Read Today's News
Today for Tomorrow
It Will Be History

Evening Times-Republican

Weather For Iowa:
Showers Probable;
Cooler Tonight

VOLUME FORTY-TWO | MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1916. | NUMBER 131

NOT TO HURRY OUT OF MEXICO

United States Troops Not to be Withdrawn at Present.

CARRANZA'S DEMAND TO GO UNHEEDED

State Department Not Greatly Disturbed Over Latest Note — Troops Will Stay Until Conditions Are Greatly Improved — Suggestion of European Influences Behind Carranza Again Renewed.

Washington, June 1.—It was stated with authority today that American troops will not be withdrawn from Mexico until the Carranzistas demonstrate sufficient strength to protect the border. President Wilson was represented today as ready to withdraw the troops when possible but determined to wait until the Carranza forces can control the situation.

Steps were taken by the war department today to obtain more definite information as to the disposition of Carranza troops in Chihuahua. It was said the tone of Carranza's note prompted the action by the war department officials.

General Funston has been asked to outline clearly the situation in Chihuahua. No anxiety is felt for the safety of General Pershing's column but it is desired to know the definite movements of troops.

Close Guard on Border.

It was stated that an attempt is being made to prevent attacks on the wide section of border. A large garrison or patrol it was pointed out, might repel an attack, but could not make it impossible.

Cavalry patrols are active thruout the territory on both sides of General Pershing's base and his line of communications and war department officials hold that a condition of complete security is being maintained in this region and along the border despite the allegations of the Carranza note that the expedition is interned in Chihuahua state, lying idle and with no military object.

No additional troop movements were in contemplation today, so far as is known.

In No Hurry to Reply.

There was no indication at the state department that the developments had produced an urgent situation. A reply may not be made for a week or ten days. References to the effect of American domestic politics upon the border situation, the suggestion that all Latin-America is waiting to see what the United States will do to maintain its protestations of friendship and the reference to American trade in war munitions with Europe probably will be wholly ignored, altho it is understood they would have brought a sharp rebuke if any less perplexed government had taken such a course.

The reply probably will point out that Major Langhorne's detachment penetrated 200 miles into Mexico without encountering one Carranza soldier or official and while such a situation prevails no step toward withdrawal will be taken.

The Mexican embassy has distributed copies of the note to some of the other embassies and legations. Suggestions of European influence behind the latest move of General Carranza were renewed.

The state department instructed Consul Dawson at Tampico to take up with Carranza officials the protest of American oil operators who alleged confiscatory decrees.

CARRANZA SAYS BROKEN FAITH.

Holds Mexico Never Gave Consent to Entrance of Americans.

Mexico City, June 1.—Claiming that the words and protests of the United States have been entirely in contradiction of their acts and that in spite of promises not to intervene in the affairs of Mexico soldiers of the United States are in Mexico without the consent of the Mexican government and in violation of Mexico's sovereignty, the Mexican government now asks for the immediate withdrawal of those troops.

The entrance of the American expedition after the Glenn Springs raid, the note declares, "places in grave danger the harmony and good relations which ought to exist between the governments of the United States and Mexico."

Mexico Didn't Consent.

The note recites that the American troops crossed the border after the Columbus incident without permission of the Mexican government. The act was not considered one of invasion then solely because the United States said they had misinterpreted the attitude of the Mexican government.

When the second expedition crossed the line after the Glenn Springs incident, the note maintains, the plea that this was done with the consent of the Mexican consul at Del Rio, Tex., is untenable, and that act can only be considered as one of invasion.

"The Mexican government, therefore, invites the United States to bring an end to this unsupportable situation," note concludes, "and to support its protestations and declarations of friendship by an immediate withdrawal of American troops."

Time to State Case.

Maintaining that the protests of friendship by the United States and the expressed desire for nonintervention have been contradicted bby acts of the Washington government, the note says the time has arrived when Washington must declare itself clearly and unequivocally as to its future intentions toward Mexico.

After reciting the facts which led to the first crossing of the frontier by the American troops after the Villa raid at Columbus, the note insists that in contradiction of the word of Gen. Scott and Gen. Funston, other expeditions crossed the boundary line, thus violating all the precepts of international law and committing an act of invasion.

Work Done—Army Stays.

"The American government," says the note, "has admitted that the work of the expedition which entered after the Columbus raid is now over. But in spite of this fact, American troops still remain on Mexican soil. To contend that political disorder in this country justifies this act of the American military forces is in conflict with the repeated professions of the Washington government relative to noninterference."

The note points out that much of the trouble in Mexico is due "to the attitude of the United States in not punishing conspirators in the United States who have plotted the downfall of the present constitutionalist government, and to the acts of Washington in refusing to permit the shipment of arms and ammunitions to enter Mexico."

Didn't Know of Move.

Reviewing the developments after the Columbus raid, the note says:

"The Mexican government had no knowledge that American troops had crossed the border until March 17, and this came from private sources in El Paso. This government then directed a note to the American government stating that inasmuch as no formal agreement had been entered into between the two governments the Americans could not be considered as authorized to send such an expedition."

CONFERENCE TO BE BRIEF.

General Gavira to Spend Short Time With General Pershing.

El Paso, Tex., June 1.—Gen. Gabriel Gavira, constitutionalist commander of northern Chihuahua, who went to Casas Grandes yesterday to confer with Gen. J. J. Pershing, the American expeditionary commander, is to return to Juarez tonight or early tomorrow. This announcement was made in Juarez today by Gen. Francisco Gonzales upon receipt of a message from General Gavira.

This announcement that the conference was to be of short duration came as somewhat of a surprise to persons in close touch with the situation. General Gonzales said General Gavira had reported that he expected to confer with General Pershing this afternoon at Colonia Dublan, the American field base.

At military headquarters on the Mexican side the new Carranza note was read with apparent surprise, General Gonzales asserting that the first intimation he had had of the note came with its publication. He added that when General Gavira departed yesterday for Casas Grandes he had no knowledge of the note.

Military authorities and citizens generally received the note passively and little anxiety was expressed for the safety of General Pershing's command.

Discussion at the Casas Grandes conference is expected to center on arrangements for closer co-operation of American troops and Carranza forces. It is expected Gavira will discuss in detail the present distribution of Carranza troops.

Pershing's Position Secure.

San Antonio, Tex., June 1.—Concentration of three batteries of the Sixth field artillery at Douglas, Ariz., has been ordered by the war department. Early reports from General Funston today failed to indicate any increased activity on the part of Mexican forces beyond his lines. General Pershing's troop dispositions have been so made that staff officers here believe he would have little difficulty in holding his own against any attack.

Pershing Declines to Comment.

Colonia Dublan, Mexico, via wireless to Columbus, N. M., June 1.—Every preparation had been made here today for the proposed conference between Gen. Gabriel Gavira, Carranza commander of Northern Chihuahua, and Gen. J. J. Pershing, American expeditionary commander.

Both leaders reached Neuvo Casas Grandes late yesterday, General Pershing's motor train by coincidence passing the special train carrying General Gavira about half way between Casas Grandes and Dublan, the American camp nearest Casas Grandes. It is believed the informal talks will begin today.

General Gavira proceeded to Pearson, where he spent last night, while the American commander went to Dublan. General Pershing declined to comment on the proposed conference.

No place for the meeting had been chosen, altho General Pershing received a Carranzista captain who called to inform him of Gavira's arrival and suggested the station at Neuvo Casas Grandes as the place of meeting.

General Pershing was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. W. J. Cabell, his chief of staff, his personal aide, a stenographer and interpreter and a small guard. The journey was made without incident, it being broken by a night stop at El Malle. General Gavira reached here from Juarez aboard a special train accompanied by his personal staff and an escort.

JURY BOX IS FILLED.

Defense in Orpet Trial Tentatively Passes Last Two Men Needed.

Waukegan, Ill., June 1.—Counsel on both sides in the Orpet murder cases today held strong hope that the jury might be secured before the close of the day. The last two men needed to complete the panel are in the box, tentatively passed by the defense.

SENATE LINES UP FOR BATTLE.

Brandeis Appointment to Be Threshed Out, With Final Vote Near.

Washington, June 1.—Senatorial advocates and opponents of confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis as a member of the supreme court were lined up today for a final vote on the nomination before adjournment for the day.

FRENCH CHECK TITANIC DRIVE

Germans Make Greatest Effort of Verdun Battle But Fail.

DEFENDERS HURL BACK HUMAN WAVES

Assault of Unprecedented Violence Directed at French Front Covering Distance of Three Miles Between Hill No. 304 and the Meuse—Compelled to Cease Attacks Because of Great Losses.

The battle at Verdun shows no sign of slackening in violence but the latest official reports in contrast with most of those issued in the last few days record no further advances for the Germans.

Dead Man Hill or its immediate vicinity has been the scene of the latest infantry engagements. The Germans attacked the French positions here last night but were completely repulsed, according to this afternoon's Paris bulletin.

Paris, June 1.—More complete accounts reaching here from Verdun show that the battle which raged from May 27 to May 30, and which ended, according to a statement of the French war office, in a costly check of the Germans, was the greatest effort made by the Teutonic forces in the whole great Verdun operations.

More and heavier guns and denser masses of troops were centered along the three mile front from Hill No. 304 to the Meuse than in any previous attack.

The French stood firm under an avalanche of shot and shell and drove back wave after wave of a flood of Teutonic infantry. They surrendered only about 100 yards of ground at Little Caurettes wood, where a trench had been obliterated by the terrific fire of the German big guns.

French Regain Lost Ground.

The Germans suffered so heavily that they ceased further attacks, while the French by a counter attack reestablished themselves again south of Cumieres and won an important point of vantage on the southwestern slope of Dead Man Hill.

It developed that during yesterday's battle west of the Meuse the Germans sent back the French line between Dead Man Hill and Cumieres for a distance of three quarters of a mile. The French battalions, however, reformed and made a desperate counter attack, supported by reinforcements. After nearly two hours of violent fighting they recovered nearly all the lost ground.

The infantry fighting in this section is described as the fiercest in the war.

French Take German Trenches.

Berlin, June 1.—In an attack on German positions southeast of Dead Man Hill, on the Verdun front, the French obtained a foothold in German first line trenches over a front of 400 metres, the war office announced today.

The French made repeated assaults but were successful only in the one instance.

Opposes Wilson As Mediator.

Berlin, June 1.—James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, had a half hour conversation Tuesday with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, it was learned today. The immediate occasion for the conference was the question of Polish relief but the chancellor and the ambassador also discussed topics of more general interest.

Prof. Hans Delbrueck, of the University of Berlin, has written an article in regard to American mediation in the war in which he says there is something repellant to Germany in the idea of accepting President Wilson as mediator. It is obvious, he says, that the sympathies of the president are with the entente allies. He continued:

"Moreover, President Wilson, by using in his speeches expressions which are insulting, has created an atmosphere between us which renders a cordial approchement no longer possible. However, Germany need not show herself inflexible as the president has already shown himself so unfriendly that he has left almost nothing undone in that direction.

"He might threaten war if we refused his advances, but he would never win the support of the American public and congress for war in order to establish the peace of Europe."

Repulse German Attacks.

Paris, June 1.—The Germans were completely repulsed in an attack delivered on French positions on Dead Man Hill about 8 o'clock last night, according to the official war office statement today.

An intense artillery duel is in progress on the east and west fronts at Douaumont.

WILSON TO HEAD PARADE.

President to Participate In Preparedness Demonstration.

Washington, June 1.—President Wilson, marching on foot, will lead the preparedness parade here Flag Day, June 14. Afterward he will review the procession and deliver a Flag Day address.

When the committee asked the president to review the parade he replied that he would not only review it but march in it.

He said he would give permission to all government employes to march. He said he would march to the reviewing stand and then drop out for the review.

CUMMINS BOOM REACHES CHICAGO

Chairman Rawson and Party of Iowans Reach Convention City—Political Leaders Arriving on Every Train.

Chicago, June 1. — Campaign headquarters were opened in Chicago today for two more "favorite son" candidates for the republican nomination for president.

State Chairman C. A. Rawson, of Iowa, brought the boom of Senator A. B. Cummins to this city. He was accompanied by a party of Iowa republicans.

Paul M. Furman, of Harrisburg, appeared as custodian of the candidacy of Governor M. G. Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania.

"Governor Brumbaugh's name will be presented to the convention and will not be withdrawn until his friends are convinced there is no chance for his nomination," said Mr. Furman.

John W. McGrath, private secretary to Theodore Roosevelt, arrived from St Louis today to remain until after the convention.

He said Colonel Roosevelt had made no plans to come to the convention as far as he knew.

Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, and republican national committeeman from that state, expressed the belief that Hughes will be the nominee.

National Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., of New York, arrived today, but he declined to make a statement.

Congressman William B. McKinley, of Illinois, has joined the forces booming Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman.

Ralph D. Cole, of Ohio, declared Theodore E. Burton, would be the second choice of a number of delegates from western states.

All of the contests, covering sixty-two delegates to the convention, will be heard by the full committee. This was decided today after a discussion on a recommendation by Chairman Hilles to have a sub-committee pay special attention to each contest, all being heard in the presence of the whole committee.

Senator Smoot, declaring that every contest should receive the undivided attention of every committeeman, moved that after each case was decided a sub-committee should formulate the opinion of the committee for submission to the committee on credentials. His motion prevailed.

After disposition of the Virginia and Texas double delegations the committee decided to enter on the temporary roll of delegates all states where no contests had been presented. The committee decided that when contests were reached the national committeeman from the state presenting the contest shall refrain from voting.

The following proxies were seated with the committee:

George W. Norton, for Maine; Fred W. Upham, for New Jersey; Charles H. Innes, for Massachusetts; C. D. Hilles, for Ohio, and W. B. McKinley, for Hawaii.

In the case of Tennessess, which elected double the number of delegates at large provided in the call, it was decided to seat the four delegates at large who received the highest number of votes, the other four delegates at large being seated as alternates.

It was decided that delegates unopposed in West Virginia be accepted tentatively and that the committee meet on the morning of June 7 to receive the official ratification of the states.

The committee voted to place on the roll of the convention the names of two delegates each from Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines wtih the recommendation that they be permitted to vote.

A great many of the comforts of home, including shower bath, are to be had in motor camping outfits.

WAITE TO DIE DURING JULY

Sentenced to be Electrocuted Week Beginning July 10.

EXPRESSES REGRET FOR HIS CRIMES

Asks Forgiveness, Thanks Judge, Prosecutor, Jury and Attorneys, and Expresses Readiness to Expiate Crimes—Waite Unruffled During Ordeal of Sentence—Immediately Placed on Board Train to Prison.

New York, June 1.—Dr. Arthur Warren Waite today was sentenced to die in the electric chair during the week of July 10—the penalty for the murder of his father-in-law, John E. Peck, of which he was convicted.

When Dr. Waite was presented to the bar his counsel moved that he be granted a new trial. This was denied by the court and sentence was then imposed. When Justice Shean concluded the sentence, Waite delivered a short speech in which he thanked the court, the prosecutor and his attorneys.

Dr. Waite said he was sorry for his crimes. He declared that he hoped that by surrendering his body for punishment, he would compensate in some degree the deaths of his victims.

Waite Apparently Cool.

Waite entered the court room with head erect, step firm and apparently cool. He addressed the court with suave politeness. His voice wavered as he spoke of his sorrow for his crime.

"I thank the court," he said, "for the very fair and impartial manner in which it has treated me. I also thank the jurors. I feel their judgment was justified.

"My sincere thanks are due to the prosecuting attorney who was always nice with me. My counsel also is entitled to my thanks. He believed implicitly that I was not guilty.

Asks Forgiveness.

"I ask for forgiveness. I am very very glad to give my body in return for the things I have done and I give my soul freely to rectify my misdeeds. I hope it will go on and on forever to purge itself."

Waite was taken back to the Tombs, where preparations were made to remove him at once to Sing Sing.

Within half an hour Waite was on board a train for the state prison.

When he was searched this morning a small pocket mirror broken into two pieces was found in his pocket.

CONFER ON RAIL WAGES.

Managers and Employes Meet in New York to Discuss Schedule.

New York, June 1.—The first joint conference between representatives of the railroads of the United States and their conductors, trainmen, engineers and firemen, for the settlement of the differences over wages and working hours, began here today. It is predicted that several weeks will elapse before an agreement is reached.

"No outside arbitration," is the slogan of the employes, as an answer to a suggestion that the questions at issue be given over to the decision of federal arbitrators in event the conference fails to reach an agreement.

The principal question is whether the employes are entitled to an eight hour service.

Elisha Lee, chairman of the committee of nineteen managers, representing the roads, was appointed temporary chairman of the joint conference.

A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors; W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; W. S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Timothy Shea, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, had seats at the table with the railroad managers.

CITIZENS ARE SHOT DOWN.

Venezuelian Soldiers Fire on Crowds Who Oppose New Official.

Willemstad, May 31.—Twenty persons were killed or wounded in an outbreak at Maracaibo, Venezuela, against General Garcia, who has been appointed president of the state of Zulia, succeeding Temporary President Aranguren. Troops fired on citizens who tried to prevent General Garcia from landing from the steamer Merida, which had taken him to Maracaibo.

The action of the troops quelled the disturbance. Many persons were taken prisoner, including Senor Aranguren, whose popularity led to the outbreak against his successor.

PENN COLLEGE TO BE RECONSTRUCTED

Board of Trustees Decides to Reconstruct School and to Enlarge Institution — Other Cities Bid For Location.

Special to Times-Republican.

Oskaloosa, June 1. — Penn College will be rebuilt. This was the sense of the special meeting of the board of trustees, summoned in called session in the Friends church here Wednesday and continued over today.

Oskaloosa business men were invited to the meeting and the stand taken enthused the members of the board. Telegrams and letters are pouring in upon President D. M. Edwards and the board members from all parts of the United States promising support and demanding that the school be not abandoned but reconstructed, and the institution conducted upon broader lines than ever before. Telegrams were signed by the most prominent educators in the land. The board gives out the information that the college will be continued and steps looking toward reconstruction will be taken immediately. Committees to consider sites and plans were named to co-operate with a committee of business men of Oskaloosa. It is understood here that numerous other places have given an invitation to the institution to locate elsewhere. One of these invitations comes from Des Moines.

MRS. COWLES HEADS CLUBS.

Los Angeles Woman President of Federation—Mrs. Miller, Iowa Director.

New York, June 1.—Mrs. Joshua Evans Cowles, of Los Angeles, has been elected president of the general federation of Women's clubs by a large majority, defeating Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, of Tiffin, O.

The vote, taken yesterday and announced today, showed that Mrs. Cowles received 1,273 ballots against 433 for Mrs. Sneath.

Among the directors elected are: Illinois, Mrs. G. W. Plummer; Indiana, Mrs. P. McWhirter; Iowa, Mrs. H. A. Miller; Kansas, Mrs. C. A. Hoffman; Michigan, Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh; Minnesota, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter; New York, Miss Mary G. Hay; Wisconsin, Mrs. F. T. Blesch.

Other officers elected were:

First vice president—Miss Georgia A. Bacon, of Massachusetts.

Second vice president—Mrs. Eugene Reilley, of North Carolina.

Recording secretary—Mrs. Carrie A. McFarland, South Dakota.

Corresponding secretary—Mrs. Francis D. Everett, of Illinois.

Treasurer—Mrs. William B. Williams, of Michigan, re-elected.

Auditor—Mrs. W. P. Harper, of the state of Washington.

By a two thirds majority the assembly voted to affiliate with the Women's Council.

CHEMISTS ELECT OFFICERS.

Atlantic City Selected As Next Meeting Place of National Association.

Cedar Rapids, June 1.—Atlantic City, N. J., was selected as the next meeting place of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists, who have just completed a three days' session in this city. The officers elected were:

President, B. L. Maltbie, Newark, N. J.; first vice president, E. S. Holt, Cedar Rapids; second vice president, J. W. Haynie, Columbus, O.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. C. H. Searle, Chicago.

Portable windmills are used on western farms. They are mounted on skids and may be drawn from point to point, wherever their services are desired.

T.-R. BULLETIN.

NEWS OF THE DAY

The Weather.

Sun rises June 2 at 4:31, sets at 7:45.

Iowa—Unsettled tonight and Friday, with probable showers; cooler tonight, with fresh winds.

PAGE ONE.

Telegraphic News:
Troops to Stay in Mexico.
Demand of Carranza to Go Unheeded.
Waite to Hang Week of July 10.
French Check Titanic Drive.
Neither Allen Nor Cosson Will Withdraw.
Cummins Boom Reaches Chicago.

PAGES TWO, THREE AND FOUR.

Iowa News:
People Overtaxing Hearts.
Women Vote When Given Chance.
Meredith Favors Better Roads.
Iowa Prominent at Women's Club Meeting.
Bottger Wins State Shoot.

PAGE FIVE.

General News:
A Day With General Joffre at Front.
War's Horrors Revealed.

PAGE SIX.

Editorial:
What Harding Did and Can Do.
Woman Suffrage at Work.
The Champion Double Crosser.
Topics of the Times.
Iowa Opinion and Notes.

PAGES SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE, TEN, ELEVEN.

City News:
Council Overrules Paving Objections.
To Let Contract June 26.
City Pays Telephone Company $2,000.
Slattery in poor Form; Burlington Scores Shut-Out.
General and Brief City News.

PAGE TWELVE.

Markets and General:
Oklahoma Wheat Crop Soon on Market.
Prices Go Lower.
Temporary Strength in Corn.
Cattle Trade Steady.
Hogs Active and Higher.

BOTH ALLEN AND COSSON STICK

Efforts of Friends to Secure Withdrawal of One or the Other Fails.

CONFERENCE ENDS WITHOUT RESULT

Cosson Proposal For Canvass of State to Determine Which Was Stronger Candidate and to Abide by Result Rejected by Allen—Each Refuses to Concede That He Can Not Beat Harding in Primaries.

Des Moines, June 1.—The joint committee representing Attorney General George Cosson and State Senator Joseph Allen failed to reach an agreement and adjourned at noon today sine die. Adjournment of the committee marks the end of negotiations, the purpose of which was to eliminate one of the candidates and present a united front against Lieutenant Governor Harding, another republican candidate for the governorship.

The adjournment came after a conference which lasted more than three hours, and after several propositions had been presented by each side. Senator Allen resumed his speaking tour today and Mr. Cosson had not abandoned his, so neither candidate was present.

Allen supporters claimed that to Mr. Cosson's failure to be present was due the failure of the conference.

Cosson Proposal Rejected.

Adjournment came after submission of a resolution of the Cosson committee calling for a canvass of the state as to the relative strength of the candidates. It was proposed to consult two non-partisan leaders in each county in the state and to choose for the candidate the man whose strength was estimated to be greatest by these non-partisans. This the Allen committee refused to adopt, claiming that the time was too short for the canvass and claiming the only way to settle the withdrawal was by frank discussion between the candidates themselves.

Members of both committees left the conference refusing to concede the nomination of Lieutenant Governor Harding. Each declared its candidate was still in the race with a good chance to win the nomination. Utmost good feeling on the part of the committee members marked the conference.

Supporters Present.

The following represent Allen: Senator Fred Larrabee, Fort Dodge; W. A. Eliot, Pocahontas; Rev. C. P. Proudfoot, Des Moines; Rev. C. W. Barber, Des Moines; C. F. Corry, secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, Des Moines.

Cosson's representatives are: Warren Garst and H. H. Stipp, of Des Moines; W. R. Orchard, Council Bluffs; James Rusell, Fort Dodge, and Dr E. E. Peck, Waterloo.

Adherents of George Kuehnle, of Denison, also a candidate for the republican nomination for governor, had no part in the conference, which was solely a matter between Mr. Allen and Mr. Cosson. Mr. Harding's name was not mentioned specifically, it was said, it merely being proposed to cause the "dry" forces of the state to combine on one candidate.

BOARD UPHOLDS TEACHER.

Refuses to Dismiss Woman Who Used Rubber Hose to Whip Boy.

Boone, June 1.—In the assembly room of the Boone high school the board of education held a public hearing of the charges filed by Mrs. Ben Ford of South Main street against Miss Mable Sayre, a teacher of the Garfield school. There were nearly fifty people in the assembly room and both parties were represented by attorneys and had many witnesses. Miss Sayre was charged by the mother of Walter Ford with being too severe in her punishment of him some two weeks ago for truancy. It seems that the lad on circus day came to Boone to see the parade and returning home did not get there in time to take in the afternoon school session without being tardy. He therefore did not attend school that afternoon. The next day the boy was punished, Miss Sayre using a piece of rubber hose. The evidence of the physician who attended young Ford was a feature of the hearing, the doctor stating that black and blue welts were plainly visible for about three inches above and below the knees at the back, where the teacher had used the hose. Miss Sayre was also on the stand and gave her version of the entire case. The board voted to dismiss the charges against the teacher. Mrs. Ford asking that she be dismissed from service in the Boone schools, which the board declined to do.

BUSINESS AT HIGH TIDE.

Activity Believed to Have Reached Maximum of Upward Swing.

Washington, June 1.—Business activity in the United States has perhaps reached the maximum of its upward swing, the federal reserve bank board announced today.

Mines and oil wells are exceedingly active, according to reports made to the board, lumber and building show great activity, railroad earnings were unaffected by congestion at seaports and are generally excellent, and there is more than an ample supply of loanable money on hand.

Roosevelt to Stay Away.

Pittsburgh, June 1.—Colonel Roosevelt changed cars here today on his way to New York. Questioned as to whether he would go to Chicago during the republican convention he said: "I will not go to Chicago."

Cosson the Dry, Harding the Wet.

George Cosson, author of the Cosson laws for the regulation of vice, is opposed for the republican nomination for governor by W. L. Harding, the candidate of the wets. Here are their records:

Cosson as county attorney in Audubon county was a fearless prosecutor of bootleggers and as attorney general of the state has seen to it that all liquor laws were enforced. He declares boldly for constitutional prohibition in Iowa.

Harding voted no on the joint resolution for constitutional prohibition in the Thirty-third general assembly S. F. 370 page 765 of senate journal.

Harding voted no on the bill to bar saloons from a zone of five miles around the state university. H. F. 136-34 G. A. page 1041 house journal.

Harding voted yes in the Thirty-fourth general assembly on the local option bill to permit saloons to run wherever voters within a city should vote for them. H. F. 328 page 1361 house journal.

Harding voted no on the bill to close saloons earlier in the evening. H. F. 81 page 358 house journal.

Cosson as assistant to Attorney General Byers and later as state senator assisted very materially in securing the passage of the so-called "Cosson" laws for the suppression of vice by assessing a mulct tax to the property rented for vice and he is the author of the Cosson law under which many mayors and some county officers have been removed from office for neglect to do their sworn duties in enforcement of law.

Harding ducked, was absent and not voting on the bill to suppress white slave traffic; 33 G. A. S. F. 216 page 1042 senate journal.

In return for Harding's well-known wetness in his politics the river cities in the election of 1914 gave him a larger vote for lieutenant governor than was given to either Governor Clarke or Senator Cummins at the head of the ticket and the wet vote of the river cities is boosting for him now.

In the country districts a tremendous effort has been made to cover up the real issue between Cosson and Harding by misrepresenting the road issue. Harding says he is fighting a $100,000,000 bond issue for paved roads but nothing of the kind has been proposed and Cosson would fight it too, if there were any such thing to fight. Harding has written to a road booster and interurban magnate in Waterloo that he favors "letting the people of localities vote on road taxes and bonds" and so does Cosson. There is no road issue as between candidates. The real issue is the illegal selling of liquor in Iowa.