GERMAN LETTER

TWO THINGS CAUSED NATIONAL JOY LAST WEEK.

SAMOAN DEAL SATISFACTORY

KAISER GETS CREDIT FOR DRIVING A GOOD BARGAIN.

Meeting of Czar and Emperor at Potsdam Construed as Favorable to Germany—Great Precautions Taken for Czar's Safety.

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BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The long expected agreement on the Samoan question and the visit of the czar to Emperor William at Potsdam were two events which brought joy to the hearts of the Germans, for they were both construed as favorable to the empire and government, and the press did everything to assure the czar a hearty welcome. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from eye witnesses that the emperor and empress accorded a most cordial welcome to their guests, which was fully reciprocated.

The press dwelt especially on the fact that the czar and Emperor William were always exerting themselves for peace, and that the presence of the czar at Potsdam on the eve of Emperor William's departure for England, at a moment when Germany had entered into a friendly understanding with Great Britain regarding colonial policy, was tantamount to an additional guarantee of peace.

After the czar's departure, the press indulged in the wildest guesses as to what the monarchs might have agreed upon, especially during the ten minutes' quiet talk while alone in the mausoleum of Emperor Frederick, when the doors were closed and all others were excluded. The solemn stillness was only lit by two tall, altar tapers in the neighboring chapel. Some papers went to the length of reporting the exact words of the monarchs during these ten minutes. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from an excellent source that, after a silent prayer at the tomb of Emperor Frederick, they as silently shook hands and left the mausoleum.

At dinner, where Count Muravieff, Count Von Buelow and Prince Hohenlohe were also present, an exchange of ideas on the political situation occurred, but informally. There was no compact whatever made. It should be remembered the emperor has distrusted France since M. Bourgeois, in 1896, seized the opportunity, when Great Britain was wroth at the Kruger telegram, to further France's interest in the direction of the idea of a "revanche." While no specified agreement was entered into, identity of opinion was found to exist regarding present and future policy in China, South Africa, the Balkans, Greece and elsewhere.

The correspondent also learns that the czar and Emperor William informally conversed during the course of the day on a number of matters likely to occupy Germany and Russia in the near future, including the renewal of the commercial treaty.

The monarchs separated sure of each other's pacific and friendly intentions. On the whole, the correspondent is informed on good authority, the visit of the czar makes for good. He left with the conviction that Germany and Russia may remain good friends, even if Germany is improving her relations with Great Britain.

One subject of the conversation of the monarchs and the statesmen accompanying them, the correspondent is credibly informed, was the phenomenal progress of the United States as a weltmacht, potent factor, everywhere on the globe. This subject is said to have caused a lively discussion, as the ideas on the subject by no means tallied.

From personal observation the correspondent is able to say the czar presents the appearance of a man in fair health. His motions and speech are rapid and unaffected. Of course, precautions for the safety of the visitor were of the most minute and comprehensive description. The train conveying the czar traveled only twelve miles an hour and stopped frequently while a pilot engine ahead was examining the ground. Detectives shadowed every step of the czar while at Potsdam, even when alone with the German emperor in a dog cart, which the latter drove through the park of San Souci.

The newspapers, with few exceptions, express lively satisfaction at the Samoa settlement. There is no doubt that Count Von Buelow has gained tremendously in favor, not only with the emperor, but with people of most all shades of opinion. He receives the whole credit for the agreement. Even the hostile Kreuz Zeitung admits he has thereby deserved well of the country. The price paid for Samoa is not deemed too high. All the powers, except a few of the Pan-German variety, express confidence that the United States, as the owner of Tutuila island, will prove a peaceable and accommodating neighbor.

In the joint Samoa settlement the war in South Africa has nearly been lost sight of. The dispatches from there have been but little commented upon.

The reichstag will meet November 14 and it is probable that the session will be most lively. There are three very important measures about which great diversity of opinion exists. They are the anti-strike bill, the naval bill and the renewal of the commercial treaties. The first is not likely to pass unless the government accepts radical changes. The naval bill is more likely to succeed. Regarding the treaties, everybody, including the government, is at sea, all the preparatory work being still behind hand. Besides these, of especial interest to America is the meat inspection bill, which will come up for its second reading at an early day. The shape in which it was left by the committee is not acceptable to both governments. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from a reliable American authority here that, if the bill, as expected, passes with the clause amounting to a prohibition of the importation of sausages and canned meats, the United States will not be satisfied, and will immediately retaliate with prohibitory measures on German wines. The result will be a regular tariff war.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Prince Hohenlohe has not yet made peace with the emperor about the publicity given to his majesty's naval projects, and it is strongly probable he will have to resign, though there is still a chance that another truce will be patched up. It seems certain that Count Von Buelow will be Prince Hohenlohe's successor. The emperor is deeply impressed with the skillful manner in which Von Buelow conducted the Samoan matter and managed Russia without giving offense either to Great Britain or the czar, yet obtaining substantial benefits for Germany.

The naval plans incorporated in the naval bill preserve to the reichstag the right of annually granting the precise sums needed.

Since the emperor's Hamburg speech all leading shipyards and iron works have had a big rise in the price of their stocks, some of them increasing 30 or 40 per cent.

The Vorwaerts claims that the creation of a huge naval port of war at Dantzic is contemplated, and that a new torpedo station near Plenendorf has been planned. The same paper says that, as long ago as 1891, the emperor, while at the Kiel naval academy, formed the plan of making the German navy adequately offensive. The government press daily eulogizes the naval programme. The feeling on the subject was voiced by General Posen, who proposed, as the motto for the colonial society, "A first class empire and a first class navy." The emperor is immensely pleased at the accumulating evidences of popular approval of his pet idea. The secretary of the navy, Admiral Tirpitz, explained the scheme at a special meeting of the Prussian cabinet. He said that, after some opposition, he had carried his object. Anyway, it is reasonably certain that the bundesrath will pass the bill in time for the first reading to take place in the reichstag before Christmas. In spite of this, the Agrarians, Socialists and part of the Freisinnige and a majority of the Center party continue to protest, through their organs, suggesting that the reichstag has become "a club of nodding mannikins under the endless screw of the naval plans."

The canal bill has been reconstructed for another introduction into the diet. It now involves a total expenditure of 400,000,000 marks, instead of 250,000,000 marks, as heretofore. The new features include new canals, the Masovian and Berlin-Stettin, besides a more extensive regulation of the Oder and Vistula.

During the recent visit of the Dutch queen the idea of making the Netherlands part of the empire, holding a similar position to Bavaria, was discussed, and M. De Beaufort, the Dutch foreign minister, left a memorandum on the subject with the emperor.

While nothing has been accomplished, it it within the bounds of possibility that an agreement might be reached.

The projected customs agreement between the Netherlands and Germany is still much discussed. In the press the hope that it will materialize is generally expressed.

The Agrarian press, in all seriousness, circulates reports that the hogs of Schleswig refuse to touch American barley, and the anti-Agrarians report humorously that the Schleswig hogs are of heroic breed.

The reports that the end of the world will occur November 15 have been received with so much credence throughout Germany that the director of the Berlin observatory has published an official denial.

Thanksgiving day will be celebrated with the usual banquet November 30, followed by a ball at the kaiserhof. The committee of arrangements consists of Mr. Jackson, who is charge d'affaires in the absence of Mr. White; Consul General Mason, Rev. Mr. Dickie and Messrs. Kreisman, Griscom, Boies, Von Schierbrand, Miller and McFadden.

The emperor is determined to fight the Berlin municipal council's refusal to let him construct a terrace twelve meters wide all around the Berlin castle, razing houses in order to achieve this. All hopes of an amicable settlement disappeared this week, when another dozen Socialists were elected to the council, so the emperor called in Professor Zorn and ordered an opinion to be drawn up.

We make no engagements with casual buyers of galvanized iron, to trench on our steady trade: are doing our best.

Apollo Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburgh.

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SHEET METALS,
CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING.
PAT... grants APOLLO IRON DISTRIBUTERS.
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TEACHERS' HOLIDAY MEETINGS.

Teachers in Kansas Will Spend Thanksgiving Week in Educational Improvement.

TOPEKA, Nov. 11.—(Special.) The Thanksgiving holiday meetings of the various Kansas educational districts are announced, as follows:

Southeast Kansas Association, at Iola; Northwestern district, at Colby; North Central Kansas Association, at Manhattan; Southwestern division, at Wichita; Central Kansas Association, at Hutchinson; Northeast Association, at Lawrence; Western Association, at Tribune, and the Golden Belt, recently organized, will hold its meeting at Hays City.

Among the educators from abroad who will lecture at these meetings are: Bishop J. W. Hott, of Dayton, O., who will lecture at the Colby meeting on "The Mission of Education"; Dr. A. E. Winship, of Boston, editor of the Journal of Education, at Iola, Thursday evening, November 30, and at Manhattan on Friday afternoon; his subject at Manhattan will be "Rascals and Saints"; Dr. Matthew Hughes, of Kansas City, Mo., will lecture at Wichita on Friday evening on "The Evolution of Woman"; Professor J. M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, will lecture at Wichita on Saturday evening, December 2, on "Fate and Freedom in Art and Literature"; on Friday evening, December 1, Dr. F. C. Robertson will lecture to the teachers of Central Kansas at Hutchinson on "Manila and the Philippines"; State Superintendent Nelson will lecture at Tribune on Thursday evening, December 1, and at Wichita Saturday morning, December 2.

MISSOURI Y. M. C. A.

Convention at Springfield Has Completed Its Session and Will Adjourn To-day.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Nov. 11.—(Special.) The state Y. M. C. A. convention opened this morning at 9 o'clock with a prayer and praise service, and at its conclusion W. C. Powell, of St. Joseph, president of the convention, took the chair and read a paper by Bruno Hobbs, of Kansas City, on "Committees and Their Work."

The paper on "Committees and Their Work" dealt with the following questions: "Why are committees needed?" "What are some of their weaknesses?" "What is essential to success?" "How may committees be organized and made efficient?" Mr. McPheeters gave an impromptu talk on the social side of the association's work. In regard to the best method of making social work effective, International Secretary F. B. Smith provoked an animated discussion by favoring class receptions.

The evening session was opened by a song service, George T. Coxhead, general secretary, St. Louis, read a paper on "Interdependence in Association Work." C. C. Michener, field secretary international committee, delivered an address on "The Young Men of Missouri." Various visiting members will occupy the pulpits in the churches to-morrow and the convention will adjourn after an evening session.

MADE SANE WHILE YOU WAIT.

Topeka Jury Rectifies a Mistake and by Verdict Cures a Case of Insanity.

TOPEKA, Nov. 11.—(Special.) One week ago to-day Robert Black, a Topeka jointist, was adjudged insane in the Shawnee county probate court because he tried to butt out his brains while confined in the county jail. To-day, just a week later, another jury judged him sane. It was the opinion of the jury to-day that Black was never insane, but was suffering from the effects of intoxication. After a person is once convicted on the charge of insanity, in order to be restored to his right mind, legally, a jury must find him sane. This is why Black was given another jury trial to-day.

CENSUS APPLICATIONS.

Kansas Apportionment to National Bureau to Take Examination November 19-21.

TOPEKA, Nov. 11.—(Special.) The date for the examination of Kansaos applicants for positions in the census bureau at Washington has been fixed for November 19-21. At that time 100 persons who have been recommended by the members of the Kansas delegation in congress for positions in the census bureau will appear and take the civil service examination. Under a rule laid down by a director of the census one-half of these will be given places providing they pass.

BREIDENTHAL OR DEFEAT.

Kansas Populists Must Nominate the Bank Commissioner for Governor, Says Riddle.

TOPEKA, Nov. 11.—(Special.) Taylor Riddle, chairman of the Populist state committee, says that the Populists must nominate John Breidenthal for governor next year or suffer certain defeat. He further says that Breidenthal will accept the nomination if tendered him, despite the bank commissioner's declaration to the contrary. Breidenthal is about the only man in the Pop party, so Riddle says, who has the confidence of the business men of the state, and this is one thing necessary for fusion success next year.

Liquors for Kansas.
Shipped daily in secure packages by
GEORGE EYSSELL, Druggist,
Opposite waiting room, Union depot.

ADLER'S SPLENDID SALE OF FINE MILLINERY

Is still drawing crowds of women who are eager to select the rare bargains offered. There never was such an opportunity before to buy millinery so cheaply. We have simply thrown all profit to the wind in our desire to unload, and we are unloading. Such Prices can't be withstood; they compel a purchase. Just drop in here Monday and see how much money you can save. Prices during this sale are 50 per cent and over less than prices on similar goods uptown; we'll stake our reputation on it.

MONDAY'S MATCHLESS BARGAINS.

Walking Hats.
We add to our Special Sale to-morrow one lot of black, Soft Felt Walking Hats, real value $2.00, to close out at..... **98c**

Velvet Hats.
One lot of Velvet Covered Hats, trimmed in the finest Ostrich Plumes and Velvet Ribbons, beautiful examples of fine Millinery that would cost $12.00 or $15.00 in uptown stores, our price..... **$4.50**

Felt Hats.
150 handsome Felt Hats, trimmed very tastily, and of stylish shapes, worth as high as $7.00, choice, to close out..... **$3.48**

Velvet Hats.
There are about 50 Velvet Hats, trimmed with woolly plumes, braids, and ornaments, worth up to $5, that we will close out at... **$1.98**

Dress Hats.
Hundreds of our very finest Trimmed Hats, stylish creations from our own workrooms, values up to $20.00, choice of all, to close out at..... **$7.98**

Birds---Breasts.
Grebes, Pheasant Tails, Spanish Coques and thousands of the latest ideas in these Feather Ornaments, sell as low as 15c, and the choice of anything in the house for..... **$1.48**

Ostrich Plumes.
Such a showing is impossible in any other millinery house West of the Mississippi.

LOT 1—100 dozen 8-inch Black Ostrich Plumes, 25c values, in this sale 10c
LOT 2—100 dozen 11-inch Black Ostrich Plumes, 50c values, in this sale..... 23c
LOT 3—Handsome Black French Ostrich Plumes, $1.00 values, in this sale..... 38c
LOT 4—Black French Ostrich Plumes, $2.00 values, in this sale..... 75c
LOT 5—Just received a lot of 14-inch Ostrich Plumes, regular $2.50 values, in this sale..... $1.25
LOT 6—Black French Ostrich Plumes, $3.00 values, in this sale..... $1.00
LOT 7—Beautiful Black Amazon Ostrich Plumes, values up to $5.00, in this sale, choice..... $2.00

Three Great Values.

One lot colored Taffeta Silks, regular $1 values, on sale Monday, per yard, **45c**

Quills.
Your choice of black, brown or blue quills to close out, **6 cents** Per Dozen.

Untrimmed Hats.
A lot of Untrimmed Velvet Hats, all shapes, values up to $3, choice, to close, **$1.00**

Ostrich Tips.
Come and take your pick from the largest stock ever shown in Kansas City.

LOT 1—Black Tips, 3 in bunch, worth 50c, for 20c
LOT 2—Black Tips, 3 in bunch, worth 75c, for..... 40c
LOT 3—Handsome cluster of 3 Tips, for bonnets, worth $1.50, for..... 62c
LOT 4—Handsome cluster of 3 tips, worth $2.00, for..... $1.00
LOT 5—Handsome cluster of 3 tips, worth $4.00, for..... $1.88
LOT 6—Handsome cluster of 3 tips, worth $5.00, for..... $2.25

THE BEAUTY AND RICHNESS OF THE MILLINERY OFFERED, AND THE GENUINE REDUCTIONS THAT PREVAIL ALL OVER THE STORE, WILL WIN THE ADMIRATION AND PATRONAGE OF EVERY LADY WHO ATTENDS THIS SALE TO-MORROW.

Extra Special
Choice of any Street Hat in the house, comprising scores of styles, for **25c.**

D. Adler & Co.
Kansas City's Greatest Wholesale and Retail Millinery House.
Five Floors, 704 Main St., 705 Delaware St.

Extra Special
$1.50 Silk Velvet, in black and all colors, on sale to-morrow only, at **75c.**

SCREEN LAW VALID

MAJORITY OPINION OF KANSAS SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS IT.

JUSTICE SMITH DISSENTS

JUDGE STUART UPHELD BY A UNANAMOUS DECISION.

Banker Harry Mason Must Go to Prison—Kansas Can Not Escape Paying Dog Tax—Many Other Important Decisions Rendered.

TOPEKA, Nov. 11.—(Special.) By a majority decision, the supreme court to-day held the coal screen law constitutional. The opinion was written by Justice Smith, who dissented. Justices Johnston and Doster held the law valid. In 1897, the legislature passed a law prohibiting the screening of coal before it is weighed. Before that, coal companies always screened the coal before they weighed it to compute the miners' wages. After the passage of the law, the coal companies decided to test its validity. Henry Wilson, manager for the Mount Carmel Coal Company, refused to comply with the law. He was arrested and fined $25 and costs in the district court of Crawford county. He appealed the case to the court of appeals, where the decision of the district court was affirmed. He then went to the supreme court. After having the case under advisement since last June, the supreme court to-day affirmed the decision of the court of appeals. An appeal will be taken to the United States supreme court on the constitutional question as to whether the act interferes with the right contract.

The supreme court to-day held that the law in no wise affects the right of contract nor does it prohibit the employment of miners at day wages. It does make it unlawful, however, for operators to screen coal before weighing it. The court holds that an adjustment of wages can be made under the screen law that will work a benefit to both the operator and the miner. It is also held that the law helps in the dissemination of knowledge concerning the wealth and material resources of the state and is, therefore, useful. In an opinion specially concurring, Justice Johnston says: "Nothing in the language of the act expressly prohibits or interferes with the freedom of contract and such a meaning can only be found in far-fetched implications or remote inferences."

In his dissenting opinion, Justice Smith said:

The demand for such legislation was based upon the claim that coal miners were not paid enough for their labor; that they were at the mercy of the operators, who robbed them of a portion of the proceeds of their labor. The object was to right this wrong. No clamor rang in the ears of the lawmakers from oppressed and starving miners demanding a law which would furnish them with statistics when they were crying for bread. As against the remote probability that the act, as interpreted by the majority, will result in any benefit to the miner is the certainty that the public at large will suffer by its enforcement if the quantity or ton rate of payment prevails. The total output of coal in Kansas in 1898 was 2,860,000 tons. It is estimated that one-third is slack coal, which goes through the screens. If the cost of weighing be estimated at 1 cent per ton, then $12,000 was added to the price of fuel, which the consumer was compelled to pay in order that it might be known with mathematical certainty how many tons the mines of the state had yielded. This tribute is exacted from the consumers of Kansas coal to satisfy the contention that the law contemplates some other object than the regulation of wages. In my judgment, the design of the framers has been misconstrued and perverted. A law thought by them to be endowed with strength and virility, aiming at the correction of abuses in the field of labor, has been disfigured by its interpreters—its true purpose denied. Strained and imaginary reasons were put forward as excuses for its existence and explanations made of its utility which are highly fanciful and speculative. By a process of refined construction its original identity has been effectively destroyed until recognition by its creators is now impossible.

The court affirmed the judgment of the Marion county district court in the case against Harry Mason, convicted on three counts of falsifying the records of the First State Bank of Marion. The bank went to the wall about eighteen months ago. Mason was arrested, charged with wrecking it. He was also accused of making false reports of the condition of the bank to the state bank commissioner. He was convicted on three counts and sentenced to two years in prison and fined $100. He appealed the case to the supreme court. In its opinion affirming the judgment of the lower court to-day, the supreme court held that the trial was regular and that the law making it a crime to send false reports to the bank commission is valid.

In the mandamus proceedings brought to compel the commissioners of Elk county to appoint a commission to establish a county high school the court granted the writ. The law creating the school was declared constitutional.

The Topeka city court bill was declared to have been legally passed by the legislature and to be constitutional. It was claimed that the law was not passed regularly. The court held that the bill, having been duly enrolled and approved by the governor, its validity cannot be impeached except by evidence of the clearest and most undoubted character.

One of the technicalities which insurance companies adopt to evade the payment of losses was destroyed by the supreme court, which holds that the payment of money for a policy to an agent of an insurance company is literally a payment to the company itself, and holds that the company is immediately liable, there being no difference as to the location of the money; in the hands of the agent or in the treasury of the company in another state.

The court also decided another important constitutional question. J. W. Sugg, of Iola, owned a dog and was arrested for failing to pay the dog tax, being prosecuted under the city ordinances. He was not satisfied and appealed to the district court, claiming that his dog was personal property and thereby not subject to a special tax. The district court held against him and the case was brought to the supreme court, which affirms the decision of the lower court, and he must pay the fine and costs and go to jail in accordance with the provisions of the local ordinance. This ends the quarrels which cities have been having for years over the question of a dog tax. People will have this tax to pay if they keep dogs.

In the Falloon-Stuart judgeship case the court held that the senate had no authority to declare the office of judge vacant. It held that the only way a judge could be ousted was by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the legislature, and not by a majority vote of the legislature. In other words, a judge must be impeached. The senate started out to try a contest. It wound up by declaring that Stuart was elected on the face of the returns, but claimed he was not entitled to the office because he gave a man a cigar a few days before election, in violation of the election law. It issued an order ousting him, but he held on. The supreme court to-day held that the action of the senate did not operate to create a vacancy or to remove the judge from office. The opinion was unanimous.

The case of the state against E. M. Otto, convicted in Clark county on the charge of grand larceny, was reversed. Clark was charged with stealing cattle. In making up the jury, George Dugan, who was called as a juror, said that he had an opinion that Otto stole the cattle. He was challenged by the defense, but the court overruled the challenge and permitted Dugan to sit on the jury and try the case. The supreme court held to-day that this was error, and remanded the case for retrial.

William Powell, of Emporia, will be compelled to serve the sentence passed upon him for stealing chickens. He attempted to escape the severe penalty on technicalities, having been convicted of the burglary in breaking into the chicken house and of the larceny of the chickens. Powell claimed that he did not commit burglary; that is, he did not break locks or windows or doors to get into the chicken house. He moved a post which was leaning against the door as a prop, an act which the supreme court holds is, in itself, sufficient to be regarded as burglary in the legal and accepted sense of the word. Powell has made a hard legal fight in this case, but now loses completely, and will go to the penitentiary. The chickens involved were nine hens and one rooster.

Other opinions handed down follow:

By Chief Justice Doster—In re Henry Siebert, original proceeding in habeas corpus; petitioner remanded. State of Kansas vs. Charles M. McMurray, appeal from Franklin county; reversed. Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York vs. George W. Stone, error from Reno county; modified.

By Justice Johnston—Sherman Medill et al vs. E. W. Snyder, administrator, etc., et al, error from Leavenworth county; affirmed. In re Edward Baum, original proceeding in mandamus; peremptory writ James Falloon vs. George A. Clark, secretary of state, original proceeding in mandamus; peremptory writ denied.

By Justice Smith—Margaret J. McNutt et al vs. N. O. P. McComb et al, error from Shawnee county; affirmed. Immanuels Gemeinde et al vs. Fred Kiel et al, error from the court of appeals; modified. George A. Bower et al vs. Perry Clemans, county clerk of Greeley county, original application for peremptory writ of mandamus; writ awarded.

Per curiam—Myna Kellam et al vs. W. W. Manspeaker et al, error from Shawnee county; dismissed. Myna Kellam et al vs. Central National bank of Topeka, error from Shawnee county; dismissed. Reuben M. Manley, executor, etc., vs. Richard A. Park, error from Atchison county; dismissed. The Atchison Savings bank vs. Melissa J. Means, error from Atchison county; affirmed. State of Kansas vs. Andy Brock, appeal from Reno county; affirmed. State of Kansas vs. Robert Y. Neel, appeal from Barber county; affirmed. The city of Iola vs. J. W. Sugg, error from the court of appeals; dismissed. State vs. Arthur Benjamin Ferguson, state vs. James Mills, state vs. Joseph Langley, state vs. Joseph Nagley, state vs. Frank Nimerick, state vs. Charles Groth, state vs. Detrick, state vs. John Wittich, appeals from court of appeals; dismissed.

In re L. C. Gilmore—Original proceedings in habeas corpus, petitioner remanded.

CREEK WARRANT CASE CLOSED.

Trial of Charles H. Worth, Charged With Forgery, Goes to the Jury.

MUSKOGEE, I. T, Nov. 11.—(Special.) The jury in the Creek warrant case, Charles H. Worth, defendant, retired at 7 o'clock. District Attorney Soper and Inspector Zevely spoke for the government, and Lawyers Stuart, Lewis & Hutchings for defense. Defense laid greatest stress upon the high business and social standing of the defendant as a reason for the preposterousness of the charge. The courtroom was packed throughout the six hours of the argument before the jury, one-half those present being society women. Many went to supper and returned to hear the closing argument by Mr. Zevely. The defendant sat unmoved throughout the argument. His wife and daughter were present, surrounded by friends, and they listened calmly to the denunciation and praise of Mr. Worth by the counsel for both sides. Many now remain in the courtroom awaiting the deliberations of the jury.

The jury went to supper at 8 o'clock, and Judge Thomas announced that court would take an informal recess until to-morrow morning, when he would return to receive a verdict, if one had been reached.

IN MEMORY OF WILL SNOW.

Memorial Services at Lawrence To-day for the Dead Newspaper Reporter.

LAWRENCE, KAS., Nov. 11.—(Special.) Memorial services will be held at the First Congregational church here to-morrow for Will Snow, the son of Chancellor F. H. Snow, who was drowned in San Francisco bay while attempting to secure newspaper reports from a correspondent on board the Tartar, which brought the Twentieth Kansas regiment from Manila. Will Snow was a reporter for the San Francisco Chronicle and spent his boyhood and college days in Lawrence. The Rev. Mr. Richard Cordley, the oldest minister in this city, will officiate at the services. He has been an intimate friend of the Snow family for many years.

SUIT OVER RALSTON FLOUR.

Topeka Mill Wants $5,000 Damages for Alleged Infringement of Name.

TOPEKA, Nov. 11.—(Special.) The Topeka Milling Company to-day filed suit in the Shawnee county district court to recover $5,000 damages from the Ralston Yeast Company for infringement upon its copyright on the word "Ralston" in connection with pancake flour. The milling company claims to have built up a large trade in "Ralston" flour and says that the defendant has adopted the copyrighted name and is sending out goods under it.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE FAILED.

Wife of a Woodman May Not Get His Two Thousand Dollar Life Insurance.

JOPLIN, MO., Nov. 11.—(Special.) Sherman McFadden, a believer in Christian science, died here at midnight for want of medical attention. When taken ill with a fever a week ago, he and his wife relied upon Christian science to cure him and when members of the Modern Woodmen wanted to send a doctor to McFadden, Mrs. McFadden would not consent to it, but preferred having her husband treated by a Christian scientist in Lincoln, Neb. There is now talk of having the Woodmen refuse to pay the $2,000 insurance which McFadden carried.

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They are all made correctly and warranted. . . .

Roger-Peet's Suits and Overcoats to be had only at our store.

H. L. PITCHER CLOTHING CO.
1024 & 1026 WALNUT ST.

HE MADE IT PAY.

Will J. Deming Tells How He Took an American Melodrama to London.

It is regarded as a hazardous undertaking for an American manager to tour England with an American play that has no reputation preceding it abroad, but there was an actor in Kansas City a few weeks ago who made such a venture, and he cleared something like $8,000 in one short season.

The venturesome actor is Will J. Deming, who was here with Mathews and Bulger at the Grand in their "rag time opera," "By the Sad Sea Waves."

Mr. Deming will be remembered as the character who played "Algy," succeeding Will West in the part.

He had no experience as a manager prior to his visit to England, and he was warned by many experienced managers to beware of her majesty's isle. He paid no attention to the warnings of his friends and they were dumfounded when they learned that he intended to produce before the British public the 'blood and thunder" melodrama called "The Tornado," written by Lincoln J. Carter.

The play was produced before many American audiences before it was given a place in the background by its author, and the theatergoing public is familiar with the pyrotechnical effects in its scenic production that gave the piece a reasonable degree of success before the medium class audiences in this country.

Mr. Deming made his first hit in "The Tornado" and after the piece had run its course in this country he conceived the idea of producing it before English audiences.

"The Britons have never had an opportunity to see one of our 'blood and thunder' melodramas," argued Mr. Deming. "They will see a novelty in 'The Tornado' and if the show itself does not make a hit I can frighten my audiences with realistic lightning and thunder storms so that they will be compelled to applaud."

The young actor's prediction was correct and "The Tornado" was a great success throughout the island.

Mr. Deming has a fund of good stories about English theaters that is unlimited.

"The English people are a show in themselves," said Mr. Deming. "They are absolutely devoid of all sense of humor as it is regarded in this country and it requires a careful study of the British audience to produce anything that is successful."

"They thought that I was the most peculiar American that had ever entered the queen's domain. 'Why, we cawn't understand you at all, Mr. Deeming,' they would say. 'Why don't you say "I reckon" and "I calculate" like the other Americans that we have met?'

"It required many explanations to prove that all Americans did not say 'reckon' and 'calculate.'

"The Englishman's sense of humor can be put in a thimble," said Mr. Deming. "On one occasion I was talking to a scenic artist that I had employed to paint a scene showing the Masonic temple in Chicago. When I looked at the scene I discovered that the building as it was painted was but ten stories in height.

"'Ow do you like hit?'" asked the painter.

"Well, it's all right," I replied, "except that you might add twelve stories more. That building is twenty-two stories high."

"'Aw, I say, governor,' said the Englishman; 'we don't mind being joked with, but we cawn't stand to be made fools of. Who ever 'eard of a building twenty-two stories 'igh?'

"'My dear man!' I replied. 'A building twenty-two stories high is not unusual in America. We have a building in New York that is so high that a workman, who was on the top floor, fell from a window and some persons on the street below saw him fall, telegraphed his parents in San Francisco and received a reply before the man reached the sidewalk.'

"The workman looked at me in astonishment, but said never a word that day. Finally after he had added twelve stories to the Masonic temple he came to me the next day, surveyed the scene critically and said:

"'Aw, I say, governor, when you told me that story about the man whose parents were telegraphed before he reached the sidewalk, I really thought that you were joking.'

"We Americans had many exciting experiences with London cabmen," continued Mr. Deming. "You know, every man has a penchant for holding up visitors. Well, I soon became very tired of the persistency of the beggars who ran beside the cabs, extending their hands and crying 'Thank'ee, sir; thank'ee,' before the tip was received. Finally I became exasperated at the persistency of a beggar who followed my cab from the theater every night and one evening as he ran along beside my cab, I seized his extended hand while he was saying 'Thank'ee,' and said:

"'Do you know that I am a fortune-teller and a palmist? Well, I'll tell your fortune instead of giving you a shilling.'

"'What is it?' he asked.'

"'You are soon going to meet with a horrible accident,' I replied. My prediction came very near being fulfilled for the beggar was so dumfounded that he almost fell under the wheels.'

"At one of the Birmingham theaters the manager came very near ruining all the scenic effects of 'The Tornado' by turning on four calcium lights. They were invariably sprung at the wrong time and they were all concentrated on me, leaving the remainder of the stage in total darkness. This was regarded as a compliment to me because I was the manager.

"English actors think that they are getting enormous salaries when they receive $15 per week. The majority of them cook meals in their dressing room to keep down expenses. There is no comparison between the stage over here with that of England."

"When in Paris, I met John C. Rice, who was formerly May Irwin's leading man. John and I were contemplating a visit to the Eiffel tower, but at the elevator he refused to go up.

"'That thing is too high for me,' said Rice. 'I am afraid that it would topple over with us and land us in England and we would be compelled to pay our way back to France.'"