take care of some of his big holdings there; but that the house would be attended to immediately on his return.

Other lots on the northeast bench were, according to the reports of real estate men, sold on the same plans and the money pocketed.

TEARS STREAMED FROM GIFFORD PINCHOT'S EYES

St. Paul, Sept. 7.—The two opposing ideas of conserving natural resources met squarely today when Senator Beveridge in an eloquent speech declared for national control, while James J. Hill argued on the contrary.

Gifford Pinchot received an ovation that furnished the most dramatic moment of the congress. The former forester, the object of a wild demonstration by the audience, stood with tears streaming from his eyes until the outburst of cheers had subsided and the spectators were again in their seats.

Just what Senator Beveridge was trying to say complimentary to Mr. Pinchot was drowned in the roar that arose the moment the trend of his remarks became apparent.

"Gifford Pinchot—" said the speaker, and the outburst started. It grew until every one was yelling and the whole house was on its feet waving hats and handkerchiefs.

Pennsylvania Railroad Opens Its Great Station to Traveling Public.

The largest building in the world ever built at one time, the Pennsylvania railroad station in New York, has just been completed and declared officially open. It has also been announced in an official pamphlet distributed by the railroad company that train service will be inaugurated on Sept. 8. A comparison of the new station with other large structures in the world, according to the company, gives it first place in magnitude. It is explained that, while the Vatican, the Tuileries and the St. Petersburg Winter palace are larger buildings, it took very much longer to erect them and they were finished only after years of labor. The station covers eight acres, with the exterior walls extending half a mile. The time for the building was only six years. While the facades of the station were designed to suggest the imposing character of the ancient Roman temples and baths, the impression intended to be made upon the layman approaching the station in full view of the exterior of the general waiting room with its huge semicircular windows is that of one of the leading railway stations in the world.

FAVORS ALASKA'S DEVELOPMENT

Atty.-Gen. Wickersham, After Visit to Territory, a Strong Advocate for It.

OPENING OF COAL FIELDS

Illogical for Alaskan Railroads to Buy Japanese Coal With Much Better Fuel Near Them.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 7.—Atty. Gen. George W. Wickersham, who returned from a tour of Alaska last night in company with Secy. of Commerce and Labor Charles Nagel, declares himself strongly in favor of Alaska's development. In an interview he said:

"Transportation is necessary to the growth of Alaska and coal is necessary to transportation," said he. "It does seem rather illogical, to say the least, that the railroad companies in Alaska had been forced to pay $14 a ton for Japanese of British Columbia coal when they have much better fuel near them.

"I believe that Congress will this winter work out some way by which the coal mines of Alaska may be developed, looking always to the protection of the government's interests."

While declining to outline the plan that he will recommend to the president, the attorney-general propounded the query:

"Why couldn't the coal lands of Alaska be operated somewhat along the lines of the Chicago traction companies? The city of Chicago has at any time the right to take over the traction lines, upon payment to the operators of an amount sufficient to reimburse them. I believe that coal operators would develop the Alaskan fields upon indeterminate contracts if they were assured that when their contracts were terminated they would be reimbursed for their investment."

Secy. Nagel was mainly interested on his trip in the fisheries, immigration and lighthouse service. Both the cabinet members were impressed with the need of better aids to navigation along the Alaskan coast and this matter will be taken up by Mr. Nagel with the lighthouse board upon his return to Washington.

The seal fisheries of the Pribilof islands were visited, as well as the salmon and halibut fisheries. Mr. Wickersham was amazed at the magnitude of the Alaskan fisheries.

Atty.-Gen. Wickersham and Secy. Nagel will leave for Portland, Or., late tomorrow night.

SHAKEUP AMONG NATIONAL BANK EXAMINERS

Washington, Sept. 7.—Twenty national bank examiners, about one-fifth of the force employed by the government, were transferred to new fields today by order from Lawrence O. Murray, comptroller of the currency.

Following closely on the sudden call for condition of national banks, which was made on Sept. 2, and the announcement of the comptroller that in the future he would pass on the application of banks to hold reserves, the shake-up among the examiners is taken as another indication of the determination to enforce to the letter the provisions of the national bank act.

The call for condition, it is now learned, was especially issued to meet the assertion that the calls have been made at such regular intervals that bankers knew about when to expect them and managed to arrange their affairs accordingly.

The transfer of the 20 examiners today may be the forerunner of others. The object of the changes, it was said at the treasury department, is to throw the examiners into fresh fields where personal acquaintance or possibility of influence is lacking.

Some of the changes are:

J. A. P. Kerr, southern California and Nevada, with Glaude Gatch, Idaho and Oregon.

Charles H. Filson, northeastern Texas, with H. C. Reed, southeastern Oklahoma and Arkansas.

William E. Hitt, northern Texas, with John D. Mossman, northern Kansas.

C. D. Sample, southern Kansas, with George W. Goodell, western Nebraska and southern Colorado.

LADIES' TAILORS TELL SOME TRADE SECRETS

Pure Humbug Are Summer Announcements of Proprietors Going to Paris.

New York, Sept. 7.—The National Ladies' Tailors' association in convention here has adopted a declaration of independence from Parisian domination and has decreed that from now on, members of the organization are to stop pretending to follow the pretty Paris fashions, when as a matter of fact they are using their own creations.

The tailors declare themselves independent of Paris, thus laying aside inconvenient and costly fictions that have always gone with that pretense. Some of the secrets of the trade came out in the address of David Mikol of Boston, national organizer of the association.

"When the summer time comes on," he said, "we have been closing up our stores and leaving word that we have gone to Paris. What for? Why, to make people think that we are getting over the creations that we put out in the fall.

"What we really do is to go to Atlantic City and other places when we are supposed to be in Paris.

"That is untruthful, unprofitable and unfair. It throws our employes out of work for weeks. It is inconvenient to our patrons and we lose money by the long interruption to our business.

"But if we really went to Paris, what would we see? Why the Parisian tailors are sitting around in front of the cafes getting ideas from American women and American tailors. We do not need to go to Paris for our styles. Style ideas come from brains, and America has brains enough to make its own styles. In addition, it has the best workmen in the world to put the garment together."

The association also passed resolutions disapproving of the hobble skirts.

HUMBLE CRAFTSMAN RICH MAN DISGUISED

Sterling, Colo., Sept. 7.—That Frank Nichols, of Momence, Ill., a member of a crew of painters at work on the Burlington roundhouse here, was not the humble craftsman he pretended to be, but a wealthy man studying sociological problems came to light yesterday through a search of the man's effects after he had been killed by a fall from a ladder on which he was at work.

Among his possessions were deeds to valuable real estate, mining property in the Dakotas, and stock in various railroads, aggregating over $50,000 in value.

He had been a member of the crew for several months. The body will be sent to relatives in Momence.

NEW MEXICO HAS GONE REPUBLICAN

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 7.—According to returns received at Republican headquarters from the 26 counties of New Mexico, Republicans have elected 62 of the 100 delegates to the constitutional convention, Democrats 29, with nine still in doubt. At Republican headquarters it is stated that this means there will be no prohibition plank and no initiative and referendum clause in the constitution, although a modified initiative and referendum and a local option plank may be submitted separately.

WILLIAM HOLMAN HUNT DEAD.

London, Aug. 7.—William Holman Hunt, the painter who, with Rosetti and Millais, founded the pre-Raphaelite movement, died today. He was born in London in 1827, and exhibited his first picture at the royal academy in 1846.

The artist had been in feeble health for some time and death was not unexpected.

Holman-Hunt, who was 83 years old and the only survivor of the distinguished group of three painters who became notable as the founders of the so-called pre-Raphaelite movement, had not been in good health for many months. A year ago he was seriously ill, but recovered.

He was born in London in 1827 and exhibited his first picture in 1846. He was one of the first members of the Order of Merit. His reputation as a painter was very high in certain circles in England. Among his best known works are "The Light of the World," "The Savior in the Temple," "The Shadow of Death" and "The Triumph of the Innocents."

VERY CLOSE CALL FOR BALLINGER

Resolution Introduced in Investigating Committee Declaring Charges Sustained.

SUTHERLAND WALKED OUT

Also McCall of Massachusetts, Which Broke Quorum and Saved The Day.

Minneapolis, Sept. 7.—At an executive meeting of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee today Senator Duncan W. Fletcher of Florida, a Democrat, introduced a resolution holding that the secretary of the interior was an unfaithful public officer and should be removed.

Representative Madison, the Republican insurgent from Kansas, offered a substitute resolution holding that the charges which have been made by Gifford Pinchot and Louis Glavis, a former chief of a field division of the general land office, were sustained.

Representative James (Democrat), of Kentucky, offered an amendment to Representative Madison's substitute resolution providing for the removal of Mr. Ballinger from office and Mr. Madison accepted the amendment.

The vote came up on the substitute of Mr. Madison as amended by the motion of Mr. James and the roll was called. Those voting for the sub. were:

Fletcher, W. E. Purcell of North Dakota, a Democrat; Representative James M. Graham of Illinois, Democrat; Representative Madison, Republican, and Representative James.

While this vote was being taken Senator George Sutherland of Utah, Republican, and Representative Samuel W. McCall of Massachussetts, Republican, left the committee room, insisting that the full committee should be present.

The Democratic members replied that they had been months considering the evidence, that a quorum was present and had a right to transact business. Senator Nelson, the chairman of the committee, took the vote, voting present himself and then made the ruling that no quorum was present.

Mr. James made the point of order that no member had raised the point of no quorum.

The committee then took a recess until Friday at 10 o'clock, at which time reports in keeping with the resolution of Senator Fletcher and the amendment thereto offered by Representative Madison will be submitted.

Prior to the session one of the Democratic representatives said:

"We are disposed to be reasonable but what we want is some action on the report. There is no good reason for holding back the findings."

Senator Nelson, the chairman, would not express any opinion on this phase of the matter, simply saying it was for the committee to decide. He declined to discuss the probable majority of the committee. Senator George Sutherland of Utah and Representative Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, the only Republicans at the meeting today, also declined to make any comment.

The Democratic members had expressed some doubt whether the three Republican members here would attend the meeting this morning. The breaking of a quorum would prevent any action the Democrats might decide to take. However, their fear in this respect was unfounded as the eight members, three Republicans and five Democrats, who are here, all are in the executive session.

No afternoon session appeared probable as the members expected to visit the state fair grounds.

THORNE GIVEN LEASE OF LIFE

New Trial Denied. He Will Appeal to Supreme Court.

STAY OF EXECUTION SIGNED.

Judge Lewis Served With Notice of Appeal After Motion For New Trial is Denied.

Harry Thorne will not be shot Friday.

Denied his motion for new trial, Harry Thorne will now appeal his case to the supreme court for final determination.

Judge T. D. Lewis, in the criminal division of the Third district court, this afternoon denied the motion for new trial filed yesterday by Attys. J. M. Denny, M. E. Wilson and E. A. Walton, the motion being based on charges that matter not proper to come before the jury had come before it and that the jury was not properly handled by the bailiffs in charge of it.

Arguments on this motion were presented today before Judge Lewis and at the conclusion of the hearing of argument, which the state, by District Attorney F. C. Loofbourow and Deputy District Attorney E. A. Leatherwood, answered with a showing of proper conduct of the jury, and refuted the statements made with regard to improper evidence going before the jury.

Sixty days' time was granted the attorneys for the murderer of George W. Fassell in which to perfect an appeal to the supreme court. The final determination of the case will probably not be made until the opening of the February term of the supreme court, at which time also the appeal of James Riley, Thorne's accomplice, will come up for argument.

Judge Lewis this afternoon signed the stay of execution in the case. The date for the execution of Thorne was set for next Friday, the slayer of the grocer, who shot him in cold blood, during the robbery of his grocery store, having selected shooting as the mode of his death.

TWO KILLED IN WRECK ON GREAT NORTHERN

Kalispell, Mont., Sept. 7.—Two persons were killed, 15 were seriously injured, several perhaps fatally and 20 others suffered minor injuries in the wreck of an eastbound Burlington train on the Great Northern early today at Coram, 20 miles east of Kalispell. The train was en route from Seattle to Kansas City. The killed and injured were in the smoker.

The dead:
Charley Money, Conrad, Mont.
William Smith, Whitefish, Mont.
Probably fatally injured:
Edward Duskey, Whitefish, Mont.
James Harapelus, Canton, Ohio.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES DISPUTE

Closed by The Hague Court of Arbitration Deciding in Favor of United States on Five Points Out of Seven.

The Hague, Sept. 7.—The century-old fisheries dispute, the source of constant diplomatic friction between the United States, Great Britain, Canada and Newfoundland, was closed today with the award of the international court of arbitration largely in favor of the United States.

The American government is sustained on points 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 out of the total of seven points in which the issue was framed. Great Britain wins on questions 1 and 5.

While the United States triumphs on five of the seven points, point 5, decided in favor of Great Britain, has been held by Englishmen as the most important of those submitted. This was stated in the form of this question:

"From where must be measured three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors referred to in article 1 of the American-British treaty of United States fishermen claimed the right to take the measure from any part of the British North American shore and therefore the liberty to fish in the middle of any Canadian bay or estuary having a radius of more than three miles.

The British contention was that the limit should be measured from an imaginary line connecting the headlands The peace court sustained the British contention.

DR. JAMES NEVINS HYDE DEAD.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Dr. James Nevins Hyde of Chicago, well known as a surgeon and medical authority, died suddenly at his summer home at Trout's Neck, Me., last night. Dr. Hyde was 70 years old.

WOMAN'S STOMACH REGULAR JUNK SHOP

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 7.—An autopsy on the body of Sallie Roher, a negress, who died at a local hospital of kidney disease, revealed a remarkable collection of junk in her stomach, some of which had been there for years. The collection weighed 5 pounds and included:

One hundred and twenty-five nails, assorted; three iron nuts, two iron bolts, 50 safety pins, 150 hair pints, bolts, 50 safety pins, 150 hair pins, 40 carpet tacks, 40 prune stones, one automobile tag.

MAYOR SEIDEL AND COL. ROOSEVELT

Milwaukee's Executive Declined To Act on Committee to Receive the Ex-President.

ALMOST CALLED HIM NAMES

Charged Him With a "Cunning and Deliberate Purpose to Create False Impression."

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 7.—Shortly after Col. Roosevelt arrived here today and before he sat down to breakfast at the Hotel Pfister, he found himself involved in a controversy with Emil Seidel, the Socialist mayor, who had declined to act on the reception committee which welcomed the colonel to Milwaukee.

In a contribution to The Big Stick, newspaper published by the Milwaukee Press club for this occasion, Mayor Seidel stated "if Mr. Roosevelt comes to Milwaukee holding the same ideas he expressed in his magazine articles of March 20, 1909, it is clear that he cannot serve the cause of honesty and decency in American political life."

"It is possible that I misunderstand the article," said Mr. Seidel, "but inasmuch as I am a Socialist and he has designated Socialism as a thing which is against morals and religion, 'abhorrent, revolting'—which would 'replace the family and home life by a glorious state of free lunch counter and state foundling asylum'—I am sure that he will be pleased that I am not personally connected with his reception to the city."

Charging the colonel with a "cunning and deliberate purpose to create a false impression," he declared that the visitor, "could lay no claim to the right of preaching either morality, religion or civic righteousness."

"In the speaking tour of Mr. Roosevelt through the west," said the mayor, "I fail to see anything of importance beyond political plans and designs. As such, of course, it is of no special service to the present city administration. The problems that now confront our city are of much the same nature as those the nation faces."

ROOSEVELT'S REPLY.

On being shown this statement, Col. Roosevelt promptly said:

"On this trip I have made no partizan political speeches and of course shall not break through the rule now by discussing either state party measures or municipal party matters. At present of course the dominant municipal party in Milwaukee is the Socialist party. If any one wishes to know my views on what is usually called Socialism, they will find them set out in such fashion that it is impossible to misinterpret them, or misunderstand them, in the magazine articles to which the mayor in his letter refers, and I advise them to read the articles themselves and not what the mayor says of them."

The Press club's special publication, The Big Stick," especially disavowed responsibility for the mayor's utterance, saying that "Mr. Roosevelt will understand that Milwaukee's welcome is none the less whole-hearted—hardly the less unanimous—because the mayor has seen fit to voice a socialistic dislike for the former head of the nation."

In spite of the failure of the mayor to join in welcoming Mr. Roosevelt, the Press club had prepared a most strenuous program, including half a dozen speeches between breakfast and luncheon time.

Impossible of execution, they cut it down so that the morning hours were to include only visits to the boys and girls' trade schools, the colonel making it plain before he started to inspect them that his visit would be purely one of education for himself and not to teach those conducting the schools anything about their work.

COLONEL ON LA FOLLETTE.

"It has been stated to me since my arrival here," said Col. Roosevelt today, "that in spite of Senator La Follette's having carried the primaries in fair and open contest, an effort will be made to beat him in the legislature. I do not for one moment believe this, because any such conduct would be from every point of view an outrage that would be a deliberate violation of good faith.

"When in Oregon, the Democratic candidate for senator, Gov. Chamberlain, carried the primaries, and it was proposed that the Republican legislature should turn him down. I very strongly and publicly took the position that such an act would be one of bad faith by the legislature toward the people, and I take the same position in regard to Senator La Follette."

TRAFFIC UNDER EAST RIVER OPENED

New York, Sept. 9.—The opening of the regular passenger service in the Pennsylvania railroad tunnels under the East river connecting with the Long Island railroad commences shortly after midnight and following the first train a full schedule of 600 trains a day in both directions will be maintained. No special ceremony will mark the opening.

SMALL BOY DROWNS IN SHALLOW DITCH

Glen Howard Bawden Tries to Swim Like Big Companions and Loses His Life.

Glen Howard Bawden, the 5-year-old son of Thomas J. Bawden, a Mill Creek farmer, was found dead with his face in the water of an irrigating ditch at the intersection of Ninth East and Fifteenth South streets yesterday afternoon. The boy had been dead for some time.

Some boys of the neighborhood noticed the clothes of a boy on the banks of the ditch as they passed. They investigated and found the lifeless body of young Bawden floating face downward in the shallow water. It is thought that the boy who had often noticed and watched his older companions swimming in the ditch tried to emulate them and there being no one around became frightened and was drowned. The parents are heartbroken. The funeral will be held tomorrow.