

CONFESSES TO TAKING LIVES OF FOURTEEN

Henry Spencer is Arrested Suspected of Murdering Mrs. Rexroat, and Tells Story of a Long Life of Sensational Crimes

ROBBERY ALWAYS WAS THE MOTIVE

Eleven Other Women and Two Policemen Are Included in the List Prisoner Gave Out as Victims of His Fiendishness

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Mildred Allison Rexroat, the dancing teacher who was shot to death at Wheaton, Ill., a week ago, was the victim of a murderer who, according to his own confession, had killed thirteen others in as many years.

Henry Spencer, who was arrested in a room near the South Side levee district tonight, confessed he not only killed Mrs. Rexroat but had slain fourteen others. He was positively identified as the mysterious "Mr. Spencer" with whom Mrs. Rexroat left Chicago on the night that she was killed. Her bloodstained rattan suitcase was found in his room as was the revolver with which he said he had killed her.

All the murders except two, he declared, had been for the purpose of robbery. Two policemen, Fennell and Devine, were shot to death twelve years ago. He said he killed them in escaping being arrested.

Spencer told the police that he has killed ten persons since his last release from the Illinois state penitentiary, September 19, 1912, four women and two policemen before that time.

The police cannot account for all the victims that Spencer said he killed. Only one was able to name, Fannie C. Thompson, who probably was the woman killed before he entered the penitentiary. Spencer told the detectives and newspapermen:

"I've been a thief all my life; I found it an easier way to live. I killed all these women to get their money. It cost me about four or five hundred dollars to enjoy myself." He said he had married four women; the killing of his first wife was near West Point, N. Y.

STRANGLER AT WORK

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The body of a woman, the clothing torn to shreds and scattered about her, was found on the Prairie avenue near Argo, Ill., a suburb, today. She apparently had been strangled with a heavy cord which was found near the body. Automobile tracks indicated how the body had been transported. Papers on the body caused the belief that she was Miss Ida Leegson, but identification was uncertain tonight.

POSTPONEMENT IS ASKED

CONCORD, Oct. 5.—New York state officials have asked Governor Felker to postpone his decision in the matter of the extradition of Harry K. Thaw from New Hampshire. The governor said tonight he probably would grant the request. As the governor understands the situation the move is taken in view of the investigation to be made by Attorney General Carmody.

Teams Almost Unchanged Since 1911 World Series

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Veterans of the memorable struggle of the Giants and Athletics for the world's championship in 1911—which the Athletics won by four games to two—will form the backbone of two teams when they face each other again in world's series on the afternoon of October 7.

Of the fourteen Athletics who went on the diamond in the world's series games of 1911, thirteen are in the list of twenty-five which Connie Mack has prepared as eligible for the forthcoming games. Lou is the only man who played in 1911 who will not play on the Philadelphia team this year. Twelve of the fifteen players who fought for New York in 1911 will fight for it again in 1913. The absentees are Ames and Devore traded to Cincinnati and Becker, released.

The world's series of 1913 will therefore be in large measure a contest between the same men who engaged in the series of 1911.

What these men did in 1911, their past performances in the six games of that series are of unusual significance and bearing on the present contest.

The first game of the series of

CHRISTABEL TELLS HER MOTHER'S PLANS



Christabel Pankhurst (top) and Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst.

Is Coming Here As Missionary To Talk Suffrage

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English militant leader, is now with her daughter, Christabel, in Paris. Christabel, who edits The Suffragette, has given out some of her mother's plans.

"Mother will surely sail on the Provence, October 11, and she expects to be permitted to enter the United States," said Miss Pankhurst. "She is going primarily as a simple missionary to talk about suffrage to American women, just as American suffragists come to England to speak of suffrage."

"She will also explain the meaning of the militant movement to Americans, who, according to reports reaching us, don't understand it. Since Mrs. Pankhurst's last visit to the United States many things have happened. Our policies have developed and grown. She will explain the reasons for this development and will emphasize how suffrage can help check the white slave traffic. A month will probably be given up to lectures in the United States, leaving her no time to tour Canada."

Concerning the conjunctures in the press that Mrs. Pankhurst is going to America primarily to make money, Miss Christabel said that all the proceeds from the lecture tour will go to the Women's social and political union fund.

Mrs. Pankhurst has quite recovered from her illness caused by starvation and imprisonment, and, according to her daughter, has will power to pull her through most anything.

Polo grounds, the scene of this year's 1913 was played October 14 on the first encounter before a crowd the like of which had never seen a baseball game before. There were 25,331 paid spectators. The day was brilliant with the tang of autumn in the air. When the New York players trotted out on the field in their black uniforms with a touch of white here and there they were greeted with a roar of welcome such as had never arisen in a ball park before. The Athletics clad in their customary grayish red traveling uniforms were welcomed almost as warmly.

On a diamond sleeked and groomed to perfection, the two teams played a 2 to 1 game, New York scoring the winning run in the seventh inning when Meyers clouted the ball to left field for two bases and scored on Devore's two banger. Mathewson and Bender were the opposing pitchers.

The second game was played at Philadelphia October 16. Marquard took the slab for the Giants, plunked for the Athletics. Grandall supported Marquard in the eighth inning after John Franklin Baker had lifted one of Marquard's curves in the seventh.

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FOR TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF EPISCOPALIANS

Intellect and Power of the Church in the United States Are Concentrating in New York City for Sessions

MANY DIGNITARIES TO BE PRESENT

Will Begin on Wednesday in the Morning With a Procession of Bishops and Clergy and Remain in Session About Three Weeks

(Special to The Republican.) NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The intellect and the power of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States are concentrating in New York city in anticipation of the opening on Wednesday of the forty-third triennial convention of the church. On every train distinguished bishops, active clergymen and influential laymen from all parts of the country are pouring into the city, until even the corridors of many of the big Broadway hotels for once in their history might be mistaken for the vestibules of churches, so numerous throughout are men of priestly mien. At many aristocratic residences in upper Manhattan and in Brooklyn bishops and clergymen have found splendid quarters.

This will be the first time in about twenty-four years that the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church is held in this city. It will begin on Wednesday next, in the morning, with a procession of the bishops and clergy, and will remain in session about three weeks. About 110 bishops and 600 deputies, equally divided between clergymen and laymen, will take part in the convention. They will come from sixty-eight dioceses, twenty-three missionary districts and ten foreign jurisdictions of the church and will represent more than 1,000,000 communicants. The convention will sit as two houses, the house of bishops and the house of deputies, each having veto power over the other. The primary object of these conventions is to make laws for the government of the Protestant Episcopal church in this country, to some extent in the form of constitutional provisions, requiring action by two successive conventions, but generally in the form of resolutions adopted by each convention for itself and in the terminology of ecclesiastical law known as canons.

In the house of deputies there are fourteen standing committees appointed by the president, always a clergyman, subject to the limitation that each of the eight missionary departments in which the church with-

in the United States is distributed must be represented. Besides the fourteen standing committees there are thirty-four joint committees and commissions of the two houses sitting between conventions, eight of which were appointed to consider ecclesiastical relations and activities with other communions, religions and peoples; six to revise the church's services for prayer and praise and visitation; four to provide for the education of the clergy; four others to look after the care and support of the clergy; one to provide for them an ultimate court of appeals; one to report upon the question of provisions; five for the church's mission work.

The house of bishops, which has a roll of 115 without counting bishops-elect who have not yet been consecrated, will hold its sessions at the old Synod house on the cathedral grounds of St. John the Divine. The Right Rev. Dr. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, bishop of Missouri, who is the senior bishop of the church, will preside. To relieve him an assistant president will be selected after the opening meeting.

The house of deputies will hold its sessions in the new Synod hall, an imposing new structure south of the choir part of the cathedral, which was erected for such purpose through the generosity of the late Pierpont Morgan and the late W. Bayard Cutting. The Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim will preside at the sessions until a new presiding officer shall be elected. There will be a spirited contest for the honor of that position and it is expected that there will be at least ten candidates in the field.

The convention will open on next Wednesday morning with a communion service in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The bishops will meet at the old Synod hall, the deputies at the new Synod hall. At the appointed time a procession will be formed, led by the famous Cathedral choir under the direction of Miles Farrow, the choir leader and organist of the cathedral. Following the choir will come the members of the house of deputies and these in turn will be followed by the bishops, marching in reverse order of their rank, carrying out the divine command that "the last shall be the first and the first last."

From the old Synod house the pro-

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Statement Concerning The Republican

To the Public:

On behalf of the men and women who one year ago today purchased The Republican, I wish to express our sincere thanks to the public for the thoroughgoing and effective support given us during our first year's work.

In undertaking the task of making of The Republican a real, independent and progressive newspaper—vigorous, clear-headed and fearless in its policies, alert and enterprising in its news service—we realized the remarkable opportunities before us as well as the great responsibilities involved.

The year has been one of intense interest to those of us who have been directly associated in building up the paper, and, we believe, a year of achievement. We thoroughly enjoy our work, and especially the opportunity given to do our share in developing this wonderful inland empire and to aid in increasing the fine feeling of co-operation and public spirit which is so characteristic of this section, and is, in fact, our greatest asset.

We believe we have the confidence of the people of this section. We shall earnestly strive to hold and increase that confidence and to produce each month a better paper, one of greater usefulness to the community, and suggestions from our readers to that end will always be welcome. We realize that we have but just begun our work, but our vision of what we hope to accomplish is a very clear one.

While this paper vigorously supports the principles of the progressive party, we do so in no spirit of petty partisanship, but because we believe that the principles of that party, incorporated into the laws of this nation, will conduce to the greatest well-being, contentment and prosperity of the people. When President Wilson in national affairs, or Governor Hunt in state matters, have advocated measures which we believed were based on justice and common sense, we have given such measures unhesitating support, and have with equal promptness opposed such measures as we felt were not based on these fundamental principles. This policy we shall continue to maintain.

The steadily increasing support which we are receiving from all sections of the state convinces us that the people generally realize that The Republican stands firmly for a strictly "square deal" for every interest, big or little, in this wonderful new state.

In adopting editorial policies, we have done so after deliberate investigation of the questions involved and have then endeavored to follow up such policies intelligently, consistently and constructively. We appreciate that a paper, like every human organization, can make mistakes, and if we find we have been wrong, we are not afraid to say so.

We have been glad to treat our newspaper contemporaries in a spirit of good will and to meet their criticisms with good humor, and it will be noticed that vindictive personalities, one of the most sinister marks of backwoods journalism, never appear in this paper.

One of the very pleasant things to me in this new work has been the fine spirit of "team play" and fellowship among all of us actively associated with the paper, which, I believe, has been largely responsible for the gratifying, material success of the first year. I am naturally pleased that during the year a number of the valued young men on the paper, convinced of its success, have become associated with us in its ownership.

Many men and women, in addition to those actively interested, have cooperated to make a thorough success of The Republican as an up-to-date newspaper. To these, I extend our earnest thanks, and to all of our subscribers promise our continued and best efforts to produce a newspaper of which they and we may be proud.

October 6, 1913.

DWIGHT B. HEARD.

TARIFF BILL IS FAR REACHING IN REVISIONS

Underwood-Simmons Measure Puts into Effect Most Important Changes of Duties and Revenue Laws Enacted for Many Years

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—President Wilson's signing of the Underwood-Simmons bill brings into effect one of the most far-reaching revisions of tariff rates and revenue laws enacted for many years.

A new income tax, applying directly to the incomes of citizens; the abolition of all tariff on scores of items of immense importance to American industry and American consumers; and a heavy reduction of tariff rates on most of the articles in general use in this country are its chief features.

While certain portions of the new law do not take effect at once, most of its provisions and almost all the direct tariff reductions, do.

At every port collectors of customs, appraisers of merchandise and hundreds of other employees of the treasury department will plunge at once into the task of collecting the nation's revenue on a new basis, and with hundreds of new classifications and new provisions of law to complicate their activities.

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CONSTITUTIONALISTS CAPTURE TOWNS

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 5.—Mexicans coming from lower California reported tonight that on Friday two hundred constitutionalists under General Ortega had captured San Quintin. Two hundred others are reported as crossing from Sonora and taking Port Felipe.

Mysterious Fire Damages Plant Of Seattle Times

SEATTLE, Oct. 5.—Fire today damaged four of the large presses and destroyed thirty-three motors in the press room of the Seattle Times, in the basement of the Times building, causing a loss of seventy-five thousand dollars, all fully insured. Eight firemen were injured. The fire originated in the coat room of the stereotyping department.

Colonel Alden J. Blethen, editor of the Times and Clarence B. Blethen, managing editor, said they were convinced the fire was incendiary in origin. The fire chief could find no trace of a mechanical device used to start the fire. Judge Humphries, when he learned of the fire, sent a long statement to the newspapers, saying: "In my opinion those persons who signed the resolutions of defiance of my court are guilty of the fire in the Times building."

Six women and thirty-two men, convicted of signing the "resolutions of defiance" of Judge John E. Humphries, spent Sunday in the county jail. The socialist central committee met today to devise means of supporting the wives and children of the men confined in the jail.

WEATHER TODAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—For Arizona: Fair and cool.

GOVERNMENT IS BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Growing Tendency to Adopt the Methods of Successful Business Men in Governing Cities and Towns

STOPS WASTING TIME AND MONEY

It Has Been Found to Be Profitable to the Towns Where Business Government Has Been Given a Trial

(By Henry M. Hyde in Chicago Tribune.)

There are fifty or more suburban towns and villages within as many miles of Chicago, the executive heads of which spent practically all their daylight hours in the big city. Once a week—or once a month—the Chicago business man who has been elected mayor or president of the board of trustees devotes a couple of hours after dinner to presiding over a meeting of the council or board.

More than nine-tenths of the time the on-the-ground executive authority of these suburban communities is vested in a city clerk or some other subordinate whose best bet, when a question is presented which requires immediate decision, is to refer it to the next meeting of the council. Since suburban councilmen and trustees are also generally Chicago business men, that simply complicates the thing.

The case is the same as that of most American municipalities, multiplied by the continual absence of the responsible authorities.

River Forest is the first suburban village—at least in Illinois—to attempt to solve the problem in a radical way. Just a little more than three months ago Karl M. Mitchell went to work as general superintendent of the village, empowered to settle, without reference to any committee or other higher authority, practically all the questions which arise daily for executive action wherever more than half a dozen people are gathered together.

Up to a year ago Mr. Mitchell had been for sixteen years an employe of the Chicago Telephone company. He had experience in the department devoted to the maintenance of the telephone plant, and also in the systematizing of the complicated organization of the company. His present salary as village manager is \$1800 a year. It is too early yet to pass any final judgment as to the result of the experiment. Most of the village trustees seem to feel that so far it has been entirely successful.

Mr. Mitchell has put into force economies in the hiring of village employes which—if carried out to the end of the year—will save almost the amount of his salary. He has also been able to buy certain supplies for public use at less than the old prices. It is a perfectly natural thing that the influence of a boss who is always on the job should result in more and better work being done by all the employes of the village.

The contractor who is erecting some large college buildings in the village bears witness that the general superintendent helps him to get immediate decisions in a multitude of little matters which, under old conditions, might take weeks to settle.

There are, of course, objectors, as there always will be, no matter what machinery of government is adopted. For instance, last April, before the general superintendent was employed, the trustees passed an ordinance requiring all residents to keep the weeds cut about their places. Mr. Mitchell served notice on 185 property owners, covering about six miles of street frontage. At the same time it was stated that the village would be glad to do the work at a cost of 2 cents a front foot. So far about 30,000 feet of frontage has been clipped, 7000 feet by the village and 23,000 feet by the individual property owners. But there is one—and only one—property owner who declares that he will neither cut his own weeds nor pay the city for cutting them. He considers the general manager plan of village government a rank failure.

John E. Adams, who serves Chicago as principal of the Arnold school, is president of the board of trustees of River Forest. Since the general superintendent went to work Mr. Adams has received scores of letters from town officials in various parts of the country asking for information and advice.

There is even evidence that other suburbs of Chicago are seriously considering the general manager plan as a way out of their present difficulties. Within a few weeks Mr. Adams has addressed a gathering of men at Glencoe, on the north shore, on the advantages of the general manager plan—particularly as adapted to the

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ENDS OWN LIFE WITH RIATA AND RUNNING HORSE

Ray Tompkinson, Probably Mentally Deranged, Said to Have Committed Suicide in Most Spectacular Manner

Ray Tompkinson who lived near the corner of Seventh and Jefferson street chose the most horrible manner of his taking off, being dragged to death by a horse. The suicide took place near Cave Creek yesterday morning and word of it was brought to the office of the sheriff in the afternoon by a boy who was with him and saw him going to a mangling death.

The boy said that he and Tompkinson were rounding up some calves. They were going through a small canyon and Tompkinson who had no rope asked the boy for his saying that they would drive the calves through a flat beyond where they would rope them. He directed the boy to ride over the hill to gather what calves he could find and they would meet on the open space.

As the boy came out upon a ledge looking down upon it he saw Tompkinson with the loop of the riata about his neck the other end tied to the horn of the saddle. He was beating the horse, urging it into the paroxysm of fear and as it started to run he ran with it beating it for a time until he lost his footing.

The boy rode after as fast as he could but his pony could not keep the

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