

PRINCE ITO OF JAPAN ASSASSINATED

Mysterious Murder Case Solved by Clever Detective Work

INDEX OF THE HERALD'S NEWS TODAY

FORECAST For Los Angeles and vicinity: Fair, cooler Tuesday; light north wind, changing to south. Maximum temperature yesterday, 94 degrees; minimum, 57 degrees.

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MURDERS JAPANESE DIPLOMAT

Noted Oriental Is Killed at Harbin

PRINCE ITO IS VICTIM OF A KOREAN FANATIC

FAMOUS STATESMAN SLAIN BY POLITICAL ENEMY

News Causes Great Grief and Consternation at Tokio—Was Japan's Greatest Governmental Leader

[By Associated Press] TOKIO, Oct. 25.—News has been received here that Prince Ito, the noted Japanese statesman, has been assassinated by a Korean at Harbin.

The fateful news was received at Tokio at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The dispatch contained only the brief announcement that Prince Ito had been assassinated. It has caused great grief and consternation.

Prince Hirobumi Ito was perhaps the greatest statesman of New Japan. The achievement with which his name has been chiefly associated in the minds of Occidentals was the framing of the imperial constitution, by virtue of the first time in the rank of modern civilized states.

As the emperor's trusted adviser and the medium through which the state was placed on a constitutional basis, he must be regarded as one of the positive factors which have helped to win for Japan her present standing among the nations.

Prince Ito was 68 years old. It was in 1863 that he made his celebrated pilgrimage to England, at a time when it was against the law of his country to go abroad and the penalty for infringement was death. Nevertheless, inspired by a patriotic feeling and a desire to learn the secret of Occidental supremacy, he undertook the trip which proved so beneficial to his country later on.

Statesman's Career

Prince Ito, who was president of the privy council of Japan, left Tokio October 16 for a tour of Manchuria. He was to have arrived at Harbin today (Tuesday), where he was to have met M. Kokovoff, Russian minister of finance. The conference, it was said, was at the behest of Japan and Russia. Foreign diplomats had attached great importance to it, although the exact motives impelling Japan to propose the conference were not known.

The subjects to be discussed were not stated in the Japanese overtures and M. Kokovoff, it was said, had barred political questions. He said that he was competent to discuss only financial and technical subjects.

In some quarters, it was believed the tour of Prince Ito was to have been political and that it had as a basis an attempt to forestall the protests of the powers against Russia's domination of the Manchurian railroad by effecting a complete understanding between Japan and China.

It has been stated that China has sent several high officials to Harbin to confer with Prince Ito.

Prince Ito passed Saturday and Sunday at Mukden, where he had conferences with Hsi Liang, the viceroy.

Prince Ito visited the United States in 1870 as commissioner to investigate the financial and banking systems. On his return to Japan he was appointed vice minister of public works.

In 1880 he negotiated with Li Hung Chang on the Korean question and concluded the treaty that formed the basis of Japan's justification for her war with China in 1894.

Later he negotiated a treaty of peace with China, and at the close of the war was made a marquis.

After the Russo-Japanese war he was resident general in Korea, in which capacity he incurred the hatred of the Koreans.

PHYSICIAN SUCCUMBS TO AUTO ACCIDENT INJURIES

WILLOWS, Cal., Oct. 25.—Dr. George Watt, one of the best known physicians of Glenn county, died last night from injuries received in an automobile accident Saturday evening.

In company with J. O. Olvey, Dr. Watt was returning here from Glenn, when in the darkness their automobile collided with a cart driven by a wood chopper. Dr. Watt was hurled twenty feet, striking the ground with great force. The others were only slightly hurt.

FAMOUS JAPANESE PRINCE MURDERED



PRINCE ITO

ALLEGED LEPERS TO BE SET FREE

FIFTY MOLOKANES DECLARED NOT AFFLICTED

Many Hundred Men and Women on Island of Molokai Will Apply to Take the Tests Recently Provided

[By Associated Press] HONOLULU, Oct. 25.—Fifty supposed lepers out of the first hundred examined by physicians at the island of Molokai have been declared non-leperous and probably will be freed.

The re-examination of these unfortunate was made under a resolution passed by the last legislature, and the astounding results of the first five scores cases has caused hope to run high in the hearts of the 875 outcasts that the examining physicians declared make up the leper settlement.

That these fifty never had the disease and that others certainly were not lepers now, since searching bacteriological examination had failed to reveal any trace of the scourge.

Those examined recently were the first to take advantage of the resolution granting them a re-examination, and now it is expected that many hundreds others, all who have not yet shown the distressing symptoms of later stages of the disease, will at once apply for the privilege.

While the law was framed to give the benefit of any doubt to the outcasts, the news that so large a percentage had proved non-leperous has caused a sensation here as well as upon Molokai, the most dreaded island of the group.

BOY BURGLAR WITH HIS LOOT CAPTURED

Vincent Cech, 17 years old, an alleged desperate burglar wanted for violation of probation from the juvenile court, was captured shortly after midnight this morning at his cache, a small shanty near Long Beach and Slauson streets, while returning with a load of loot. The police have been looking for the young man for several weeks, and in the cache was found two trunks filled with booty valued at \$500.

Young Cech lived with his mother at 5508 Bondora street, and yesterday is said to have burglarized his mother's home and shot at a man who tried to apprehend him. Patrolman Watson of the University station traced the young bandit to his lair and pounced on him before the latter had time to draw his revolver, which he attempted to pull.

SNAKE BITES TWO CHILDREN AND ONE OTHER IS DROWNED

CHEYENNE, Oct. 25.—Distracted to a death of her three small children in one day, Mrs. Lent Henderson of Sundance is under the constant care of physicians.

Yesterday while Mrs. Henderson was in the yard with her baby she heard the two older children scream, and rushing into the house found that both had been bitten by a huge rattlesnake.

While caring for them she heard a cry from the baby. Answering this she saw the little tot fall into a well and drown before it could be rescued.

Hastening into the house Mrs. Henderson found the other two children in dying throes from the effects of the reptile's poison.

COMMENDS LAKES-GULF WATERWAY

Speaker Cannon Supports President Taft

SOUTHERN PROJECT IS GIVEN NEW IMPETUS

BOND ISSUE FAVORED FOR BIG IMPROVEMENT

Executive Party En Voyage Down Mississippi River Aboard Flotilla of Paddle-Wheel Steamers to Attend Convention

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—President Taft and Speaker Cannon apparently think the same regarding waterway improvement as a part of a national policy of conserving the streams. The speaker endorsed the president's attitude today in the matter of a bond issue to pay for the improvements.

While Mr. Taft's utterances on the subject were not so far-reaching regarding the creation of the 14-foot channel as those of President Roosevelt on a similar subject, and therefore not entirely cheering to the advocates of an immediate commencement of the work, yet Speaker Cannon's indorsement gave those same advocates encouragement.

The general good was the test the president prescribed for the undertaking of ambitious works.

"Let us take up each project on its merits," he said, "and determine by all means at our command whether the country in which that project is to be carried out is so far developed as to justify the expenditure of a large sum of money, and whether the project will be useful when done."

Favors Rapid Action "When you have determined that on the general principle of good to the entire country then we should be doing this rapidly and it can be done, and I am in favor of issuing bonds to do it."

Referring to this sentiment which was uttered in a meeting at the St. Louis Coliseum at noon, Speaker Cannon, addressing the gathering at the dedication of the new federal building in East St. Louis, later in the day, said:

"It is safe and sound outlining of a proper policy for us to pursue in this great middle west. We have improved the Mississippi in the past and we shall be improving it a hundred years from now, when we shall need all our water courses. We in this federation will do our part wisely. We will not throw our money into rivers to be washed into the sea. We shall do that first which needs doing most."

The speaker indorsed the levee system, congressional East St. Louis and its neighboring towns on the completion of the river barriers, the dedication of which formed part of the day's celebration.

He predicted that the Mississippi yet would be permanently confined to its banks throughout its length, and urged that the states in the stream project be made a cost with the national government.

Notable Events Both meetings were notable events. Vice-President Sherman, cabinet members, senators, congressmen and representatives and ministers from foreign governments, listened to the speeches. Added to these were state and municipal officials of all degrees, and close to 100,000 citizens.

Tonight the president, the speaker, the diplomats, the legislators and several hundred representatives of numerous states, are speeding down the Mississippi river aboard a flotilla of paddle-wheel steamers, bound for New Orleans.

There they will assemble with hundreds of others in the annual convention of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway association, the pet project of which is the creation of a permanent 14-foot channel from the mouth of the Illinois river to the gulf of Mexico.

When President Taft left here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, after a strenuous day of speechmaking, dining and riding, he embarked upon a river trip of nearly 1200 miles.

President on Dick Following the government steamer Oleander, on whose upper deck the president stood, acknowledging the thunderous farewells of the crowds on the levees and bridges, came ten river merchant organizations of congressmen and ministers from foreign governments, listened to the speeches. Added to these were state and municipal officials of all degrees, and close to 100,000 citizens.

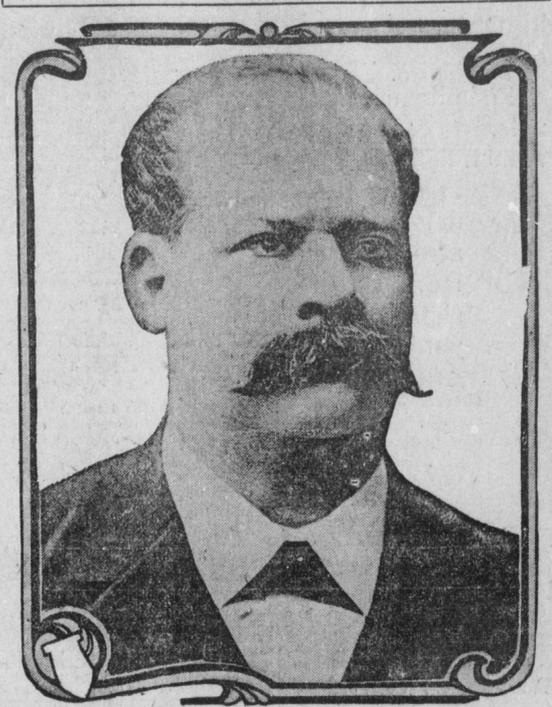
The flotilla was preceded down the river yesterday by the second division of the Atlantic torpedo boat flotilla of the United States navy.

This squadron, consisting of the destroyer Macdonough and the torpedo boats Wilkes, Thetis and Tingey, is charged with the duty of preparing for the proper reception of the president at each of the eight cities where stops will be made before New Orleans is reached next Saturday morning.

The squadron is under the command of Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, and has been in St. Louis since the celebration.

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President of Nicaragua Beset by Revolutionists



PRESIDENT ZELAYA

THE rapid mobilization and the show of force made by the insurgents under General Estrada lead the authorities in Washington to believe the regime of President Zelaya is drawing to a close in Nicaragua. The Atlantic coast ports of the republic are now in the hands of the revolutionists, and the United States government has officially recognized the closing of the ports. While it is not in any sense a blockade, it is the next thing to it. Any duties that might be paid to the revolutionists while they are in possession of the customs houses have to be repaid to the Zelaya government in case the ports are retaken; hence the fact that the United States recognizes Zelaya's proclamation closing the ports.

It is true France is diplomatically silent as to the course he is under in- tended to follow, there is reason to believe that his purpose is to make the best of the situation and to secure the minimum tariff rate for French products entering the United States in return for smallest possible amount of concessions of similar reduced rates of the American imports into France.

The ambassador has this considerable advantage, that France can shade her concessions, while the United States must grant the minimum rates on all or none of the French products.

If Senator Aldrich in his address in France correctly represented the administration, it would not be necessary for France to secure the remission of the maximum rates on all of her imports into the United States.

It Could Be Done All that would be necessary for her to do would be to satisfy the president that she is practicing no improper discrimination against the United States, and that might be done even by the retention of maximum rates of tariff on a considerable number of articles which now enter France from this country.

If the president can be convinced that such is the fact, there is no doubt that he would be willing to issue the proclamation required to admit French goods and products to the advantages of the minimum schedules of our new tariff act, and that is believed to be the present purpose of the French ambassador.

Few American products now enjoy the minimum French tariff rates, such as canned meats, fruits, pork, coal, oil and Porto Rican coffee, so that the French government has much to offer for the concessions she asks, and it will be the business of the ambassador to get the most he can for what he can afford to embark on such a suicidal

MURDERER CONFESSES TO CRIME

Strange Case Solved in Strange Manner.

WIFE SLAYER IS TRACED BY HIS OWN DOGS

LETTER TO GERMAN CONSUL IS CAUSE OF ARREST

New York Detectives Do Remarkable Work—Inexplicable Impulse Clears 18 Months' Mystery of Skeleton

[By Associated Press] NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A year and a half ago a friendless girl was murdered near Islip, Long Island. A week ago her skeleton was found, with nothing to indicate its identity but her jewelry and a bill of sale from a German shop. Three days later, through the police of Hamburg, Germany, her identity was established as Anna Luther.

Tonight her husband, Frederick Gebhardt, confessed over his signature that he is the murderer.

Murderer's Confession "About December, 1907," Gebhardt told the police, "I met Miss Anna Luther. We married in February, 1908, and went to Europe to live. We returned April 6, 1908.

"She went to Henry Wartup's in Newark, N. J., for a day or two. On the pretense that I was going to rent an apartment I returned to my home and wife in Astoria, Long Island.

"I met Anna again on April 8 in Newark, and went to an address in Thirty-fourth street, New York, and then to Jamaica, Long Island. We stayed in Jamaica until next day.

"April 9 we went to Bay Shore, and I showed her some property. I got into an argument with her about some money matters, and I turned away and wanted to go back. She followed me up, screaming, and I shot her in the head. I did not look at her, and do not remember whether I shot her more than once.

"Immediately after I went to the Islip depot and took a train for home. It was nearly dark. I threw the revolver out of the car window.

Not for Money "I did not kill Anna Luther for her money, as the newspapers have stated. My original reason for marrying Anna was that I did not care to live with my first wife any longer; but as she—my first wife—had given me a child, my desire to see my child caused me to want to get rid of Anna Luther and return to my first wife and child.

"This is why I shot Anna, and I told her in Bay Shore that I was married and had a wife and child and must leave her.

"She screamed and ran after me, and I shot her."

From the time of his arrest until he broke down under the questions of detectives Gebhardt, although he admitted committing bigamy when he married Anna Luther, denied all knowledge of her death.

Letter Traps Him "How about this letter?" asked Coroner Savage, and he began to read a note mailed last night to the German consul and signed Otto Mueller. The letter trapped him into confessing.

"I am the husband," it ran, "without doubt, of the woman, Anna Mueller. After we arrived in New York from Germany in April of last year, we stayed in New York for ten days. Then we went to Florida for the health of my wife and settled there for the time being.

"In Jamison, where I formerly lived with my wife, she had received a visitor whom she represented to me to be a Mr. Bradley of Denver. From Florida we went to Denver and this Mr. Bradley called again. In September, 1908, by wife disappeared, after I reproached her for seeing Bradley when I happened to be away for two days.

"Bradley is about six feet tall, with light hair, smooth face and claims to be a real estate dealer. I, Mueller, will at once go to Germany to see my parents-in-law and will then be at your service."

Strange Impulse "The same inexplicable impulse that had prompted Gebhardt, to write the fatal letter had, led him to give to Bradley, who does not exist outside his own imagination, his own personal description. As soon as he saw the letter he grew white and began to shiver, and before the reading was completed exclaimed:

"Oh, what's the use anyway? You have me and I might as well own I killed her."

Given verbally, the confession was even more shockingly brutal, the police say, than it appears in the formal language of the police officers whose version Gebhardt signed.

"I had to get rid of her," he said, "but I did not mean to kill her. I thought first I could get her to give me some money for land I did not own.

"So I took her down to Long Island near some lots I did not own to let her see the land.

"She would not come to terms and I told her then that I was already married and had a child I loved, that I

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DYNAMITING OF STORE MAY INVOLVE NATIONS

[By Associated Press] EUREKA, Cal., Oct. 25.—The proprietors of the Japanese art store which was wrecked by a bomb early Sunday morning announced to-night that they had received word from San Francisco that the Japanese consul there would be in Eureka Tuesday to look after the interests of his countrymen here. Repairs on the wrecked building began today.

Tsuehiji Bros., the proprietors of the store, it is reported, are making a claim for indemnity on the United States government.

There is a general feeling of indignation here over the outrage of yesterday morning, and the city council will meet in extra session tomorrow night for the purpose of offering a reward for the perpetrators.

A mass meeting of citizens for the same purpose has also been called. Business men are today soliciting subscriptions for a reward for information leading to the arrest of the guilty.

Mayor Lambert today telegraphed the Japanese consul at San Francisco expressing his regrets at the attempt to wreck the Japanese establishment and assuring the imperial representative of the good will of the people of this community.

IMPORTERS ARE GIVEN UNUSUAL CONCESSIONS

[By Associated Press] WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—What is regarded as a distinct concession to importing interests and to France was made by the treasury department today in directing the collections of customs at the various American ports to keep customs houses open until 4:30 p. m. next Saturday, October 30, on which date the commercial agreements with France, Switzerland and Bulgaria will expire.

The purpose is to give every facility to importers to enter goods at the reduced rates of the expiring treaties and applies particularly to New York and a few other cities where the customs houses close ordinarily at 1 p. m. on Saturday.

The decision fixed October 30 as the date of the expiration of the agreements instead of October 31 because the latter date falls on Sunday.

The acts of congress do not recognize Saturday afternoon as a half holiday and the executive departments of the government at Washington therefore remain open until 4:30 every Saturday, the same as on other week days, excepting during the summer.

Liner Speeds Fast A French transatlantic liner is making a race against time in order to get a cargo of goods in under the lower rates provided by the commercial agreement.

The steamer is scheduled to arrive early Saturday afternoon, and today's extension of the hours probably will permit the entrance of the goods under the expiring agreement.

With the return to Washington of Ambassador Jusserand the negotiations between France and America regarding application of the new tariff act to French imports were resumed. There is little danger of a tariff war.

Neither country, it is pointed out, can afford to embark on such a suicidal