

THE COEUR D'ALENE PRESS.

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 73

THE COEUR D'ALENE PRESS, MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, 1906

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HIS CHANCES ARE DESPERATE

Gooding Seeks Aid of Roosevelt Under False Pretense

Asked what he thought of present political and social conditions in Idaho, Major W. W. Wood, democratic nominee for district judge, who has been spending a few days in the city, made the following statement to the Press:

"Governor Gooding must consider his chances of election desperate, when he imposes upon the president the idea that the good people of Idaho will not enforce the law, nor observe order unless he should be elected."

"I consider his course in this matter a reflection upon the citizenship of the people of Idaho, without regard to party, and a slur upon the judiciary of the state. If Secretary Taft shall come to Idaho to speak upon the enforcement of law, and observance of order, and be intelligently advised, he will denounce the polygamist practice of the Mormon church, and its unwarranted intrusion into and domination of the polity of the republican party of Idaho by reason of the alliance it has formed with Governor Gooding, Chairman Moody and the state administration."

"I think with Judge Stockslager that the only proper form in which to try Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is in the courts, and not in newspapers or on the forum and that the preservation of the liberties of a people demand that we keep ever inviolate the separation provided by our constitutions, national and state, of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government."

"The unwarranted intrusion of Governor Gooding as an active participant in the prosecution of the man accused of the heinous crime of the assassination of ex-governor Steun-

berg, the notoriety he has given the case by newspaper interviews and otherwise and his disclosure of matters said to have been confessed by Orchard and Adams have caused, I am informed, the very able lawyers engaged in the prosecution more mortification and anxiety of mind, than any moves of the defense, and has been resented by them to the extent of a formal demand that he cease interference of any kind in the conduct of the case."

"Conditions in Shoshone county are encouraging and point to the success of the democratic ticket by a substantial majority. We have no such contest there as is being waged in this county, as we believe the republican county officials have conducted their respective offices with attention, and without corruption, and there is no revolt about bossism, because there has been no boss. In this county I have quietly visited St. Maries, Harrison, Hope, Sandpoint and Bonners Ferry, and find serious defection in the republican ranks and a corresponding gain to the democratic ticket in each one of these places."

Whether elected or not I shall always be pleased with the recollection of the many enjoyable events of my campaign. I have met many old friends, and made many pleasant new acquaintances."

"No region can be more attractive than this section of north Idaho; its rapid and prosperous growth, the sturdy and sterling character of its old citizens, the splendid character of its new citizenship, its boundless resources, combine to cause the fortunate residents of this locality to be animated with a just and proper pride."

CHALLENGE MORMONS

The democratic state committee gave out the following statement last night:

"The Mormons of Idaho will be challenged as to their constitutional right to vote."

"The state committee took the view of the situation that under the sworn testimony of the leaders of the church given in the Smoot case, no Mormon can vote under the provisions of the Idaho state constitution."

"The committee's view of the situation has been augmented lately by the positive statements made in various campaign arguments by Senator Heyburn in which he has contended vigorously that the constitution was as effectual bar, without the enactment of a statute, to any one voting who teaches polygamy, plural or celestial marriage, or who places the ecclesiastical law above the civil law."

"The challenges now to be made will lay the foundation for a contest in the congress of the United States as to the right of Mormons to exercise the elective franchise under the provisions of the Idaho state constitution provided in Section 3 of Article 6."

Secretary Arney of the democratic state central committee said C. H. Jackson will have charge of the work leading up to the constitutional challenges. Mr. Jackson left on the afternoon train to start the ball rolling."

Hearst's Chances Improving.

New York, Oct. 29.—With the election in the state of New York just eight days off, the complex character of the situation has in nowise cleared, and opinion as to the ultimate result in the state are as varying as they were the day after the convention of the two big parties. The betting odds have materially changed during the last week, and where last Sunday odds of 3 and 4 to 1 were offered that Hughes would be elected today there is practically no Hughes money in sight at better odds than 8 to 5 or 3 to 2.

This is caused by the whirlwind campaign that is being made by the independence league candidate, Mr. Hearst, whose assaults on what is pleased to term "system" are

having the effect of creating sentiment in his favor in what have been considered the "rock ribbed" republican counties of the state. Hearst will wind up his upstate trip today, while Hughes is now on his last stumping tour. Both of the candidates will be back in New York city by next Sunday, and the last three days before election will be devoted to speechmaking tours in the greater city, more than a dozen meetings nightly being planned."

Fatal Gas Explosion.

Coffeyville, Kans., Oct. 29.—Two persons were killed, one is missing, four were seriously injured, and 20 more were more or less injured in a terrific explosion of natural gas, which completely demolished five two story buildings at noon yesterday.

It is supposed the gas escaped from a leaking main somewhere in a block and that a sufficient quantity having accumulated, it became ignited, causing the explosion.

The buildings were in a row on East Eighth street, and were occupied by a real estate office, a restaurant and three stores. The second floors were occupied by rooming houses.

The entire block of five buildings was leveled to the ground and only broken bricks, scattered lumber and twisted iron remains. The buildings and stock in them are a total loss, as none of them was insured against gas explosion.

A fire broke out immediately after the explosion but the flames were quickly extinguished and little damage was done. Since the explosion, oil men at Coffeyville have questioned the theory that it was caused by escaping gas. They are all of the opinion that it was a nitro glycerine explosion and the firemen who reached the scene first declare that they smelled dynamite.

So far as can be learned, neither nitro glycerine nor dynamite was handled by any occupants of the buildings.

The ladies of the Library department of the Womans' club will give a social dance Wednesday evening, October 31, at the Blackwell parlor. The proceeds will be devoted to the library.



PRETTY ADELAIDE THURSTON IN HER AUTO.

Adelaide Thurston, who is one of the beautiful women of stageland, is an enthusiastic motorist and drives her own car. When she was first given the part of "Lady Babbie" in "The Little Minister" in Charles Frohman's road company she was the youngest leading woman in America. She is as clever as she is pretty.

EARLY DAYS IN MORMONDOM

How the Polygamists Evaded the Law

"In the fall election of 1888 in southeastern Idaho, some very interesting history was enacted applicable to the all absorbing topic in Idaho today, the Mormon question."

Fred Dubois was running as a delegate to congress on the republican ticket and on the anti-Mormon ticket, the republicans and about one-third the democrats of southeastern Idaho belonged to the anti-Mormon party.

Jim Hawley was running as a delegate to congress on the democratic ticket. Idaho was then a territory and the Mormons were disfranchised. They had been disfranchised for four years and held a spirit of resentment against Dubois and "Kentucky" Smith for having been disfranchised.

The week before the Tuesday election in November of 1888 the air of southeastern Idaho was surcharged with wild rumors, vague in their character, and men with bated breath whispered that something was going to happen. It all pertained to the Mormons and what they were going to do.

There were no telephones in southeastern Idaho those days and railroad facilities were provided only by the main line of the Oregon Short line and the Utah Northern. As trains would come up the U. & N. through Blackfoot and Idaho Falls (then Eagle Rock) those interested in politics would hurry to these trains, freight or passenger, to exchange ideas as to this strained situation. The trainmen were as much interested as anyone and afforded a medium of exchange of ideas from Pocatello to Blackfoot, Blackfoot to Idaho Falls, and back through those towns. After the departure of trains, men could be seen knotted over the streets and about the depots talking and earnestly endeavoring to diagnose the situation and to guess what the Mormons were going to do.

On Saturday before election public attention, like a heavy cloud from the clear sky, centered at Rexburg, and every body knew instinctively, that some un-American act would, in all probability, occur there.

On Sunday, deputy U. S. marshals were hurried through to Rexburg and the day following, Monday, several deputy sheriffs were dispatched to the little inland village. The nearer you approached Rexburg the greater was the feeling of wonder as to what would take place.

Election day opened bright and clear and the judges of the election at Rexburg opened the polls according to law. Around these polls were centered the deputy U. S. marshals

and the deputy sheriffs all in a state of feverish expectancy. About 11 o'clock, wagons were seen coming in from that thickly settled Mormon community about Rexburg from every direction. The interest increased.

By noon a hundred wagons surrounded the meeting house and the men who had driven these conveyances entered this Temple of the Lord. What was going on inside, nobody knew, but at 2 o'clock there emerged from this building, but a few blocks distance from the polling place, a body of 165 men, all Mormons. They marched in a body to the polls and headed by Hebe Ricks, who had avowed his intention to vote, though to do so he must wade through blood to his chin. They demanded the right of suffrage which had been denied them by statute in Idaho, which statute had previously been held valid by the supreme court of the United States in the case of Beason vs. Davis, Oneida county, Idaho, territorial case which had been won in the United States supreme court, under the able guidance of "Kentucky" Smith. The judges asked one of them to take the test oath, which they did. After presenting to the judge a slip of paper signed by the Bishop of each of the respective wards which in substance certified that each individual holder of said certificate had on that particular day withdrawn from and was no longer a member of the church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints. These certificates were filed, each holder thereof raising his hand to high heaven and swearing on his oath that he did not belong to said church and of course there was nothing for the judges to do but to accept these votes. The following day 163 of these 165 went solemnly down to the northfork of the Snake river where they were re-baptized and became members of said church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints.

As a result of illegal votes Woodin defeated Chamberlain for county sheriff of old Bingham county. Senter defeated Gubeen for assessor and Carter defeated Boqua for county commissioner, otherwise the anti-Mormon ticket was elected. Chamberlain instituted suit against Woodin at the end of his first year in office, Senter compromised with Gubeen while Carter served out his term as county commissioner. On the day that Woodin finished his term of office as sheriff, Chamberlain won his case in the supreme court of the United States and was awarded salary of the office for the two years while

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WRECK COSTS OVER 100 LIVES

Electric Train Runs Into Bay in New Jersey

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 29.—At least 75 persons lost their lives in a horrible manner just outside this city at 2:30 Sunday, when a three car electric train over the Pennsylvania railroad third rail system, running about 25 miles an hour, struck a spreading rail upon the draw bridge that carries the tracks over the "Beach Thoroughfare," and plunged headlong into 35 feet of water. Every man, woman and child in the first two cars perished without even a remote fighting chance for their lives. The cars were closely vestibuled with air tight windows. There was no escaping from them. From the third car a few managed to make their way from the rear end, as this rested above water upon one of the projecting piers of the bridge. But they were cut and bruised and half drowned, and they said that there were as many more persons left in the car who could not get out.

James L. Curtis, the conductor of the train, is alive, but he is so frenzied with grief and shock that he is unable to say how many tickets he collected. His estimates vary from 86 to 130.

It is known that the train was fairly well filled when it left Camden, and it took on more passengers at Newfield, the junction point of the Cape May division, and at Pleasantville, upon the other side of the meadows from here.

Passengers who survive the wreck declare that there were at least 100 persons in the three cars, which have a capacity of about 58 each.

Every effort is being made toward recovering the bodies. A hundred yachts and motor boats and skiffs are out at the drawbridge, filling the waters of the narrow thoroughfare. These boats are manned by men who are working like fiends, although there is little they can do. A wreck-

ing train is drawn up just above the spot where the three submerged cars are lying. But its powerful derricks can not attempt to raise the cars, for the bridge is a light structure and any strong pull would drag the derricks into the thoroughfare. It has been impossible, so far, to attach hoisting chains to the cars.

John Cooney, a diver, has been down beside the submerged coaches time after time, until his physical strength is completely gone. All he could do was to bring up with him a heart rending story of what he saw below. Rough and hardened man as he is, tears were streaming down his cheeks and his voice was broken with sobs as he came up for the first time and removed the rubber helmet from his head. "My God people," he said, "they are lying down there by dozens and dozens, all jammed together, dead. They did not have a second chance for their lives. I could only get a good look at the first car. Up in front of that there are 20 or 30 people all in a bunch. The body of a man in uniform—he must have been the motorman—is sort of half floating and resting on one of those brass hat racks along the upper part of one of the sides of the car."

"Men, do not ask me to tell you any more about it; I can not; it's too awful; it's worse than hell down there. And I could not do anything. All I've got is this leaky old rubber diving suit and a beer pump rigged up to give me air."

This was true. It is a marvel that Cooney did not lose his own life down in the cold salt water, with the swift tide rushing about him and only a slim rickety tube to give him air.

Other divers have been telegraphed for from Philadelphia and New York and there is no hope of raising the cars or recovering most of the dead until their arrival.

BEAT CHENEY NORMAL

The best football game of the season was played Saturday afternoon and evening at the baseball park between the high school boys and the Cheney Normal aggregation.

The visitors did not arrive until 4:40 o'clock owing to some delay caused by late trains, but came three car loads strong with some good rooters who did their best to cheer their team to winning the game, but the locals were too much for them and after one of the swiftest games ever played in the city, the Cheney team was vanquished by a score of 10 to 5.

The game was called at five o'clock with 20 minute halves and Cheney kicking off to the boys in blue, who gathered the ball on a fumble near the Cheney 10 yard line. With a series of tackle round and heavy full and half back plunges the high school boys pushed the ball over the visitors' line, scoring a touchdown, but failing to kick a goal the score was 5 to 0 in Coeur d'Alene's favor.

It was already dusk and getting darker every minute the game proceeded and it was almost impossible to see who had the ball. The high school boys kept the pigskin in their opponents' territory, but were unable to make another score during the first half which ended with the ball in the possession of the locals who were making for the visitors' goal with mighty rushes.

The cloak of evening dropped over the field and moon peeped up over the hills to see what was going on when the visitors decided to play the second half in the dark, thinking that by some fluke they might win the game, but the sturdy boys of the blue and white were ready and willing, for the dark was in their favor, and shortly after the playing commenced, Eugene Weeks at quarter back with the locals stole away for a 40 yard run and scored a touchdown. Owing to the darkness with the moon behind a cloud the ball was put into play without trying for a goal, and the score stood 10 to 0 in favor of Coeur d'Alene.

The ball was again put into play

and through a fluke the visitors got a man off for a 50 yard run, but a touchdown was prevented by the fleet Weeks who downed the man with the ball on Coeur d'Alene's five yard line. The hero was laid out for a moment and time was called. Each team drew breath and pulled their belts tighter for each was fighting for blood, and the home boys were determined that the ball should not pass their goal line. The whistle blew and the boys sprang into line. The signal was given and the Cheney teams whipped into a revolving bunch and brought up against a stone wall when they hit the locals' line. Again the signal was given and with superhuman effort they forced the ball over but did not make their try for a goal, and the score stood 10 to 5 still in favor of Coeur d'Alene. Time was called for one of the Coeur d'Alene boys was down. A crowd gathered but were soon dispersed and, in the faint light of the moon Hasihorne Gray was seen put out of commission. He was placed in a buggy and taken to the city where he received medical attention. He had received a bad blow on the chest and several knocks on the head and was in a bad shape but pulled through and is able to be out today.

The ball was taken out again and in the melee Rube Wilson, of the Cheney team went down. His condition was bad and he did not regain consciousness until late in the evening after he had been taken to the Hotel Idaho and placed in the care of a physician. He had received a hard blow over the heart and was bruised around the head, unbalancing his mind for a short time.

This game by moonlight was the best ever played in the city and the boys of the city high school did noble work. The game was refereed by R. H. Elder of Coeur d'Alene and Betz, of Cheney, acted as umpire. Gist and Macomber acted as timekeepers.

There were a few interesting occurrences on the side lines at Saturday's game, and on one occasion a Cheney man tried to demonstrate his physical

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