

TEMPERANCE FORCE IS FELT

Cold Water People "Talk Turkey" To Roosevelt About the Oklahoma Constitution.

APPROVAL THE RESULT

Administration Policies and Taft Would Suffer From Rejection Of The Document.

ANTI-SALOON MEN STRONG

Not Only In Oklahoma. But Other States They Have Votes That Count.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Temperance workers have accomplished much more in politics recently than is reported by the rebuff administered to Vice President Fairbanks by Indiana Methodists because he served cocktails at the entertainment given by him at the president at Indianapolis. An interesting chapter of temperance legislation lies behind President Roosevelt's sudden announcement that he will approve the Oklahoma constitution, and goes far toward explaining this announcement.

Substantial reason existed for fearing that the president would turn down the constitution. A glowing picture was painted to the president of the "injustices perpetrated" by the gerrymander of legislative districts in the new state. The entire political organization of the Republican party brought its influence to bear prejudice to the president against the constitution. Speaker Cannon, James S. Sherman, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, J. E. Watson, Republican whip of the House, and Senator Curtis, of Kansas, and the smaller army of Republican appointees in Oklahoma, who will now lose their jobs, were in a league which sought to induce the president to keep Oklahoma out of the Union.

On several occasions the president is known to have expressed his keen sympathy with their view of the situation, and he finally told one delegate which called upon him last June that he would never approve a constitution containing such a gerrymander. The president was so deeply interested in the gerrymander that he ordered the special census of Oklahoma, with a view of ordering it to show in his opinion, how heartlessly and how unfairly the Democratic Constitutional Convention had warped boundary lines to suit Democratic interests. It was to be demonstrated that such a gerrymander violated all the principles of a representative or republican form of government.

This census, according to S. N. D. North, Director of the Census, cost \$70,000. It has not been used by the president for the purpose originally intended.

The explanation of the suddenly diminished consequence of the gerrymander and of the president's withdrawal from the cause, lies in the fact that the president's plans in national politics and his hopes for the nomination of Secretary Taft became directly involved in Oklahoma affairs.

The Anti-Saloon league is the temperance organization now doing effective business in politics. The prohibition issue became paramount in Oklahoma and the Anti-Saloon league took charge of the temperance fight there. Oppositionists to the league are the politicians and Democratic leaders to espouse the cause. The Democratic politicians got behind the prohibition movement and joined hands with the Anti-Saloon league. The Republicans, on the other hand, were dominated by brewery attorneys and railroad interests, refused to make terms in behalf of prohibition.

The Democrats had chosen the popular side of the fight, and it will be remembered, carried the election for delegate to the Constitutional Convention overwhelmingly only thirteen Republicans out of the 111 delegates being elected.

The convention, as now well known, proceeded to frame the most radical state constitution ever adopted under the organic law of any of the United States, a document including the most stringent prohibition section possible. The railroads were not to be the only escape in the power of the president had over the situation. Secretary Taft played into the hands of the railroads and breweries when he went to Oklahoma and delivered his speech by denouncing the constitution.

ARMY CHANGES

Duvall Boosted And Witherspoon Will Take His Place.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—By direction of the president William P. Duvall was today appointed a major general in the army, vice Major General Wm. C. Cress, assistant commander of the department of the Dakotas. Col. W. W. Witherspoon, Nineteenth Infantry, now acting as president of the war college in this city, will be tomorrow appointed brigadier general to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of General Duvall.

OVATION TO ROOSEVELT

Speaks in St. Louis After Being Drenched By Rain.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—President Roosevelt in his speech here today declared it the nation's duty to restore the Mississippi river to its proper place as the great artery of commerce and termed the proposed fourteen-foot channel from the lakes to the gulf a national task. He warned against extravagance which might result in reckless extravagance by tainted jobbery, but urged liberal a waterway policy. The president's ardor was not dimmed by the fact that he was drenched by a sudden downpour of rain while en route to the Jal Alai building, where the speech was delivered.

A tremendous ovation occurred to the national executive when the steamer Mississippi entered the harbor to make her first stop in the voyage from Keokuk, Iowa, to Memphis, Tenn., with President Roosevelt. An interesting chapter of the river will attend the convention of the Deep Waterways Association Friday.

SILENT'S BODY FOUND

Was Floating On Felt Lake, With His Skull Fractured.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Oct. 2.—The body of Chester Silent, the Los Angeles student, who has been missing from the university the past eleven days, was found this forenoon in Felt Lake, three miles back of the campus. The body showed evidence of having been in water for some time and the examination revealed the skull fractured. Whether this was the result of an accident or foul play will be determined by the coroner's inquest. The body was found floating face down and drifting down toward the shore. The theory advanced now is that young Silent had gone out to shoot and either accidentally shot himself or fell out of the boat while hunting. The theory is borne out by the absence of a shot gun from the boat and the fact that the gun, however, has not been found.

AGUIRRE DROPS DEAD

Well Known Assayer Is Victim Of Heart Failure At Nogales.

NOGALES, Ariz., Oct. 2.—Peter Aguirre, 42 years old, former government assayer here and well known in Sonora and Arizona, fell dead at 2:30 o'clock while eating lunch with friends. Heart failure was the cause. Oscar Gebler, a pioneer, became affected at the sight and fell in a fit, but recovered. F. G. Hornosillo, a pioneer of southern Arizona, 72 years old, died this morning of natural causes.

BITTEN TO DEATH

Autopsy On Woman Shows Awful Work Of A Degenerate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—An autopsy performed today on the body of Nellie Inman, the young woman found dead in a furnished room at East One street and Eighth street yesterday, showed that death was due to a degenerate. She was the victim of atrocious maltreatment. Death is given in the certificate as from hemorrhage due to lacerations. What were first supposed to be marks of a blood poison on the face and body were found to be marks of human teeth. The woman's parents in Boston have been notified. George W. Kramer, was arrested last night, who said he shared the room with the young woman from Friday to Monday. It is said today by officials that he did not seem to be in his right mind.

ALL ARE INDICTED.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 2.—Seven more indictments in the capital prosecutions were returned by the grand jury this afternoon. Every man named in the prosecutions has now been indicted.

SHIP ASHORE.

KILBURN, Ireland, Oct. 2.—French ship Leon from Queenstown, September 26, at which port she arrived recently from Portland, Ore., is ashore near Sealfield. Guards have been unable to communicate with her.

ASHE AND GROWN ARRESTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—R. Porter Ashe and Luther G. Brown, indicted by the grand jury yesterday for kidnaping Fremont Older, were arrested in the sheriff's office this morning and subsequently released on bonds furnished by a surety company. Former Supervisors Wilson and Coffey, indicted for accepting bribes, are still a liberty.

was served on the president and on Mr. Taft that this neutral position would be abandoned and that rejection of the constitution would be followed by open hostility of the Anti-Saloon league.

More and more certain it becomes that the president's fight to uphold his policies in the next Republican Convention must succeed or fail in the candidacy of Mr. Taft. He is the strongest Roosevelt candidate. With organized labor out against Taft, with the negroes in a concerted movement to defeat his success, it is easy to see the dangerous results to Taft, should the Anti-Saloon league be added to his already powerful host of enemies. The president hastened to announce that he would approve the constitution.

FREEDOM?



—Taylor in Los Angeles Times.

TAFT KILLS TALK BELLS RING OUT OF WAR WITH JAPAN AS BORAH IS FREED AND MAKES CHARGES

The Two Countries Now On Basis Of Perfect Understanding and Lasting Peace, Says Count Katsura.

Remarkable Demonstration At Boise When Jury Brings In Verdict Of Acquittal For Accused U. S. Senator.

Demands Pay For Services As Constable And Says Court Conspiracy Exists In Lowell Precinct Against Him.

TOKIO, Oct. 2.—At the express wish of the emperor, O'Brien, the new American ambassador, postponed the arrangements for the presentation of his credentials until after the departure of Mr. Taft. The Emperor said he did not desire that O'Brien's audience should be concurrent with that of Taft, as it might appear to be little his reception as an ambassador. Count Katsura, ex-premier and member of the military council of the empire, in an interview today said: "I am delighted that Taft's brief visit has been made the occasion of indisputable demonstration of friendly relations between Japan and the United States. Attempts have been made to misrepresent existing relations of both countries but they must be attributed to work of interested parties, hardly deserving serious consideration. The whole situation was talked over by Taft and myself two years ago on the occasion of his last visit here. Perfect understanding was then arrived at between the authorities of both governments and no change has since been made here, and I firmly believe nothing can shake the foundation on which the historical relations of both nations is built. There's nothing more about than the cry of war between the United States and Japan."

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 2.—United States Senator William E. Borah tonight was acquitted of the charge of conspiring to defraud the government of valuable Idaho timber lands. The case was submitted without argument, on the part of the defense and the jury was out just long enough to take a ballot. The verdict was greeted by cheers and applause, which court officials made no effort to restrain.

TOMBSTONE, Oct. 2.—Somewhat of a sensation was sprung in the court house today when Constable Gray of Lowell, appeared with his quarterly bill for services rendered the county, the same being supplemented by a demand on the part of that officer that no fees be allowed no other officer in the Lowell precinct. Gray prays the withholding of some \$324.

WOULD RUN PIPES TO TOWN OF WARREN

Huachuca Water Company Trying To Pry Itself Loose In Tombstone so it Can Supply New District.

up its pipes leading from the Huachuca mountains to this city and that it would run them into Bisbee. Through an effective injunction proceeding on the part of the city attorney and Tombstone is still enjoying excellent spring water.

The water company has not yet abandoned its plan to pull out of Tombstone, and the foreclosure proceedings about to be brought by Mr. Davis will probably witness the beginning of a long drawn out legal fight between the company and the people of Tombstone.

LAWYER AND CLIENT ILL

Both Pettibone and Darrow in Hospital in Boise.

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 2.—George A. Pettibone, whose trial for complicity in the death of ex-Governor Stenbocker is set for October 14th, and Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel, are both patients in the hospital here. Darrow underwent an operation today for abscess in the left ear. Pettibone is improving slowly.

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FOOTBALL SCORES.

At New Haven—Yale, 25; Wesleyan, 0.

At Providence—Brown, 5; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 0.

At Cambridge—Harvard, 5; Bowdoin, 0.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Forecast for Arizona: Fair in southern portion; rain in north portion; Thursday fair.

DUY AND GIBBS UNDER \$5,000 BOND

Bound Over To Await The Action Of The Grand Jury Attorneys Clash.—Holmes On Witness Stand.

There was plenty to interest those who were present at the examining trial of James A. Gibbs and Harry Duy in Judge Burdick's court yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. For three hours point after point was threshed out and reports between the opposing attorneys was frequent as though the occasion were an after dinner speech affair. The conclusion of the matter was that the defendants were held over to the grand jury in the sum of \$5,000 each which bond their attorneys announced they were ready to give.

The trial opened with Charles M. Holmes of the Postal Telegraph Company on the witness stand. Attorneys Shelly, Strickler and Sutter represented the territory and attorneys Neal and Morrison representing the defendants. The witness testified in substance that he had an open account with the defendants and that one day they asked him if he could pay the balance due on his account. Mr. Holmes replied that he would see what he could do and let them know. He negotiated a loan at the bank and paid the balance due his brokers. This entitled him to 110 shares of Greene Cannan, which the firm informed him they were not able to deliver, but that they would give him a receipt for the same. This he accepted, and left at the bank for collection. He testified that the shares due him were worth \$24 each.

In their argument counsel for defendants maintained that no evidence had been introduced to show that Holmes had paid the money directly to either of the defendants, but on the contrary that it had been paid to someone else; that when Holmes accepted the receipt for the balance due him that closed the account, and that since the failure of the firm the only recourse was to bring suit for goods of the firm, and not delivered, and that there existed no grounds for a charge of embezzlement. The attorneys for the prosecution maintained on the other hand, that Holmes had never received any equivalent for the shares, and that he had paid the firm, and that quite a number of others had had the same experience; that all moneys of the corporation must necessarily pass through the hands of the secretary; that if the defendants had not made personal use of the money they should take the stand and show what had become of it.

As noted in the opening paragraphs of the trial throughout, was marked by almost continuous objections on the part of the attorneys for the defendants, and by heated arguments of the attorneys for both sides over these objections. Early in the session one of the attorneys for the prosecution requested that one of the attorneys for the defense be appointed as opposing counsel be pointed at the witness stand and show what had become of it.

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SCHOOL TEACHERS STRIKE

Demand \$40 A Month Minimum As Law Provides.

SYRACUSE, Ohio, Oct. 2.—Public school teachers employed here are on a strike. The law requires that teachers shall be paid not less than \$40 a month, but the board of education of Syracuse having made the school levy twelve mills, finds itself unable to pay more than \$25. The teachers demand the legal scale.

YUBA CITY HAS BIG FIRE

MARYSVILLE, Cal., Oct. 2.—The business section of Yuba City, across from Marysville, was practically wiped by fire this afternoon. The loss exceeds \$75,000.

KETCHELL & THOMAS MATCHED

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Young Ketchell and Joe Thomas were matched today for a return match, the fight to be held at the Regal baseball park, Thanksgiving day. The fight is a kind of articles and will meet at 155 pounds, weigh in four hours before the contest, to referee to be selected a few days before the fight.

PHILLIES' HOPES FROTH DIM.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The chances of the Philadelphia Americans winning the championship were lessened today by defeat at the hands of Cleveland. They still have a chance, although practically a hopeless one, to win the flag. For Philadelphia to win the pennant Detroit must lose two of four regular games, while Philadelphia must win all five on the schedule.

CASH OF WEST LENT TO EAST

Millions In Short Loans Placed In New York Weekly By Nebraska.

NO LONGER THE DEBTOR

Western States Generally Have Paid Off Their Early Day Mortgage Loans.

NO MORE INTEREST TO PAY

Instead of Taking Tribute From Farms, New York Begs For Favors.

OMAHA, Oct. 2.—The East has made another call on Nebraska for money, this time sending its agents to place the paper direct with the Nebraska bankers, who have just concluded their annual convention in this city.

About 500 bankers attended the convention, at which were discussed many matters of importance to the financial world. President Hall, of Lincoln, in his annual report, showed that Nebraska is furnishing more money to Eastern markets than any other State with an equal rating of wealth. Between \$7,000,000 and \$9,000,000 in short loans have been placed weekly in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities during the last year by the Nebraska banks, the larger financial institutions of Omaha and Lincoln acting as a clearing-house for this business.

President Hall said there were present at the convention a number of representatives of Eastern money brokers and investment concerns who were eager to place their name with the Nebraska bankers. This was an extraordinary condition, and one which never existed before in the history of Nebraska banking. It is not considered to be the result of a money stringency as to the fact that much of the ready cash which heretofore has been in the habit of piling up in the Eastern banks is now being held by the Western institutions, seeking profitable investment. The hundreds of millions of Eastern money loaned ten or twelve years ago on Western farm property has been paid off so fast during the last three or four years that nearly every farmer of consequence in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas is on easy street with a bank balance seeking investment. The great interest payments

which formerly flowed from these farmers into the pockets of Eastern capitalists no longer are available for remittance to New York banks.

Many bankers who are considering this phase of the financial conditions believe that it now remains for the West to reduce any temporary stringency which might occur in the Eastern market, and that this will mean a turn in the tide which heretofore has sent the Western accumulation of money to Eastern banks to pay debts. Notwithstanding interest rates in the East have increased during the last few months, loans still are made in the West, especially in Nebraska, at rates which prevailed a year ago.

Since the conclusion of the recent insurance investigations in New York several of the large insurance companies have found it profitable to keep large balances in the banks in cities here they have general agencies. Nearly every "old line" company has such an office available in Omaha, and one company whose affairs were the subject of investigation now maintains a balance in local banks to exceed \$20,000. This money formerly was sent to New York directly; premium and interest payments were made at the office of the general agent. What is true of Omaha in this respect is also true of many other large Western cities.

An extraordinary succession of large crops which have brought fancy prices and the development of the live-stock industry accounts largely for the development of financial resources in Nebraska. With the growth of these industries has come a phenomenal increase in dairy productions, the value of which runs annually into millions. Ten years ago the dairy products of Nebraska were almost all comparatively speaking, while at this time the State ships to Eastern markets or exports cheese and butter the value of which exceeds \$50,000 monthly.

Bankers consider these conditions largely responsible for the temporary shortage of ready cash in the East. They say that the West will not call for any considerable amount of money to move its crops, as has been the case in the past, as the Western banks will be able to supply sufficient funds for this purpose, and relieve the Eastern money centers from meeting western loans, which heretofore have been called in order to provide for this annual demand for money to move the Western crops.