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WOMAN, BOY AND \$175 DISAPPEAR

Fortune Teller Who Discovered Riches of Grand Consolidated

Another Coeur d'Alene citizen, W. D. Jones, a carpenter, and fruit tree agent, residing near the corner of Third and Harrison street, is looking for an erstwhile wife, who one week ago today, took the Coeur d'Alene dust from her feet and disappeared from the face of the earth, so far as the husband is concerned.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones were married about three years ago in Michigan and have gotten along most royally, nothing whatever interfering with their marriage bliss. Last Monday, Mrs. Jones, or Marie, as she is called by her husband, concluded she would like to start a milliner's business and induced her loving husband to furnish \$175 in cash to buy the necessary goods with which to open the store. She left for Spokane to buy the goods, but was accompanied by a faithful acquaintance, Richard H. Owens, who had been living with the family since last September, being charged neither brand nor lodging by Mr. Jones, who thought he was a very fine fellow and mistrusted nothing at all.

While Mr. Jones worked and earned money, his wife sat at home telling the fortunes of men and was known as a local fortune teller. It was she who was consulted when men planned trips and desired to engage in large financial undertakings. Many of the holders in the Grand Consolidated mines of Arizona and California sought her mystic knowledge to guide their feet aright. Col. Finch is said to have secured her advice and was assured that an unlimited fortune was before him should he continue to delve in Mother Earth and cling to the Grand Consolidated. She claimed to have given Harry Kunz the secret knowledge which guided him into untold wealth by purchasing Grand Consolidated stock. Other local citizens and those from a distance were let into secrets for a small sum which gave them power to meet the unknown future with open eyes.

She had been peculiarly endowed with superior knowledge. When an individual stood before her she could close her eyes and the entire future and past of the individual, would unfold before her, enabling her to impart for a small sum everything of importance, even to the minutest detail, that should be connected with the person, having his fortune told. She used the mystic sight process, whatever that may be.

However, the fortune teller has

gone, leaving the poor husband to mourn bitterly.

Mr. Jones finds all her clothing gone as well as the \$175 and the young man, who is 21 years old, leaving a balance of 14 years in her favor of earthly life.

Up to the present time not a word has been received from the lost wife, making Mr. Jones fear that some direful calamity has overtaken her or that she and Owen have left the country together.

He has kept the matter quiet in hopes that she would return. Inquiry of a sister in Spokane disclosed the fact that she had not been there.

VOTE TO STRIKE

British Trainmen Count Ballots on Grave Issue.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—At a meeting of railroad men held last night at Bert hall and attended by deputations from all parts of the United Kingdom, Richard Bell, M. P., general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway servants, and leader of the strike movement, announced the result of the ballot taken among members of the society on the question of a strike. Mr. Bell said the society had 97,643 members at the end of September, and that many of the men who had joined recently joined in the ballot.

He announced that 88,134 papers had been returned, of which 76,925 were in favor of striking, while 8,773 were opposed to so doing. The remainder of the ballots were spoiled, but a majority of these were in favor of striking.

Continuing Mr. Bell said that the executive committee of the society was well satisfied with the result, but it had resolved that no further reference should be made to the situation pending the interview November 6, between Loyd George, president of the board of trade, and representatives of the society. He said he hoped the mandate would not be put in operation, but he was satisfied that if it became necessary to take this step the men would stand by their colors.

The meeting passed a resolution promising its support to any action the executive committee might deem necessary.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Bell made the interesting statement that there were over 100,000 men employed on the railroads of the United Kingdom who receive less than \$5 a week.

FOWLER FOR CREDIT MONEY

Wants to Turn Money System Over to Banks.

New York, Nov. 4.—That permanent relief from the present monetary stringency can only be had through a system of credit currency adequate to meet the requirements of trade and redeemable in gold coin was the opinion expressed today by Representative Charles G. Fowler of New Jersey, chairman of the currency committee, who will at the coming session of congress endeavor to have a law passed providing for currency issued by the national banks. Until such permanent relief is made possible by legislative enactment, Mr. Fowler asserts, the situation must be met by the issuance of clearing house certificates, cashiers' certificates and due bills of business houses and manufacturers.

"The underlying business conditions," he said "are essentially sound, as evidenced by the increased earnings of railroad and the fact that the value of our agricultural products this year is \$500,000,000 more than last year (which was the largest year in our history,) and are bringing to our people about \$7,000,000,000, but public confidence has been greatly shaken and credit seriously affected. Therefore every patriotic citizen, from the president down, should do all in his power to restore that confidence which is essential to national prosperity.

ELASTIC CURRENCY.

"The cause of the currency stringency is that there is scattered broadcast throughout the country, at the mills, in the wheat, corn and cotton fields, in the pockets of the people, or locked up, about \$1,300,000,000 of the reserve money of the United States, most of which, under a proper condition, would be in the banks serving as reserve. Temporary relief will be had through the forced use of current credits in the form of clearing house certificates, cashiers' checks, checks and due bills of business houses and manufacturers during the 90 days. The permanent cure must come through a credit currency, expanding and contracting with the ordinary demands of the smaller trade, precisely as checks and drafts do in the broader field of commerce.

POINTS OUT CAUSES.

"We have now proceeded far enough in the present financial crisis to get a pretty clear perspective of the real situation.

"First, the condition is now general in every nook and corner of the country.

"Second, if the gold certificates, the United States notes and silver certificates or the reserve money which the banks of the country have sent to agricultural districts of all sections to settle up the year's business—I say, if these reserves now scattered broadcast over the land were in the banks where they properly belong, there would have been no money panic this fall.

"The proof of this assertion is conclusive: During the past four months there has been sent from the banks into the country districts approximately \$300,000,000 of currency. Of this amount \$250,000,000, approximately, was reserve money, which, if it were now in the banks, would serve as a basis of more than \$1,250,000,000 credits or loans, and the present crisis would have been averted.

"This result could have been accomplished without increasing our bank reserves to the extent of a single dollar, without increasing the liabilities of the banks of the country to the extent of one cent.

WASHINGTON INTERESTED

Tuesday's Elections Show Political Drift.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Washington officials, from President Roosevelt down, are manifesting a lively interest in tomorrow's elections, and the result in many places will be looked upon as straws showing the direction of the political wind. Particular interest attaches to the judicial and legislative content in New York state, and municipal election in Cleveland and the gubernatorial race in New Jersey. In all of these struggles for political supremacy the popularity of President Roosevelt enters as a factor, and if the result should be largely against the Republican candidates, it will undoubtedly be considered, in the anti-Roosevelt camps, as an evidence of the waning of the Rooseveltian principles and policies.

Six states two in the South, two in the East and two in New England, will elect governors tomorrow. At the present time four of these states—Kentucky, Mississippi, Maryland and Rhode Island—have democratic governors, and two—Massachusetts and New Jersey—have Republican chief executives. Mississippi has already selected its governor, who is, of course, a Democrat, and the election will be a mere formality. Kentucky is also conceded to the Democratic column, although the Republicans of the Blue Grass state have made a determined fight for their candidate.

Maryland is considered as doubtful. The Democrats carried the state for Warfield in 1903 by over 13,000, but the following year the presidential election was so close that one Roosevelt elector was chosen. In New Jersey, also, the fight has waged warmly, with honors apparently even. Three years ago the Republicans carried New Jersey for Roosevelt by 80,598, and for Stokes for governor by 51,644. Last year the Democrats turned the tables and secured a majority of two in the state assembly. Rhode Island is admittedly close. In the last election the Democratic ticket headed by Higgins for governor won by the narrow margin of 1,318, but the Democrats lost the state to Roosevelt in 1904 by over 16,000.

Gull was elected governor of Massachusetts last year by over 30,000, and apparently has good chances of reelection, owing to the division in the Democratic ranks. The chances for a Democratic victory this year were at one time good, owing to the tariff revision issue, but strife within the party has apparently placed Massachusetts safely in the Republican column.

New York elects a legislature and two supreme court judges. In New York City the Republicans and the Hearst Independence League have put a fusion ticket in the field against the Tammany candidates. General significance will attach to the contest, in the last state election Governor Hughes was the only Republican successful.

The personality of President Roosevelt will figure to a greater extent in the mayoralty election than in any other political contest of this year. In openly advocating the defeat of Tom L. Johnson, the present chief executive of the Ohio metropolis, President Roosevelt has done a very unusual thing, and the result of the struggle between Johnson and Burton may have an important bearing on next year's presidential campaign.

Nebraska, William Jennings Bryan's state, will elect only minor state officials. Last year Sheldon, Republican, defeated Shallenbarger, Democrat, for governor by a majority of 12,973.

VENIRE IS EXHAUSTED

Jurors Are to Have Only Censored Newspapers.

Rattdrum, Idaho, Nov. 4.—The Adams jury is being closely watched as may be understood from what occurred yesterday morning at the Mountain View Hotel.

The jury is being quartered in the abandoned barroom of the hotel and is under the surveillance of two bailiffs by day and two by night. One bailiff sleeps in the juryroom while the other occupies a room between the jury's room and the hotel lobby.

Judge Woods ordered at the outset that the members of the panel, while the jury was being selected, could see the papers if the reports of the Adams case were eliminated. This has been done, and one bailiff has been in charge of it.

When the Spokesman-Review arrived Sunday morning on No. 8 a crowd stood about the depot platform waiting to get their copies. Bailiff Kinkead took a copy into the hotel office and clipped the report of the former day's trial and took the paper into the juryroom.

John Wourms, of Wallace, Idaho, an attorney who is helping to get evidence for Adams stood in the lobby and asked Kinkead when he came out if he had given the paper to the jury without being censored. "No, I cut the story of the trial out," replied Kinkead.

"Did the court say the jury could have the Spokesman-Review?" asked Wourms. "Yes sir, with the reports of the trial cut out" replied the bailiff.

Wourms in the meantime had glanced over the report taken from the paper of the Adams trial and had borrowed the rest of the paper from a lobby lounge and turned through it. He found the confession of Orchard on an inside page.

Stepping up to Mr. Darrow, who had entered the room prior to this time, he asked him if he understood that Judge Woods had decided to let the jury have the papers.

"Properly censored, it would be all right," replied Mr. Darrow.

"With all that rot about Orchard? Kinkead never cut that out," said Wourms.

Quickly grabbing the paper, Mr. Darrow, who had not seen it, glanced at the Orchard confession, his photograph and that of Detective McParland.

"Not much, that stuff can't go to the jury," he said.

Bailiff Kinkead had just reentered the juryroom. His attention was called to the Orchard confession.

"The jury should not see that article," said Darrow.

"No, I'll get it at once," replied

Kinkead. "I had not seen it. They had not seen it yet."

He rushed into the jury's room and returned soon with the entire paper. He cut the story of Orchard's confession from it.

Today naturally enough, Darrow asked permission of the judge to inquire of the jurymen whether they had read the article in the Spokesman-Review of yesterday out of which the trouble grew, or the Harry Orchard confession. Permission was given to which all replied that they had not read the article. He, thereupon, asked the court that no papers be allowed the jurymen except as they had been passed upon by the attorneys of both sides or by a censor whom the court should determine to point.

Darrow asked permission of the court to re-examine Ezekiel Brown, which was granted. He went into his homestead relations very closely and then passed him.

The examination of James Casey, who was called from among the veniremen, Saturday, was continued by Attorney C. L. Heltman. He was asked if he would give undue weight to the testimony of Mr. Whitney, being acquainted with him, above another man of equal credit. He claimed he would not. He was passed by both sides.

The defense exercised a peremptory challenge, excusing Juror Stinson. This made the fifth peremptory challenge exercised by each side.

At this point Judge Wood stated that on his doctor's certificate which had been presented, Mr. Senda, was confined to his home and was excused and that Dr. P. J. Scallion had exercised his exemption and was also excused.

Chris. Loan, a farmer, of Post Falls, was called and claimed he had expressed an opinion and was excused for cause.

Frank Rose, a laborer of Post Falls and Oscar Barbour, a laborer of the same place, were both excused because they claimed they were opposed to capital punishment. W. A. Broadhead was excused on the same grounds.

Patrick A. Day, was called and passed by both sides.

Joseph Linton was removed by the prosecution through a peremptory challenge and Charles Dittmore, of Coeur d'Alene, was called who proved satisfactory to both sides.

At this juncture the attorneys for the defense left the court room and consulted. Returning they peremptorily

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CLEVELAND ELECTION

Cleveland, O., Nov. 4.—What will probably be the most important and far-reaching in its effects of any municipal contest in the history of America will be fought out at the polls in Cleveland tomorrow. Backed by President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft and the entire influence of the national administration, Congressman Theodore E. Burton has entered the lists in a battle for political life or death with Mayor Tom L. Johnson. At the Johnson headquarters today it was asserted that the mayor is certain of piling up a greater plurality than in his last race two years ago, when he won by nearly 12,000. If successful in tomorrow's election, Johnson will serve his fourth term as chief executive of Ohio's largest city.

Congressman Burton expresses himself as being entirely satisfied with the results of the campaign that has been carried on in his favor, and declares that it can have no other result than the wresting of the city from the democrats. The endorsement of Burton by President Roosevelt has given the election a national bearing, and a victory for Burton will be considered also a victory for Roosevelt and Taft.

CINCINNATI CAMPAIGN.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 4.—With five parties in the field—Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Prohibitionist and the City party—the municipal campaign in Cincinnati, closing this evening, has been one of the most strenuous in the history of the city.

The City party has waged the most undetermined campaign, and, on the eve of the election, its adherents are most confident of success. Many novelties have been introduced in the campaign just closed, including the use of phonographs as a substitute for stump speakers.



THOMAS H. DOLAN.

Philadelphia politician and gas traction magnate who figures in the revelations made by Anthony N. Brady before the New York public service commission.

DOLLAR JURY SELECTED

MOSCOW, Idaho, Nov. 4.—Little was done in the United States District Court other than to select a jury in the Dollar case who is being tried on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the government out of certain lands near Clarkia. The court then adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9 A. M.

The jury consists of Henry Smith, of Idaho county, A. B. Ward, of Murray, George Mochel, of Genesee, George O. Kilmar, of Idaho county, D. Vaughan of Clarke's Fork, John Wood of Dent, William Scheuter of Genesee, J. Dellen of Nez Perce, J. C. Buchanan of Kingston, Claude Shirwood of Genesee, George Persons of Hope, and G. H. Johnson of Kamiah.

The first nine jurors were dismissed for cause.

Only three peremptory challenges were exercised, two by the defense and one by the prosecution.

Bishop Wilson Here.

Bishop Wilson, of the Methodist church, was in our city yesterday and held services at the Methodist church. He gave a most interesting address, discussing value of a man and a sheep. Although it continued for an hour and 15 minutes, the people enjoyed it from first to last.

A large audience greeted him. Bishop Wilson hailed from Chattanooga, Tenn., and made a most favorable impression upon those present. Excellent music was rendered.

NOTED VISITORS HERE

C. H. Moyer and Clarence Darrow, president of the Western Federation

and its attorney, who is now conducting the Steve Adams' case, respectively, were Coeur d'Alene visitors yesterday. After meeting them one loses much of his antipathy toward both the men and the organization they represent. Both are quiet and reserved. Darrow is very democratic both in clothing and conduct. Meeting them one can scarcely believe they are the men so prominent in the public eye.



MISS HELEN EUGENIE MALONEY.

Daughter of the rich Philadelphia, Martin Maloney. Her mysterious disappearance recently caused a sensation. She was said to have eloped with an Englishman, Samuel Clarkson, and to have sailed for Europe. Arthur Herbert Osborne, a young New York broker, claims that she was married secretly to him in 1905 at Mamaroneck, N. Y., and that the match was a clandestine one on account of his father's desire that he should finish his studies at Princeton before marrying.

Judge W. W. Wood was also in the city speeding the day. He stated it was probable that a special venire would be ordered today or tomorrow, depending upon the time required to exhaust the venire of 80 men, 11 of whom still remained this morning. The number in the special venire will depend upon the peremptory challenges exercised by the prosecution and defense. Many citizens claim they are going to make a point to be out-of-town or out of the reach of the officer when this venire is ordered.

It is now practically admitted by both sides that little will be done other than the trial of Adams at this term of the district court and it is probable that this trial will not be concluded by Nov. 22, the time set for the Bonner county court, to be opened at Sandpoint, which, it is said, will probably be postponed at least a week.