



STARTS TRIP ON THE MISSISSIPPI

President Addresses Twenty Thousand People at Keokuk, Iowa.

SPEAKS ON MANY QUESTIONS

Claims no Comparison Between Ancient Rome and Present Wealth of Citizens—No Danger of Similar Downfall Through Luxury.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 2.—From 6 o'clock this morning when the President was awakened at the small Illinois town of Meritola by the strains of a village band, he was seldom out of hearing of a cheer of some kind, for the country people as well as the villagers lined the roadway and all were in a cheering mood.

The President began his river trip for Keokuk this morning. He arrived here at 9:10, and was met at the station by Governors of Iowa, Florida, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, both Dakotas, Oregon, Wyoming and Illinois, and by three companies of state troops.

The morning was fair, but a sprinkle of rain began early after the Presidential party started in carriages to Band Park, where the speeches were delivered.

"Men and Women of Iowa: I am glad indeed to see you and to speak to you in this thriving city of your great and prosperous State. I believe with all my heart in the people of Iowa, for I think that you are good, typical Americans, and that among you there has been developed to a very high degree that holy of characteristics which we like to regard as distinctively American.

"During the last few years we of the United States have been forced to consider very seriously certain economic problems. We have made a beginning in the attempt to deal with the relations of the National Government—that is, with the relations of the country—to the huge and wealthy corporations, controlled for the most part by a few very rich men, which are engaged in interstate business—especially the great railway corporations. You know my views on this matter. You know that I believe that the National Government, in the interest of the people, should assume much the same supervision and control over the management of the interstate common carriers that it now exercises over the national banks. You know furthermore that I believe that this supervision and control should be exercised in a spirit of rigid fairness toward the corporations, exacting justice from them on behalf of the people but giving them justice in return.

"Recently I have been reading the work of the eminent Italian scholar Ferrero on the history of the Roman Republic, when the life of the Roman state had become that of a complex and luxurious industrial civilization. I am happy to say that the differences between that civilization and our own are more striking than the resemblances; and there is no warrant for our being drawn into any pessimistic comparison between the two civilizations. But there is every reason why we should study carefully the past in order to draw from it lessons for use in the present. One of the most striking features of the years which saw the downfall of the Roman Republic was the fact that the political life of Rome became split between two camps, one containing the rich who wished to exploit the poor, and the other the poor who wished to plunder the rich. Naturally, under such circumstances, the public man who was for the moment successful tended to be either a violent reactionary or a violent demagogue. Any such condition of political life is as hopelessly unhealthy now as it was then. I believe so implicitly in the future of our people, because I believe that the average American citizen will no more tolerate government by a mob than he will tolerate government by a plutocracy; that he desires to see justice done to and justice exacted from rich and poor man alike. We are not trying to favor any man at the expense of his fellows. We are trying to shape things so that, as far as possible, each man shall have a

fair chance in life; so that he shall have, so far as by law this can be accomplished, the chance to show the stuff that there is in him. We have no intention of trying to work for the impossible and undesirable end of giving to the lazy, the thriftless, the weak, and the vicious, the reward that belongs to, and in the long run can only come to, the hard working, the thrifty, the resolute, and the honest. But we do wish to see that the necessary struggle in life shall be carried on under genuinely democratic conditions; that, so far as human action can safely provide it, there shall be an approximately fair start; that there shall be no oppression of the weak, and that no man shall be permitted to acquire or to use a vast fortune by methods or in ways that are tortuous and dishonest.

"Therefore we need wise laws, and we need to have them resolutely administered. We can get such laws and such administration only if the people are alive to their interests. The other day I listened to an admirable sermon by Bishop Johnston, of Western Texas. His theme was that the vital element in judging any man should be his conduct, and neither his position nor his pretensions; and, furthermore, that freedom could only stay with a people which has the habit of self-mastery. As he said, the price of liberty is not only eternal vigilance, but eternal virtue; and I may add, eternal common sense. Each man here knows that he himself has been able to use his freedom to advantage only provided that he could master himself; that he could control his own passions and direct his own faculties. Many of you fathers and mothers here know that if your sons are to do well in the world they must know how to master themselves. Every man must have a master; if he is not his own master then somebody else will be. This is just as true of public life as of private life. If we can not master ourselves, control ourselves, then sooner or later we shall have to submit to outside con-

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AWAITS PRESIDENT

St. Louis in Gala Attire Expecting Visit.

ON FAMOUS WATERWAY TRIP

Stay of Chief Executive in River Town Brief—Governors of Twenty-three States Expected to Attend Inland Waterways Commission Jaunt.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—St. Louis is festooned and decorated and all is the readiness for the beginning tomorrow of the programme for carnival week, the principal event of which will be the short visit on Wednesday of the President of the United States, who will stop here for five hours on his voyage down the Mississippi river from Keokuk, Ia., to Memphis, Tenn. The city will also have as honored guests the governors of 23 states, the members of the inland waterways commission and congressmen from almost every state in the Louisiana purchase, and other dignitaries.

The president is due to reach the main harbor at the Bads bridge at 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning. The entire decorated flotilla of 35 steamboats and 100 or more power boats will escort him down the river to the landing and afterward engage in a parade along the water front for an hour.

Immediately after the landing of the Mississippi, a long line of carriages will convey the president, members of the commission and visiting governors to the Jai Alai building, where the president is scheduled to deliver an address at 11 a. m. From there the party will be taken to the Jefferson hotel, where a luncheon will be served to 400. At 3 o'clock the president will review the Missouri naval reserves.

The tributary fleet will escort the president's steamer as far as Jefferson barracks, where a parting salute will be fired.

EMPLOYERS CONCEDE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The bookbinders' demand for an eight-hour day has been generally conceded by the employers in this city and the strike today affected only two shops.

INSURANCE MEN ORDERED TO COURT

New York Officials to be Tried on Forgery and Perjury Indictments.

MUST APPEAR ON MONDAY

Big Trial Scene Shifts to New York, Where Insurance Officials Recently Indicted Will be Tried on Several Serious Charges.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Leading officials of several of the large insurance companies were summoned by District Attorney Jerome today to appear before the criminal branch of the supreme court to plead to the indictments found against them by the grand jury.

Among the officials summoned were Charles S. Fairchild, formerly secretary of the United States Treasury and formerly treasurer of the New York Life; George W. Perkins, of the firm of Morgan & Co. formerly vice-president of the same company; both of whom are accused of forgery; John H. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life, accused of forgery and perjury; Frederick A. Burnham, president and George A. Eldridge, formerly vice-president of the Mutual Life, charged with forgery and perjury; Robert A. Grannis, of the same company, charged with forgery; Thomas D. Jordan, former comptroller of the Equitable Life, charged with forgery and perjury. They are all ordered to appear on Monday.

TELLS A WEIRD STORY.

Night Watchman Relates Details of Midnight Holdup.

ABERDEEN, Oct. 1.—The night watchman at the Hart-Wood mill has reported to the police a wonderful story of a midnight encounter at the mill where he is employed. He states that two men sprang at him from behind a pile of lumber while he was making his regular rounds. They beat him up in good shape and took everything of value in his possession, including his watch, money, keys, and even his time clock upon which he is supposed to punch the hours of his watch in order that his employers may know that he has been faithful to duty.

While the man carried a scar or two on his face the police do not credit the holdup story entirely. They point out that a robber would have no possible use for a time clock, in fact they say that the whole story sounded decidedly piscatorial.

WYMAN STUDIES MILK SUPPLY.

Surgeon-General Examining the Prussian City Sanitary Rules.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Surgeon-General Wyman, chief of the American delegation to the Congress of Hygiene, today said he is investigating Prussian city sanitary organization, especially as regards the milk supply. In order to prepare a publication dealing with the supply of milk for the District of Columbia throughout all its stages from producer to consumer.

Dr. Wyman also is interested in the work of eradicating yellow fever in North and South America by means of an international quarantine agreement, which he hopes will be effected at the sanitary conference to be held in the City of Mexico in December, to which he is a delegate.

TURKEY STOPS WHEAT EXPORT.

High Prices of Necessities of Life Cause of Sultan's Action.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1.—With the view of further alleviating the distress caused by the high prices here of the necessities of life, the government has entirely prohibited the export of wheat from the valleys of Eskub, Monastir, Salonica, Adrianople, Ezeroun, and Smyrna, and from the ports of the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora.

In addition to the exemption of foreign wheat from duty, imports of foreign flour are only subjected to a duty of 6 per cent, while the usual tax of 2 per cent has been abrogated on arrivals from the parts of the empire not included in the prohibited area.

WARNED AGAINST STUDENTS.

Priests Put Ban on Entertainment of Pupils of Lehigh University.

ALLENSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 1.—Rev. Father J. P. Walsh, rector and Father Gaffney, curate of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in their sermons yesterday warned the young women of the parish against too close association with the students of Lehigh University. The priests threatened that unless the young women stopped the practice of entertaining Lehigh students their names would be announced from the pulpit.

The warning came as a surprise to many of the parishioners, and was the cause of considerable comment.

BIG COAL POCKETS BURN.

Loss to Erie Road at Hornel About \$100,000.

ELMIRA, N. W., Oct. 1.—The immense coal pockets on the Erie road at Hornel, headquarters of the Sesquehanna division, were destroyed tonight, causing a loss of between \$80,000 and \$100,000. The pockets were enclosed in a long building and contained five thousand tons of coal. The plant was equipped with expensive hoisting apparatus.

This is the worst fire experienced by Hornel in twenty years. All wires to the east were burned off, and the station is in darkness. The intense heat badly warped the rails of the main tracks, and trains are delayed.

BORAH VERDICT RENDERED TODAY

Government Has no Case Against Defendant Because of Meager Evidence.

MATTER UNDER ADVISEMENT

Everything Points to Acquittal of the Senator Charged With Being Implicated in Land Fraud and Decision Will be Rendered by Whitson.

BOISE, Oct. 1.—Federal Judge Whitson will decide at 10 o'clock tomorrow whether the Borah case will be taken from the jury and a verdict of acquittal ordered. At the conclusion of the government's case today the defendant entered a motion for acquittal on the grounds that no evidence tending to connect Borah with the land fraud conspiracy has been adduced.

The motion was argued at length by special prosecutors Rush and Burch and by James Hawley for the defense. Borah's counsel waived the opening argument on motion and Hawley declared he would have spoken at all had it not seemed to him that the government's counsel had either intentionally or unwittingly misrepresented much of the testimony before the court. The jury was not present during the argument.

Rush, in the opening argument for the government said there certainly had been tangible evidence of a conspiracy on the part of a few persons at least and in this view, Judge Whitson said he coincided. That the evidence against Borah was circumstantial, Rush admitted, but tended to show the defendant acted in concert with other alleged conspirators to the extent at least of receiving in his office deeds resulting in fraud and having these deeds recorded at his request.

This act of the defendant, Rush asserted, placed him in light of one who receives stolen property and required an explanation.

Burch also urged that there was enough suspicious circumstances to put the defendant upon his answer and argued that an attorney had no privilege above an ordinary citizen of the United States. The whole of the scheme of securing the lands, Burch declared, reeked with fraud, which the defendant as an attorney must have had knowledge of. Whether the government had a strong case, he commented, was not a question, but the court should inquire only if there are facts tending to establish a theory of possible guilt.

Hawley replying, charged the opposing counsel with an entire misapprehension of the law. He said they were proceeding on the theory that the defendant must prove himself innocent, rather than the government should prove him guilty. Every presumption in the evidence must be in favor of the defendant. Every act of Borah's to which the evidence had alluded was shown to be open and above board and in pursuance of honesty of purpose.

Every step taken by the defendant was the proper action of an attorney and that his desire was to protect his clients, the Barber Land Company, from securing claims tainted by fraud. At the conclusion of the argument Judge Whitson announced he would take the matter under advisement and render his decision tomorrow.

POISON ON BODY KILLS MAN.

British Laborer Dies From Breaking of Bottle in Pocket.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Fatal poisoning by absorption has just been investigated by a coroner's jury at Canning town. The victim was a laborer, who was found unconscious in the roadway. He appeared to be saturated with carbolic acid.

Regaining consciousness for a brief period, he said that he had a quart bottle of carbolic acid in his pocket, that the bottle was broken and that he had wiped the acid off his body with his handkerchief and thrown the handkerchief away. Soon afterwards he had lapsed into unconsciousness.

The doctor said the man's condition was consistent with his story.

\$204 FOR DELAYED TRUNK.

Judgment Given Against the New York Central in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 1.—The failure of the New York Central railroad to deliver a trunk at a New York hotel in time was the cause of an action in the municipal court today. Judgment for \$204 was given against the company in favor of Marcus David.

David's daughter, Blanche, was making a trip abroad on July 1, 1906. She delivered the trunk to an agent of the railroad paying in advance for its transportation to a hotel in New York. The trunk was not delivered in time to catch the steamer on which Miss David sailed. She was compelled to wear other clothes, thereby injuring them, as they were not suitable for ocean travel.

The railroad agreed to forward the trunk with all possible speed to Lausanne, Switzerland. Instead it was August 2 before it reached that point. The court allowed the plaintiff the full amount sued for.

M'QUAID'S LIFE THREATENED.

Priate Told Four Men Are Under Oath to Kill Him.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Bishop M'Quaid, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Rochester, made the startling declaration before a large crowd which had gathered for the ceremony of blessing the graves in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery that an attempt was made a short time ago by foreigners to extort \$5,000 from him.

He said he was told that four of the men were under oath to kill him.

The presence of a number of street vendors at the cemetery gates and their profanation of the Sabbath led the bishop to make the disclosures.

Chief of Police Hayden says that his attention was called to the threats several months ago, but that no clue to the senders of the threatening letters has been found.

IS KILLED BY BOMB

Ex-Sheriff Harvey K. Brown is Assassinated.

CHARGES MINERS FEDERATION

Man Who Arrested Steve Adams and Was Employed as Idaho Detective Believed to Have Been Killed For Revenge.

BAKER CITY, Or., Oct. 1.—One of the most dastardly crimes that ever occurred in Baker county was committed in Baker City last night when ex-Sheriff Harvey K. Brown was blown up by a bomb as he entered his gate. The deed was committed about 10:30 p. m., as Mr. Brown was returning from down town, where he had been on business.

Mr. Brown was found lying in the yard a few feet from the gate, with his left limb completely blown away, his right limb badly shattered and his hips and groin badly punctured and shattered.

He relapsed into an unconscious condition a few minutes after the crime had been committed, and did not regain consciousness until late this morning.

He made a dying statement in which he said that, on his way home from uptown last night he met a man in front of his residence, which is a block from his own home, and spoke, but the man made no response. He described the man as about 5 feet 10 inches tall, weight 165 pounds, wearing a brown suit and a celluloid collar and smooth shaven. He said he was conscious he had been shadowed for the previous three weeks and that those who attempted his life were no doubt persons connected with the Western Federation of Miners, and that he was marked for death on account of his connection with the Steunenberg and Steve Adams cases.

Chief of Police Jackson believes from what he has learned that three men are connected with the planning and execution of the crime. A young man on his way home to South Baker City just before the explosion took place says he met two men a short distance from the Brown residence who were evidently watching the house. One of the men asked the young man for a match.



THE JAPANESE SITUATION FROM A JAPANESE POINT OF VIEW.