CANNON TALKS ON THE TARIFF AT CHAUTAUQUA

SPEAKER SEES DANGER FOR COUNTY IN CONTINUATION OF AGITATION; BRUSH WITH PINCHOT.

Winfield, Kan., July 16.—Speaker Cannon made his first political speech since the close of the last session of congress today at the Winfield chautauqua. The speaker defended the Payne-Aldrich tariff act and declared that the country has prospered under it.

An incident of Cannon's Western trip occured last night at Kansts City when the speaker and Gifford Pinchot were fellow guests at a banquet.

Mr. Cannon, who spoke first, said that the late J. W. Powell, at one time director of the government geological survey, deserved the honor, but Mr. Pinchot asserted that Theodore Roosevelt was the father of conservation.

The little debate followed a most friendly meeting betweet the two men.

At the close of his speech, turning to Mr. Pinchot, Mr. Cannon said "I have the greatest personal regard for you, but I understand that you are now engaged in conservation work for the organization of a new party.

"I tell you, sir," he added, "that a party cannot stand on a single issue, although our party did stand on a single issue once in that great conflict between servile and free labor."

The Winfield Address.

In his Winfield address, speaker cannon said in part:

Discontent of a people is not measured by complaints in the press. It is measured in a more significant manner and makes a more indelible impression than that of a penny paper bought, perused, thrown away and forgotten. "The pocket nerve" is one of the most sensitive nerves in our civilization, and that nerve is always the first affected by any general discontent or want of confidence. I have seen no evidence of weakness in "the pocket nerves" here in Kansas, where you are reveling in high prices for farm products and showing no sympathy for those in the east who complain about the high prices of beef and pork, of wheat and corn. I have seen no evidence of attack on the pocket nerve anywhere in the west, where business is moving with a rush rarely seen before. There has not been enough of a disturbance of this nerve even to frighten Wall Street for more than an hour or two at a time, and then the scare has been produced by some fake report or a supposed calamity, such as a fake report of the administration running amuck among the corporations, or the rumor of the death of some financial magnate.

"The pocket nerve" was never in better condition than it is today, and that is the real evidence of confidence on the part of the American people in the economic policies of the government. That nerve shows no sign of prostrataion, such as it showed after the democratic party came into power and enacted the Wilson-Gorman tariff act. There was an experience that shattered the pocket nerve and all other nerves in our business organization.

Take the Tariff Out of Politics.

"Take the tariff out of politics" is the advice of some; but I have noticed that this advice usually comes from those who are opposed to the protective tariff under which this country has had its greatest development. We have several times thought we had the tariff out of politics by the demonstration of the success and the necessity for the protective tariff principle.

We thought this principle of tariff taxation had been firmly established when it produced the revenue to pay off the debt of the civil war and at the same time built up our industries, not only in the north, but in the south which had been laid waste by the ravages of that war. But our opponents would not have it so. Every four years they met in national conventions and declared that a tariff for protection was unconstitutional and a system of robbery. They made their campaigns on that issue, refusing to allow the system that had been established to such great advantage to the country to stand unmolested. They did not merely advocate a change of tariff schedules. They insisted that the system was wrong, was unconstitutional and must be abolished.

The present democratic leader in the house of representatives has repeatedly said:

"I am a free-trader from the sole of my foot to the crown of my head and I would tear down every custom-house from turret to foundation-stone."

In that declaration Mr. Clark was not speaking as an individual, but as a loyal, enthusiastic, ardent democrat, representing the tariff principles of the democratic party and their unwavering determination not to allow the tariff to be kept out of politics.

President McKinley thought we had taken the tariff out of politics in 1899, when the whole country had so prospered under the Dingley law that it seemed we had at last accepted the principles of protection, and that he hoped it would be many years before there would be another campaign made against it. But in the next year the democratic party in national convention again took their old position that the tariff was unconstitutional and made their campaign against it, just as they did in 1904 and again in 1908.

The remarkable success of the Payne law, both in restoring confidence and encouraging business, and in raising revenue, ought to have taken the tariff out of politics for several years to come; but the opponents of protection renewed the campaign immediately after the enactment of the law, and they have continued their campaign in the most violent and virulent form ever since. They have misrepresented it; they have lied about its schedules; they have resorted to every conceivable trick to keep the tariff in politics.

President Taft Commended the Payne Law.

President Taft, when he signed the bill, made a public statement in which he said:

"There have been a great number of real decreases in rates and they constitute a sufficient amount to justify a statement that this bill is a substantial downward revision and a reduction of excessive rates."

In his Winona speech the president declared:

"The Payne tariff bill is the best tariff bill the republican party has ever passed."

Senator Cummins declares that the issue from now on until the national convention in 1912 is, "Shall the men now in control of party destinies be permitted further to disregard plain party platforms?"

This is a government by the people, but in order to govern it is necessary, with a population of 90,000,000, that those who substantially agree touching economic and other policies should co-operate, and they can only co-operate through organization.

During its whole history the republican party has stood for protection to American industries, to American labor, and to American capital for the development of our resources. The democratic party has opposed the policy of protection. They would levy duties upon imports for revenue only and not for protection. All republicans and all democrats do not agree touching every detail covered by their respective policies, but they do substantially agree.

The differences existing between members of the party in power must necessarily be compromised or there would be no legislation.

No one senator, no one representative constitute the republican majority. Many republican senators opposed the reduction of the duty on lumber, many members would have preferred to see lumber on the free list. So I might go through all the schedules and find differences among republican senators and representatives as to the items that should be placed on the free list, those that should have an increased duty and those upon which the duty should be decreased. There could have been no legislation had not these differences been compromised.

Duties Were Reduced.

Under the Dingley law the duty on lumber was $2 a thousand feet; in the Payne law it was fixed at $1.25 per thousand feet. In the Payne law hides were placed on the free list; there was a material reduction upon leather and upon boots and shoes; also upon agricultural implements, with a provision for free trade in agricultural implements with all countries that admitted our agricultural implements free into their markets.

In the Dingley law the duty on print paper was $6 per ton. At the house passed the Payne bill the duty on this commodity was fixed at $2 per ton in accordance with the recommendations of the Mann committee which investigated the matter under authority of action taken at the last session of the sixtieth congress. In my judgment, the rate fixed by the house bill was correct; but when the bill reached the senate substantially all the New England senators, together with senators from New York, Wisconsin and other states where print paper is produced took the opposite view and insisted that the rate fixed by the house was not protective. So a compromise was made fixing the duty at $3.75 per ton.

Taken as a whole the Payne law reduced duties on imports which compete with similar commodities produced in the United States amounting in consumption value yearly to $5,000,000,000, while the increase over the rates of the Dingley law were in the main upon luxuries, the largest increase being upon wines and similar products, the consumption value of which is $800,000,000 a year.

The object of the recent tariff legislation was two-fold: First, to provide revenue to pay the expenses of the government, and, second, to fix the duties in such a manner as to protect American labor and capital engaged in production. From both these standpoints the Payne tariff law well deserves the commendation of President Taft when he says that it is the best tariff bill ever enacted by the republican party. The demagogue may pick out an item here and there and say that duties are too high; but the law is to be tested by all its provisions and not by an isolated item here and there.

The best test is that afforded by the result of the operations of the law. The Payne law went into effect on the fifth day of August, 1909. For the fiscar year ending on June 30, 1910, the duties received under the operation of the new law (it being in operation less than 11 months of that time) amounted to $333,000,000, the largest revenue produced under any tariff law ever enacted. So that it is a success as a producer of revenue.

One-third of our population are engaged in agriculture; two-thirds in mining, manufacturing, railway work and other vocations. Since the enactment of the Payne law 200,000 idle freight cars, with the locomotives that hauled them, have gone out of the shops and off of the sidetract and again are engaged in answering the great demands of transportation and commerce. Labor which had been idle, and therefore a minimum consumer of the products of the farm and the factory, has gone into constant employment. No one who is willing to live in the sweat of his face need search for employment; employment searches for him. Not only is there universal employment, but it has been estimated that since the passage of the Payne law wages have been increased in the aggregate of $500,000,000. The demand comes for further advance in wages, and, in my judgment, there will and ought to be further advances.

With full employment and full wages there comes full consumption. The prices the farmer receives for his products advance because of the greater demand and in turn, he is enabled to increase his consumption of articles which he does not produce. The farm and the factory come closer and closer together, thus cheapening the cost of the exchange of products.

Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way.

Year by year the economic policies of the republican party or, to put it in another way, under the economic policies of a majority of the people of the republic, constituting, as they do, the republican party, we have become the greatest producing nation on earth. In agriculture, in mining, in manufacturing we produce one-third of the products of the civilized world.

Westward the star of Empire has taken its course. There is more of production in manufactures in the middle west than in the east and far west combined. Illinois, we claim, is still first in agriculture. It is third ond manufacturing city in the United States, aye, more, it is the second manufacturing city in the world. In the middle west we have ceased to borrow, and now lend. It is no longer true, except in the mouth of the demagogue, that the west is tributary to the east.

Not only do our agricultural products constantly increase in volume and value; but, basing the estimate on the semi-decennial census of 1905, Kansas produced during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, manufactured articles to the value of $250,000,000.

The same census shows that, counting the real wealth that you can see and feel, the tangible property—the per capita wealth of Kansas is now about $1,600. Nebraska has a per capita wealth of about $2,200, Iowa, $2,100, Illinois, $2,000, New York, $2,000, while New England has a per capita wealth of about $1,100. I say again the Star of Empire westward has taken its way.

Under these conditions, the leader of the democrats in the national house of representatives, Mr. Clark, makes proclamation in his speech of July 4 at Tammany Hall that the democrats are united; that the republicans are divided into factions, and then he proceeds to call for recruits. He attacks the Payne tariff law as vigorously as Bristow, Cummins, La Follette, Beveridge and other so-called insurgents attack. He gives notice that the democrats are to control the next house of representatives, and that their first labor will be a revision of the tariff from the standpoint of revenue. He declares that they will pass a tariff for revenue only, will put it up to the senate and if the senate does not pass it, upon the provisions of that bill, they will enter the campaign of 1912 asking to be clothed with full power both executive and legislative.

I have been denounced as a stand-patter and as against a revision of the tariff. I will confess that I do not believe frequent changes in the tariff are for the best interests of the people. Therefore, from the time of the enactment of the Dingley law to the making of the national platform in 1908, upon which we nominated Taft and Sherman and declared in favor of the revision of the tariff, I was against entering upon revision of the tariff.

Agitation for revision and the revision itself always halt production The importer, fearing that he will not have customers, imports the minimum, and the revenues that are derived from imports correspondingly decrease. The manufacturer, not knowing what the proper revision brings forth, curtails his production, for he is aware that his product may be sold later on at a loss. The farmer, the miner, and all other producers purchase the minimum, and the result is that in the aggregate the capacity of the people to buy decreases. It has been estimated by careful observers that every day spent during the discussion and consideration of the Payne tariff bill resulted in an aggregate loss to labor and production variously estimated at from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 a day. Yet those who oppose the Payne tariff law propose to enter upon a revision of the tariff during the next congress if they are granted power.

Much complaint has been made about the high cost of living. Our friends, the enemy, go to the manufacturing centers and say that those who are engaged in manufacturing, mining and mercantile pursuits, as differentiated from those engaged in agriculture, are compelled to pay too much for breadstuffs and other products of the farm. Then in the prairies of Illinois and Kansas and in the agricutural districts generally they declare that the farmers are paying too much for the products of the two-thirds of the population who are not engaged in agriculture. They are all things to all men according to their location from time to time as they are striving for power

We had an experience with democratic tariff revision during the years from 1893 to 1897. Our democratic friends, being in full power, enacted the blind and they fell in a ditch, carthe blind and they fell ina ditch, carrying with them the remainder of the people of the United States.

FARMER HAS PET SNAKE.

Big Reptile of Bull Variety Has Made Home on Farm Five Years.

Sioux City, July 16.—Pet cats, pet calves and favorite dogs are common on most any farm, but who ever heard of a farmer having a pet snake? Roy Armour, a prosperous farmer living fifteen miles southwest of Sioux City near Hubbard, Neb., has a pet of this kind on his big 280-acre farm.

The reptile is of the bullsnake variety and measures 5 feet 9 inches in length. It has made its home on the Armour farm for five years and Mr. Armour says he would not take $50 for it. His snakeship comes right into the dooryard, and allows himself to be fondled by children. The bullsnake is not a poisonous snake. During most of the summer days Mr. Bullsnake stays out in Mr. Armour's apple orchard, which adjoins the house on the north. While he is not lying dormant the snake preys on mice and gophers, which are its main diet.

When "the frost is on the pumpkin" Mr. Armour says the snake, like all of its numerous family, seeks a place to hibernate. But as sure as the frost is out of the ground and the spring rains and the flowers come, the snake makes its appearance. It comes to the house to make a greeting and then throughout the long summer days is conspicious on the farm.

John Condon and James Hobbs, who have just returned from the Armour farm tell many stories of this wonderful snake. They say it will crawl up to a person, raise its head and beg for a morsel. When they first saw the reptile they were inclined to annihilate it, but were warned not to do so by Mr. Armour, who told them of the snake's history.

Centerville Capitalist Dead.

Centerville, July 16.—(Special.)—J. P. Tillmont, a wealthy capitalist died this morning of heart failure. He was unmarried and a prominent Elk.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

FOUR CITIZENS ENJOIN THE SUPERVISORS

TREASURER, AUDITOR AND THE BOARD ARE RESTRAINED FROM ISSUING BONDS TO G. M. BECHTEL AS CONTRACTED FOR.

INJUNCTION FILED WITH CLERK TODAY

ORDER WAS SIGNED BY JUDGE M. A. ROBERTS LAST NIGHT AND CORNELL WILL FILE ANSWER MONDAY; HEARING NEXT WEEK

By the filing of a restraining order this morning with the clerk of the district court, County Treasurer J. V. Curran, Auditor C. W. McCarty, the members of the board of supervisors and George M. Bechtel & Co., of Davenport, are enjoined from carrying out the contract for the issuance of bonds entered into by the above parties last Wednesday. The signers of the petition of restraint are Samuel Mahon, S. H. Harper, C. O. Taylor and W. R. Daum, and the order enjoining the county officials from carrying out the $[illegible]0,000 bond contract was signed by Judge M. A. Roberts last night.

The Contract Questioned.

The petition is a lengthy one and names all of the above as parties to the issuance of bonds. It is claimed in the petition referring to the contract entered into between the county and the Davenport firm that the sale is illegal. The contract in question reads substantially as follows:

"For approximately $50,000 5 per cent funding bonds, under date of July 1, 1910, to become due and payable, one-fifth of amount April 1, 1921-2-3-4 and 1925, we will pay $50,500. Pay any accrued interest that may accrue between the date of the bonds and the date of their delivery and in addition furnish blank bonds and legal proceedings free of expense to the county.

"The county to furnish us with certified copies of all proceedings sufficient to evidence the validity of the bonds to the satisfaction of our attorney.

(Signed) "George M. Bechtel & Co.
"By George Wait.

"The above foregoing proposition being accepted, we agree to deliver above described bonds to George M. Bechtel & Co., of Davenport, Iowa, when issued.

(Signed.) "J. V. Curran, Treasurer.
"J. W. Reinhard,
"A. J. Fairchild,
"A. L. Reynolds."
Board of Supervisors

Outstanding Warrants.

The petition sets forth the amount of outstanding indebtedness of Wapello county subject to be funded by the issuance of bonds as follows:

Warrants drawn on county farm fund	$ 5,192.09
County bridge warrants	7,059.14
General fund, county	16,094.44
General fund, overdrawn	13,345.73
Total	$41,691.40

Provides for Bridge Fund.

The petition then cites the law which forbids the taxation of Ottumwa for the county bridge fund on the grounds that the bridges are located outside of the city limits. This clause, however, was provided for in the contract between the county and the bond firm is of little value as a cause for action against the contract.

The petition avers that no resolution has been passed by the board authorizing the issuance of the bonds. This, the board says, is incorrect. Such a resolution, the members say, was passed and is on record.

Did Not Seek Better Terms.

The petition states the contract purports to have G. M. Bechtel & Co. sell the bonds before they have been issued and hence have no rights under the law to do so. It further claims that the treasurer has not made an effort to sell or exchange the bonds at any better terms than stated in paragraph III of the petition citing the contract.

Finally it prays for the recall and cancellation of the contract forthwith, without notice, and that the board of supervisors be enjoined from passing any resolution for the issue of bonds based on county bridge warrants, unless stated in the contract payable by tax levied outside limits of the city.

Stopped by Order.

The contract was entered into July 5 between the county officials named in the petition, and George Wait, representative of George M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport. Following shortly upon the supposed conclusion of the articles of agreement, a representative of N. W. Harris & Co., of Chicago called upon the officials and is said to have stated to them that the bonds were sold too high, that four and a half or four and a quarter per cent was about the right price to pay for such bonds. George Wait of the Davenport concern, had already left, and the board became unsettled as to the action taken, and began to cast about for a means to reduce the price. The Chicago firm's representative also left the city and a correspondence was begun between Auditor C. W. McCarty, auditor, for the board, and G. M. Bechtel & Co. The bond firm replied that disappointed firms in the business had been known to make such claims as too high a price when they failed to land certain business, but the letter failed to supply any hint of reducing the price of the bonds as contracted for. Thus the matter practically rested and this morning the board was to take action on the contract when the proceedings were halted by the restraining order signed by Judge M. A. Roberts.

File Answer Monday.

County Attorney Seneca Cornell spent some time this morning in going over the papers filed in the case and stated this afternoon that he would file an answer Monday. It will be determined after the answer is filed as to the time of arguing the petition before the court. This will be reached next week in the opinion of the county attorney who is looking after the case for the county. The matter would have been settled today at the original figure if the action filed this morning had not put a stop to the proceedings. County Auditor McCarty was in telephone conference with the bond firm this afternoon, but the result of the conversation was not learned.

BARTLETT WINS GOVERNOR'S CUP

YOUTHFUL OTTUMWA GOLFER CAPTURES CONSOLATION HONORS AT TOURNAMENT.

Arthur Bartlett, city golf champion, won the governor's cup at the state golf tournament now in progress at Cedar Rapids by defeating J. T. Sheldon of Keokuk four up this morning. Bartlett was the only Ottumwa golfer who captured a prize. He was eliminated in the first championship flight but his work in the governor's cup was classy defeating Mueller yesterday five up and four and being one of the contenders for the cup which he captured by winning today's flight. It looks as though Ralph Rider the Waveland golfer from Des Moines is the new state champion. He was five up on Ammons of Des Moines at the end of thirteen holes in the championship flight. Dwight Baker yesterday was eliminated in the flight for the director's cup by Mr. Kinney of Burlington who went down to defeat this morning before T. M. Giberson. Hardy Friend of Marshalltown won the Cedar Rapids cup defeating J. A. Jayne of Independence one up.

SERVED UNJUST TERM IN PRISON

Cedar Rapids, July 16.—David Randleman, formerly a railroad man with headquarters in this city, has just returned from Mexico after an absence of several years, a large portion of the time having been spent as an inmate of a Mexican prison. Randleman went to Mexico about five years ago and engaged in railroading. In September, 1907, he was a conductor on the railroad running between Agus Calentes and Sillo. On the 16th of that month the freight train of which he was a conductor was wrecked, resulting in a disarrangement of the time card for several hours. As a result of the mix up he forgot to wind his watch at the usual time, with the result that it was twenty-five minutes behind the right time. The next day he had orders to meet a passenger train which was running two hours behind schedule. Because his watch was slow his train failed to get into clear, and came into collision with the passenger train on a steep grade, with the result that thirty-one people were killed and as many more hurt.

Confined in Prison.

Following the wreck, both Randleman and his engineer were arrested and placed in solitary confinement. The following day they were taken before a magistrate, permitted to give their statements and then returned to jail. A day or so later they were again questioned, and again returned to their cells, although being allowed more liberties. Randleman was held in prison seventy-two days and then taken to Guadalajama and placed in the state penitentiary. On May 11, 1908, it was published in the newspapers of Mexico that Randleman had been sentenced to two years and eight months in the penitentiary, and the next day the judge sent his clerk to report to Randleman that this sentence had been imposed.

Sentenced Without Trial.

He was not permitted to introduce any testimony, but was sentenced without a hearing after having been in servitude nearly a year. An appeal was taken to the Mexican supreme court, which after four months affirmed the sentence. Randleman was, however, allowed a time rebate for good conduct, and was released on Feb. 19, of the present year, although he says the supreme court in affirming the sentence did him the injustice to make his prison term begin Aug. 12, 1908, nearly a year after he had been placed in prison.

Randleman says, that, outside of his lengthened sentence, he was treated very considerately by the Mexican prison officials. However, the prison menu was not such as would appeal to an American unused to Mexican diet.

SWALLOWS WRONG TABLET

Griswold, July 16.—Yesterday while attending to her household duties, Mrs. J. W. Brown, living near the depot, was seized with an attack of headache, and as she had been in the habit of using headache tablets, she went to the cupboard and took what she supposed was a headache tablet. However, it proved to be a tablet used for disinfecting. Realizing her mistake she told her son, George, who happened to be at the well. He immediately 'phoned for a physician and in less than five minutes both Dr. Jones and Dr. Hully responded. They gave her emetics and it is believed Mrs. Brown will recover.

DOUBLE CRIME IN THE OFFICE OF J. C. FETZER

CHARLES W. RIGDON, WEALTHY CHICAGO REAL ESTATE MAN, SHOOTS WIDOW AND SUICIDES; AFFAIR A MYSTERY.

POLICE UNABLE TO DISCOVER MOTIVE

WOMAN CLAIMING TO BE RIGDON'S WIFE LOCATED IN IOWA AND LEAVES FOR CHICAGO; FETZER DENIES KNOWLEDGE.

Marshalltown, July 16.—Mrs. Annie Hawbecker said today she was married to C. W. Rigdon on January 4, 1898, at Chicago. She says she never heard of Mrs. Deufex and did not know her husband knew any person of that name. Mrs. Rigdon left today for Chicago.

Chicago, July 16.—The inquest over the body of C. W. Rigdon who committed suicide in John C. Fetzer's office after seriously wounding Mrs. Emma Deufex, has been postponed until July 28. The police have accomplished practically nothing as to the motives and events leading to the tragedy. Mrs. Deufex hovers between life and death at a local hospital and as her mind is apparently blank, she has been unable to shed any light on the mystery.

Mrs. Anna Rigdon, the widow, arrived today from LaGrand, Ia. She did not reach the undertaking rooms until the inquest had been postponed. She refused to discuss the tragedy and hurriedly left the undertaking rooms.

Chicago, July 16.—Charles W. Rigdon, a wealthy real estate dealer, 65 years of age, who had been living at the DeJonghe Hotel, yesterday afternoon shot and severely wounded a handsome woman giving the name of Emma Deufex, in the office of John C. Fetzer and Edward H. Peters, on the eighth floor of the Bedford building, 215 Dearborn street, and then fired five shots into his own body, inflicting wounds from which he died almost instantly.

Although detectives attached to Inspector Lavin's office worked on the case until late last night, so many mysterious features were developed that even the motive for the crime could not be definitely ascertained. Two letters found in Rigdon's pockets, however, shed light on the affair.

These Persons Involved.

These letters, together with other facts that the police were able to gather, indicated that the following persons were involved in one way or another:

Fetzer, John C., former receiver for the defunct Milwaukee avenue State Bank, and prominent as a financier.

Peters, Edward H., Mr. Fetzer's partner and former member of the West Park board.

Emma Deufex, the woman who was shot.

Wilson, Miss Mary, a friend of the Deufex woman.

Rigdon, Charles W., the man who did the shooting.

The reticence of all these persons baffled all inquiry last night. Mr. Fetzer denied that he knew anything about the case.

Mr. Peters declined to make any statement.

Miss Wilson declared that she only had met casually the woman who was shot, and that she did not know either Peters or Rigdon.

Rigdon's victim declared at St. Luke's hospital, where she was operated upon, that she had never seen Rigdon before and that she knew of no motive for his act.

Quarrel at Parting.

The letters found in the pockets of the dead man tend to show that he and the woman had been living together and had quarreled. With their parting some sort of a settlement seems to have been attempted. As part of the settlement, it appears Rigdon was to pay her $100 a month and to give her outright a stipulated amount of stock in a company in which he was interested. Their quarrel seems to have grown out of the fact that Rigdon had refused to longer live with her.

One of the letters found in Rigdon's possession was unsigned, and evidently was written by the woman whom Rigdon shot. It was addressed to John C. Fetzer and had been mailed in Chicago. How Rigdon came to have it in his possession cannot be explained. It is this letter which is believed to have led up to the tragedy. Rigdon, it is thought, showed it to the woman, denounced her for writing it, and then shot her.

Fetzer Denies Knowledge.

Mr. Fetzer was last night informed as to the contents of the letter and denied all knowledge of it.

"I never saw Mrs. Deufex more than twice in my life," declared Mr. Fetzer.

"When did you see her?" was asked.

"Today, and then once before, some time ago."

"Did you ever receive this letter from her?"

"No. I never have seen, received or heard of such a letter."

"Did you ever have any business dealings with her or advise her in any business transactions?"

"No, absolutely not. I hardly knew the woman. Mr. Rigdon came to the office with her on both occasions. They never spoke of business in my presence."

"Did Mrs. Deufex ever ask your assistance, as the letter says, in getting a draft through the Hibernian bank or in any stock transactions."

"No, most certainly not. I insist that I never have known her or anything of her affairs."

"She speaks of your knowledge of her relations with Mr. Rigdon. What do you know concerning their private affairs?"

"I know nothing of their private affairs. Rigdon was an old friend and received his mail at my office. If he and Mrs. Deufex were involved in any affair, I know absolutely nothing of it."

"Did Mr. Rigdon ever speak to you of the woman?"

"I never heard her name except on two occasions, the first being the day she first came to my office and the second this afternoon when she was shot."

The second letter signed "Annie" was found in the pocket of the dead man. It was written in pencil and when discovered was not in an envelope and bore no marks to show the date it was written. A postscript added to it said:

"P. S.: For the next three days my address will be care of Elmer S. Hawbucker, Le Grand, Ia."

MOTHER TAKEN FROM YOUNG BABE

ADJUDGED INSANE, MRS. AGNES SCANNELL IS REMOVED TO THE STATE HOSPITAL.

Accompanied by Sheriff and Mrs. W. W. Jackson, Mrs. Agnes Scannell was taken to the hospital at Mt. Pleasant this afternoon. Mrs. Scannell is the woman, who yesterday morning at an early hour while in a fit of insanity, set fire to bed clothing and attempted to burn the house in which she lived. The case is a very sad one in that the woman is the mather of sox, the eldest being thirteen and the youngest but eight months. The baby will not be permitted in the institution and will have to be cared for otherwise during the mother's incarceration. An effort to place it in an orphans' home at Davenport is being considered. The sitting of the commissioners was held this morning in the sheriff's office when the case was determined. The party left on Burlington No. 6 this afternoon.

IOWA PEOPLE MAKE THE STATE

PRESIDENT SEERLEY OF STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE WRITES LETTER ON IOWA.

Cedar Falls, July 16.—President H. H. Seerley of the State Teachers' college has written an article on the subject: "Why Iowa Is the Best State in the Union." He says:

The most remarkable thing about Iowa is the homogeneous people that live within its borders. No other state has such equable conditions among its people as are found in Iowa. This is true as regards educational qualifications, moral standards, religious ideals and business integrity.

They are progressive in everything that has to do with improvement, happiness, success or development.

They are so aggressive and so well banlanced that they have sent out swarms of their best citizens to take leadership in other states and to make the Iowa ideal the standard of civilization where they become residents. These emigrants always rejoice over their original association with the Iowa people. They are proud to unite in boosting the excellent things for which Iowa stands, whether they are at the Hawkeye Fellowship club in Chicago, the Iowa Society in New York, the Iowa picnic at Los Angeles, or the old Iowa meetings at Spokane and Seattle. It is possible to be over-proud of the material resources and development of a state; it is possible to be over-enthusiastic concerning wealth, farms and other industrial resources; it is possible to be too much absorbed in the temporary and the immaterial, however beautiful and attractive, but it is never possible to over-estimate the importance of individual moral character, mental capability, intellectual training and personal manliness.

Of these things my observation has taught me that Iowa has a greater state, as her best products are men and women fit to be called to positions of power and influence the world over. Iowa has produced so many of these share than the people of any other men and women that the local demand does not equal the supply, and hence her sons and daughters have gone elsewhere to win fame, power and notable success.

When a people are able to produce the best men and women, and possess the knowledge of training for greatness, they have reached the highest accomplishment possible to human civilization.

Quarrel in Negro Church.

Tampa, Fla., July 16—Three negroes were shot to death in a church last night. Fifty shots were fired through the windows, it is said. Congregational differences are believed to be the cause. Excitement is intense among the negroes.