

LAST EDITION.

SATURDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 20, 1907.

SATURDAY EVENING.

FIVE CENTS.

EMPEROR'S THRONE.

New Emperor of Korea Assumes Reins of Power

Amidst Conditions Portentous of Stormy Future.

JAPANESE IN PALACE.

Guard Him Against His Disaffected Subjects.

Rioters and Mutineers Dispersed by the Mikado's Guns.

SACKED AND BURNED.

Residences of Cabinet Members Destroyed by Mob.

An Attempt Is Made to Murder the Ministers.

Seoul, Korea, July 20.—The ceremonies attending the accession of the crown prince to the throne were carried out at 10 o'clock this morning. In response to requests, eighty Japanese and other officials including Marquis Ito, with his military staff and many other officials were received in audience at 4:30 p. m.

After the accession of the crown prince, the former emperor took leave of the cabinet.

General Hasegawa's troops still garrison the palace and a regiment from Ping Yang arrived at Seoul this morning to reinforce the Twentieth regiment already here.

Japanese Garrison Palace. Seoul, July 20.—At 11:30 o'clock last night General Gasegawa's troops garrisoned the palace and were also stationed at all important places.

During the night the Ping Yang regiment, said to be a military staff and a regular army, was disbanded on account of having furnished yesterday's mutineers and also because it was suspected of plotting to capture the palace, in an attempted coup d'etat.

The students of the military school are reported to have attempted to collect military supplies on a hill overlooking the city. The Korean army is widely distributed over the country and is not feared.

Yesterday's disorder extended to the suburbs for a distance of ten miles, where a station master on the Chempulpo railway is reported to have been killed.

An official report this morning states that a total of ten Japanese were killed and thirty wounded by the rioting. The number of Korean victims has not been reported.

Plan to Murder Cabinet. Seoul, July 20.—At 10 o'clock last night an alleged plot was reported to Marquis Ito. He was told that the imperial guard had been clandestinely ordered by the former emperor to enter the palace at midnight and murder the whole cabinet which was responsible for his abdication. This is the official explanation of the fact that the Japanese are garrisoning the palace.

The Korean minister of war and justice visited Marquis Ito at 11 o'clock last night and declared that the intrigue above mentioned was about to be re-organized and prayed for instant help. Marquis Ito, who had already refused the former emperor's petition asking him to aid in subduing disorders immediately ordered General Hasegawa to send troops to the scene.

Half an hour before the incident, a tented dash of the Korean general from the barracks for the palace gate.

Rioters Dispersed. Seoul, July 20.—This afternoon the rioters surrounding the premier's residence were dispersed by the Japanese police with the assistance of the imperial guard. The rioters sought refuge in the palace, the other ministers going to the Japanese legation.

The rioters continued to be heard and it is believed that a collision has occurred between Japanese police and Korean soldiers. If Japanese troops attack the Koreans the state of unrest will be aggravated.

Working Into Japan's Hand. Seoul, July 20.—The Korean cabinet has formally notified the Japanese government of the abdication of the emperor and the accession of the crown prince. During the night the imperial guard visited the mausoleums and made the same announcement to the spirits of their ancestors.

Events occurring here, which are working to the advantage of Japan are not commented upon at the Japanese legation general except as they do affect the program planned.

The new emperor will occupy the north palace, the former emperor remaining in his old refuge, adjoining the American and Russian consulates. The cabinet continues in office, but on account of their alarm two men have refused to accept appointment to the vacant position of household ministry.

Sacked and Burned. Seoul, July 20.—The streets were being cleared at noon when a desultory rifle firing was heard in different parts of the city, presumably by the deserters from the Ping Yang regiment, whose plotting continues.

A concentrated effort was made at 2 p. m. today, Saturday, to murder the emperor. After haranguing at the temple of heaven a mob of 2,000 marched to the mansion of Lanyung, which they sacked and burned.

The same mob then visited on the homes of the prime minister and others.

The safety of Japanese residents is problematical as the departure of a regiment for Seoul leaves only 800 Japanese troops in the province. The shops of Seoul have been closed now for 38 hours. Today the crowds are greater and the native spirit is higher, necessitating a greater show of military force as the

RIVERS HIGHER.

The Water Has Reached Union Ave. in Kansas City.

A Rise of Six Inches Since Yesterday is Recorded.

FARMERS MOVING OUT

Those Near Quindaro Forced to Seek Higher Ground.

The Missouri Has Backed the Kaw Bank Full.

Kansas City, Mo., July 20.—Both the Missouri and Kaw rivers at Kansas City continue to come up and added reports of damage came in this morning. The Missouri has risen half a foot since yesterday, reaching the 23.5 foot mark this morning. In the wholesale district in the west bottoms here the water had encroached a little further inland this morning, and pavements on Union avenue were filled with water and in the east bottoms the water reached the floor of the new boat line

Backwater reached the homes of a hundred truck farmers living in the lowlands of Quindaro, Kan., two miles northwest of Kansas City, and drove them to higher ground. At Kaw Point and other low lying places within 30 miles east and west of Kansas City people have been forced to leave their homes and farms have been inundated.

The Missouri is backing the Kaw and the latter is backing the Missouri. There is no current along this river, however, and no damage has resulted.

Weather Observer Connor today predicted that the Missouri would become stationary tonight after reaching close to the 24 foot stage and that it would remain stationary till about Sunday night when there would be a tendency to recede.

A SANTA FE WRECK.

Several Passengers Injured in a Collision at Strong City.

Strong City, Kan., July 20.—In a rear end collision in the Santa Fe yards here Friday afternoon several persons were injured but none seriously. Passenger train No. 308 of the Superior branch ran into a freight train standing on the main line. The passenger engine was wrecked as was several freight cars. The tracks were blocked for about three hours.

The injured passengers were treated by local surgeons and resumed their journey with the clearing of the tracks.

W. S. Ramsey, engineer, Strong City; both hands burned.

P. T. Fagan, fireman, Strong City; injured in left arm.

Trutt N. Hatfield, mail clerk, Strong City; injury to left hand.

L. M. Vance, mail clerk, Strong City; left arm strained.

Passengers injured: Mary C. Hardun, Glen Elder, Kan.; nose broken.

Hattie Gierlech, Glen Elder, Kan.; cut over left eye.

Myrtle Shoep, Norman, Ok.; nose injured.

Mrs. S. W. Shuttel, Norman, Ok.; tooth knocked loose and nose mashed.

C. M. Powell, Hittic, Ill.; injured in back.

Mrs. John McHenry, La Junta, Col.; left knee injured.

Mrs. B. T. Hudson, Garden City, Kan.; hand injured.

Mrs. James Davidson, Dawson, N. M.; nose mashed.

Joseph Bisdreau, Purcell, L. T.; tooth knocked loose and nose mashed.

Mrs. William Ware, Kansas City, Mo.; cut side of right eye.

Mrs. B. T. Hudson, Norman, Ok.; now injured.

Baby of Mrs. B. T. Hudson, injured in head.

Disarranged or wrong signals were evidently the cause of the wreck.

A MATTER OF HONOR.

Bingham Orders the New York Police to Get Busy.

New York, July 20.—Numerous attacks on women and children, especially in the suburbs, are agitating the public and press. A score of such cases have been reported in the last two or three months, and two of the victims, Amelia Staffeldt, and Viola Boylan, both young girls, were murdered.

Police Commissioner Bingham has called on by delegations of citizens and by the press for better police protection and this has resulted in an order to the police to be especially alert with a view of capturing the criminals.

"The honor of the police force requires that these criminals shall be captured," says the order in conclusion.

MILLIONAIRE GUILTY.

Convicted of Conspiracy to Defraud the United States.

MUTUAL OPENS UP CHARGES PERJURY

Begins Action to Prevent Collection of Perkins Insurance.

Asks for Return of Hundred Thousand Dollar Policy.

NEW CLAIM IS MADE.

Charged That False Statements Were Made.

Also Asks Permission to Examine Body for Poison.

For fear that attorneys for Mrs. Lucius H. Perkins of Lawrence would anticipate by suit to compel payment in the district court at Lawrence the execution of the policy in the United States circuit court Friday afternoon by the Mutual Life Insurance company to set aside the policy of \$100,000 issued by that company to the late Lucius H. Perkins, asking for its return for cancellation.

The suit asking that the policy be declared void is based on the claim that Perkins made false and fraudulent representations in securing the issuance of the insurance.

At the same time an application was made for an order instructing the coroner to have the body of Mr. Perkins and the heirs to permit the disinterment of the body of Mr. Perkins and the holding of an autopsy to determine the real cause of the death.

At the time of the death, June 12, L. H. Perkins had \$55,000 of insurance on his life. Though it was claimed that his death, due to a heart ailment, was sudden and unexpected, his house while making an inspection of some work done, was entirely accidental hints were freely bantered and a half of hearing, is about with suicidal intent.

In the suit of equity asking that the policy be declared void and returned to the Mutual Life Insurance company, it is alleged that Mr. Perkins committed suicide by taking poison at secret and then jumped from the roof of his residence; that he obtained his insurance from the New York Mutual on false representations, claiming to be a medical examiner that he had never been refused life insurance applied for through such was not the fact; that he had a heart ailment and was insured for \$50,000 and that he was financially unable to pay the premiums on the policies so carried; that he did not have the money to which he had applied for insurance and that the general agent of the New York Mutual accepted Mr. Perkins' personal notes in payment for the policy.

It is further alleged that Mr. Perkins himself in payment for the policy plotted to defraud various insurance companies out of a total of almost \$1,000,000.

In July of 1906 it is said Perkins appeared before Dr. L. H. Munn, medical examiner at Topeka for the insurance company, for a physical examination and he reported that he had no heart ailment and that he was financially able to pay the premiums on the policies so carried; that he did not have the money to which he had applied for insurance and that the general agent of the New York Mutual accepted Mr. Perkins' personal notes in payment for the policy.

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Attorney for the State in the Haywood Case

Questions the Veracity of the Defendant's Witnesses.

ORCHARD STORY TRUE

He Declares and Still Unshaken by the Defense.

Men in Position to Disprove Were Not Called.

Boise, Idaho, July 20.—Continuing his argument and analysis of the evidence in the Haywood case today, J. H. Hawley took up the Orchard story of his experiences and criminal record in Colorado, his trip to Wyoming and the attempt on the life of Fred Bradley of San Francisco.

With the utmost deliberation the leading counsel for the state charged wilful perjury against several witnesses. He argued the truth of Orchard's story and said that two men in particular might have been brought to contradict him but that the defense was afraid to produce either Pettibone or Adams and he said Adams had been brought to Boise from jail in Shoshone county in order that the defense might use him as a witness.

White to the lips Clarence Darrow sprang into action. "The statement is false and counsel knows it," he shouted. "When counsel says that, he utters a deliberate falsehood."

The atmosphere was charged with danger. Sheriff Hodgins stood up, alert, and his deputies drew closer in, but Judge Wood, with sharp command and insistent warning, patched up a temporary peace.

Mr. Hawley's argument this morning was lacking in all attempts at oratory. It was a dispassionate review of the evidence with bold denunciation of the method of counsel and the testimony of witnesses for the defense.

Hawley's Argument. Continuing today the opening argument for the state in the case of William D. Haywood, which after two days of testimony, is about to be submitted to the jury, James H. Hawley, chief prosecutor, first devoted his attention to the alleged attempt to assassinate Governor Peabody on the Cripple Creek railway. This was one of the incidents of the Colorado troubles testified to by Harry Orchard.

"The testimony of Harry Orchard's testimony," said Mr. Hawley, "but it is absolutely immaterial to the issue here involved. But the defense has taken this incident and has tried to build up out of it a conspiracy of the Mine Owners' association against the Western Federation of Miners. Orchard admitted that he had been in the room on many occasions. These witnesses are not called to contradict Orchard in anything but his true colors. There is but one claim we make for him and that is that he has told you the truth. This fact has been indisputably proved by the circumstances in this case."

The Peabody Incident. Mr. Hawley said immediately after the train wrecking incident, Orchard was found again in the Western Federation of Miners. Taking up the matter of the attempted assassination of Governor Peabody, Mr. Hawley repeated much of the testimony of Orchard as to the plans he and Steve Adams laid to kill the governor. Orchard's testimony was amply corroborated by counsel declared, Mrs. Peabody herself taking the stand to testify to one of the most important incidents. The attorney for the state, Mr. Hawley, declared that the strongest motive for his taking off was connected with the Western Federation of Miners. A possible personal motive, said Mr. Hawley, could be attributed to Steve Adams or Harry Orchard.

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