EVERYBODY 16 PAGES READS IT.

The Topeka State Journal.

EVERYBODY 16 PAGES NEEDS IT.

LAST EDITION. SATURDAY EVENING. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 27, 1907. SATURDAY EVENING. FIVE CENTS.

JURY IS CHARGED.

Judge Wood Delivers Instructions in Haywood Case.

He Presents a Choice of Five Different Verdicts.

LAW OF CONSPIRACY

Is Dwelt Upon at Great Length by the Court.

What He Said Regarded as Fair by Both Sides.

If Anything Charge Leans Toward the Defense.

Boise, Idaho, July 27.—Judge Fremont Wood today delivered his charge to the jury into whose keeping was given the fate of William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg of Idaho. He gave to the jury the choice of five verdicts as follows:

Murder in the first degree; murder in the second degree, voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter and not guilty.

The charge contained sixty-six instructions. Judge Wood dwelt at length upon the laws of conspiracy and the value of the evidence given by an accomplice.

"The law views such evidence with distrust," he declared, "and it should be received by the jury with caution and scrutinized with great care. And if from the evidence it appears that any favors have been extended by the authorities to Orchard and there is any promise relating to further favors on account of his testimony they are proper matters for the jury to take into consideration."

Judge Wood's charge was lengthy, containing more than 12,000 words and covering the case from almost every view point. It was regarded by both sides as eminently fair. If anything it was the consensus of opinion that the court leaned to the defense. In regard to the corroboration of Orchard, Judge Wood said that the jury should test the value of such evidence by eliminating his testimony with a view to ascertaining if there is independent testimony to connect the defendant with the offense.

Corroborative Evidence.

"This corroborating evidence," the court continued, "need not be sufficient of itself to establish the guilt of the defendant, but it must tend in some degree to implicate and connect the defendant with commission of the crime charged."

Further along in his charge Judge Wood said:

"If it is possible for you to reconcile the facts in this case upon any reasonable theory consistent with the innocence of the defendant, William D. Haywood, it is your duty to do so, and find the defendant not guilty.

"The jury is instructed in regard to the flight of Jack Simpkins, if you find such flight to have taken place, standing alone it would not of itself be any evidence of the guilt of the defendant. But if you find that Simpkins did after the arrest of Orchard flee or become a fugitive from justice, then that fact may be taken into consideration together with all the other facts of the case in determining whether or not Simpkins was a member of the conspiracy which the state has sought to prove and of which conspiracy it is claimed by the state the defendant was a member."

The court room was but half filled when the jury filed in shortly before 10 o'clock. Haywood came in smiling and bowed a salutation to his wife, his mother, his two daughters and sisters, the entire family being present. As Judge Wood took the bench the twelve jurymen who sat directly in front of him wheeled in their chairs, turned their backs upon the defendant and his attorneys and listened attentively to the lengthy charge.

The Court's Instructions.

Judge Wood's charge and instructions delivered to the jury this morning were lengthy, making altogether about 12,000 words.

Before delivering his instructions Judge Wood said:

"Gentlemen of the jury: The evidence in this case has been introduced, and the argument of counsel being completed it now devolves upon the court to instruct you in relation to the law of the case, but before doing so I desire to join with counsel for the state and the defendant in congratulating you on the approaching termination of your duties, and I also wish to extend to you and each of you the thanks of the court for the attentive manner in which you have thus far performed your duty as jurors in this case.

"You have been selected to this responsible position and for the performance of this important duty from a very large number of your fellow citizens after a long, painstaking and most thorough examination by able counsel. The oath which you took as jurors when sworn to try this cause imposed upon you the most solemn duty that devolves upon any citizen, that of sitting in judgment upon your fellow man.

"You have been called here at the busiest season of the year, and perhaps when many of you could not well afford to be absent from your respective avocations, but the duties here imposed are necessary and essential under our system of government, and if any of you consider the performance of this duty a burden or a hardship, you should feel fully recompensed therefor in the fact that your selection to try this cause from the very large number of jurors examined is a splendid testimonial to your citizenship and should be accepted as a guarantee that you will give this case that conscientious consideration which the law imposes on you when you take it with you to your jury room for final action thereon."

After the customary instruction as to the general duties of the jurors as to the law and evidence, Judge Wood instructed the jurors in accordance with his ruling made some days ago, after argument by counsel as to the admissibility of the evidence bearing on the connection of Steve Adams with crimes committed in northern Idaho. This evidence and also that introduced by the defense regarding deportations in Colorado and the employment of Pinkerton detectives by the Mine Owners, Judge Wood instructed the jury not to consider on the ground that no proper connection had been made in either case.

Indictment Is Quoted.

Instructions as to the necessity for the clear and conclusive proof beyond any reasonable doubt of every material fact were followed by the quoting of the indictment on which Haywood, together with Moyer and Pettibone was arrested. On this subject Judge Wood said:

"There are three counts in the indictment, but the substance of each of them is the unlawful, wilful, deliberate, premeditated and felonious killing of said Frank Steunenberg with malice aforethought. The essential elements of the offense charged in the indictment consist of the following features:

"1. There must have been a killing; second, that killing must have been unlawful; third, it must have been wilful; fourth, it must have been deliberated upon; fifth, it must have been premeditated; sixth, it must have been accompanied by malice in the mind of the person or persons doing the killing; and unless these features, and each and everyone of them are proven to your satisfaction beyond a reasonable doubt, then the defendant can not in any event be convicted of murder in the first degree."

The language of the statute is given as to murder in the first and second degree and voluntary and involuntary manslaughter.

Continuing, Judge Wood said:

"The court instructs the jury that under the law no jury should convict a citizen or citizens of crime simply because there is strong reason to believe that he is guilty, but before the jury can lawfully convict they must be convinced of the defendant's guilt beyond all reasonable doubt.

"If it is possible for you to reconcile the facts in this case upon any reasonable theory consistent with the innocence of the defendant, William D. Haywood, it is your duty to do so and find the defendant not guilty.

"I further instruct you, gentlemen of the jury, that while proof has been admitted of the commission of other crimes by the defendant and his assistants, and tending to prove the commission of such other crimes by them, that it has only been admitted for the purpose of showing the existence of a conspiracy to accomplish certain objects, and that such crimes and the crime resulting in the death of ex-Governor Steunenberg as well, were all incidents of such conspiracy; but you must not forget that the defendant is being tried for the murder of Frank Steunenberg and for that crime alone. But you are privileged to take such other matters into consideration as part of the evidence in the case, and as incidents and circumstances bearing upon the question of his guilt upon the charge of the murder of Frank Steunenberg.

Nothing But Steunenberg.

"It makes no difference, however, in this case what crimes have been committed in Colorado, in the Coeur D'Alenes, or elsewhere, or who is responsible for the commission of such crimes, if any there be. The defendant can not be convicted unless the state has established beyond a reasonable doubt that he is guilty of the felonious killing of Frank Steunenberg.

"A conspiracy, within the meaning of the criminal law, consists of a combination between two or more persons for the purpose of accomplishing a criminal or unlawful object, or a lawful object in an unlawful manner. As applied to this case and under this indictment, proof of conspiracy is only proper insofar as it may tend to show a common design to encourage the particular murder charged against the defendant, and it can only be introduced for the purpose of establishing the position of the members of the combine as accessories to the crime of murder.

"It is not essential to the formation of a conspiracy that there should be a formal agreement between the parties to do the act charged. It is sufficient if the minds of the parties meet understandingly, so as to bring about an intelligent and deliberate agreement to do such acts, and commit the crimes charged, although such agreement be not manifested by any formal words. A conspiracy in the first instance may be established by evidence having no relation to the defendant, by acts of different persons at different times and places, or by any other circumstances which prove its existence, if the state should prove beyond a reasonable doubt that such a conspiracy existed at the time of the commission of the unlawful act, and that the defendant on trial was a member of such conspiracy. An act done by a party to an unlawful conspiracy in furtherance thereof and naturally flowing from the common design, is the act of each and all of the conspirators. And where murder is committed as the result of such a conspiracy, each one of the conspirators, even though he was not present at the place of the crime, if he aided, abetted and encouraged the commission of the unlawful acts resulting in the crime charged is guilty.

His Presence Not Necessary.

"If the prosecution has failed to prove these facts beyond a reasonable doubt, you should find the defendant not guilty. If, however, you believe in this case from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant, William D. Haywood, aided, abetted, advised and encouraged the killing of Frank Steunenberg, then the defendant is guilty, and it would be immaterial whether he was actually present at the time of the killing or not.

"The jury is instructed that the witness, Harry Orchard, claims that he was an accomplice in the commission of the offense charged in the indictment. Under the statutes of this state a person can not be convicted of a crime upon the testimony of an accomplice unless such accomplice is corroborated by other evidence which of itself, and without the aid of the testimony of the accomplice, tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense charged and the corroboration is not sufficient if it merely shows the commission of the offense or the circumstances thereof.

"By corroborative evidence is meant additional evidence of a different character to the same point.

"The law views with distrust the testimony of an accomplice on account of the motive he may have for laying the responsibility of his crime upon another when by so doing he may secure immunity for his own participation in the crime charged. For this reason the law exacts such corroboration and although the jury may believe that the testimony of an accomplice is true, still the jury could not convict the defendant upon such testimony unless they further find that the

(Continued on Page 14.)

NO TWO CENT FARE

Kansas Will Have to Worry Along Without One.

Santa Fe and Union Pacific Make Polite Refusals.

GIVE MANY EXCUSES.

Railway Commissioners' "Emergency" Plea Did Not Work.

Question Is Whether They Will Have Courage to Order One.

Very respectfully, but very flatly, the Santa Fe and Union Pacific railways have refused to accede to the request of the state board of railroad commissioners that a two cent a mile passenger rate be inaugurated in the state of Kansas as an "emergency rate."

The state board of railroad commissioners has received letters from N. H. Loomis, general attorney of the Union Pacific, and G. T. Nicholson, third vice president of the Santa Fe, conveying the above information.

The following is the letter from Mr. Nicholson:

"Chicago, July 24, 1907.

"Mr. E. C. Shiner, Secretary Board of Railroad Commissioners, State of Kansas, Topeka, Kansas:

"Dear Sir:—Judge Smith refers to me your letter of July 13 in which, on behalf of the board of railroad commissioners, you ask the Santa Fe company to establish 'an emergency maximum two cent passenger rate in Kansas . . . this emergency maximum rate to become permanent upon the establishment of the two cent maximum rates in the above named states by the courts.' (The above named states being Nebraska, Missouri and Arkansas.)

"This proposition has received our careful consideration. We can not, however, adopt it, because we are now contesting in court the validity of the two cent laws of various states through which the Santa Fe passes on the ground that the reduction is unjust and confiscatory of our revenues. To voluntarily establish such a rate in Kansas would invite the argument that we could also afford to observe the various laws in question.

"The recent legislature of the state of Kansas, after long and careful consideration of various bills to establish a two cent passenger fare, finally substituted therefor a law requiring the railroads to sell 500 mile tickets at two cents per mile. This law is now in effect, and is giving good satisfaction to the people of Kansas.

"The Kansas railroads continue to make the usual excursion rates for state and county fairs, expositions, conventions, political gatherings, etc., etc., and grant reduced rates to clergy and on charity account, and in all other particulars continue the concessions in passenger rates heretofore customary. This is not true as to the adjacent states of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, etc., which have passed two cent laws. In these latter states the maximum rate of two cents is also the minimum rate, and all excursion rates and other reduced rates of the character mentioned are no longer made.

"The citizens of Kansas, therefore, at the present time have the advantage over their neighbors in this matter.

"I offer these reasons to the board of railroad commissioners as satisfactory grounds for refusal to further consider a reduction of passenger rates at this time. Yours truly,

"G. T. NICHOLSON."

Mr. Loomis says in his communication:

"Mr. E. C. Shiner, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.

"Dear Sir: Referring to your letter of recent date in regard to putting in effect of flat 2-cent passenger rate in Kansas, pending a final decision in Nebraska and Missouri as to the validity of such rates.

"In view of the fact that all persons who travel to any extent in Kansas can get the benefit of a 2-cent rate by purchasing a 500 mile ticket, our management feels that it ought not be asked to prejudice its rights in the litigation now pending in other states as to the validity of 2-cent rate legislation, by putting a flat 2-cent rate into effect in Kansas. Our company believes that it will be able to show that such rates are unreasonably low and confiscatory and that the putting in of such rates upon the terms suggested by the board would seriously embarrass it in the litigation now pending in Nebraska.

"Would also call your attention to the fact that in the states where flat 2-cent rates are in effect all excursion rates have been abolished. Excursion rates are still granted in this state, but this could no longer be done if a flat 2-cent basis were made effective.

"In view of the foregoing circumstances and the fact that the matter has only recently been given attention by the legislature, I respectfully submit that no final action should be taken by the board in the premises until a final termination of the litigation in Nebraska. Very respectfully,

N. H. LOOMIS."

It is expected that the other railroads will return similar answers. No one will be at all surprised that the roads refuse to put in this rate. It was what everybody expected. The only question now to be settled is whether the board will have the courage to order the roads to put in the 2-cent a mile rate. It is the policy of the board to settle everything possible without formal orders, and it may conclude that it is better policy not to start any fight with the railroads.

Bigger Than the Dreadnaught.

Portsmouth, July 27.—The battleship Bellerophon, another of the Dreadnaught class, was launched here this afternoon by Princess Henry of Battenberg. The new warship has a tonnage of 18,600, which is seven hundred more than the Dreadnaught, and she embodies a number of improvements gained as a result of the Dreadnaught trials. The Temeraire, the third ship of this class, will be launched the latter part of August.

Plot to Assassinate Roediger.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The police today unearthed a plot to assassinate the minister of war, General Roediger. Several members of the military organization of the revolutionists were arrested.

FINLEY ARRESTED

Head of the Southern Railway Taken Into Custody.

Police Didn't Get to Leave the Hotel With Him.

UNCLE SAM STEPPED IN

Deputy United States Marshal Took Him Away.

Agent Sentenced to Chain Gang Is Again in Custody.

Asheville, N. C., July 27.—Developments came thick and fast in the railroad rate law controversy today. Warrants were issued for President Finley of the Southern railway and City Ticket Agent O. C. Wilson, of the same road. The warrant for President Finley was placed in the hands of a policeman, who went to the Battery Park hotel to serve the papers upon the executive head of the Southern. In the meantime arrangements had been made for habeas corpus proceedings before Judge Pritchard to secure Mr. Finley's release.

The policeman did not succeed in reaching the police court with his prisoner. Just as he was ready to leave the hotel a deputy United States marshal walked into the hotel and took charge of Mr. Finley.

The policeman stood aside and Mr. Finley was taken to the federal court room, where he will be given liberty by Judge Pritchard.

The warrant against O. C. Wilson, who recently was sentenced to 30 days on the chain gang for violating the new rate law and who was released on habeas corpus proceedings by Judge Pritchard in the United States court, was sworn out before Police Judge Reynolds, who figured as a witness in the habeas corpus hearing. Wilson was selling tickets to Lake Toxaway when taken into custody and many passengers, it is said, were compelled to board the train without tickets.

General Counsel Thom and other officials of the Southern left last night for Raleigh to consult with state officials there in an endeavor to arrive at a settlement of the difference existing between the railway company and the state. The attorneys who remained here were greatly disturbed by the new turn of events.

Judge Pritchard released Mr. Finley just before 1 o'clock.

It was stated here today that the movements of Police Judge Reynolds are being directed from Raleigh, but Judge Merriman, counsel for the state in the previous habeas corpus proceedings, when Division Passenger Agent Wood was arrested, disclaimed any knowledge of what was going on and has appealed to Governor Glenn for instructions. United States Marshal Milliken has arrived from Greensboro, which is believed to show that the federal authorities were not taken by surprise and the presence of several deputy marshals of known courage and determination is commented upon.

In the police court Judge Reynolds postponed the trial of Ticket Agent Wilson until Monday. The railway company, through counsel offered bond for Wilson but Judge Reynolds said he would take personal charge of the prisoner. Later he remarked that Wilson could "follow him around all the time if he wanted to," and then walked off. Wilson went in an opposite direction and was still at liberty this afternoon. It is assumed Judge Reynolds postponed the case to give the state authorities an opportunity to send additional counsel here.

Conference at Raleigh.

Raleigh, N. C., July 27—Southern railway authorities and attorneys representing it and the Atlantic coast line arrived today from Asheville and sought a conference with Governor Glenn on the railway rate litigation. Governor Glenn arranged the conference for 3 o'clock. Governor Glenn asked his counsel, Merriam & Merriam at Asheville, to continue everything until Monday if possible because of the consultation this afternoon.

KOREANS ON WAR PATH

Destroy Japanese Dwellings and Drive Inmates to Boats.

Seoul, July 27.—Guards have been placed along the railways in the country today and regular bodies of troops are patrolling all parts of Seoul.

Korean troops and rioters in Kyong Sonn province, have attacked the police, destroying seven Japanese dwellings, injuring six persons and driving the Japanese to their boats.

Two of Marquis Ito's new appointees, the minister of the household and keeper of the seals, both in cabinet, have been ordered to reform the court and warned that if this is not accomplished within three months their appointments will be revoked. This means putting a quietus on the activity of the former emperor who, as late as July 23, it is said, intrigued to send a commissioner to Germany.

BOUND TO GET PIERCE.

Texas Governor Says He Will Spend All the Money He Can Obtain.

Wills Point, Tex., July 27.—In a speech before 10,000 farmers here yesterday, Governor Campbell declared:

"If a horsethief gets into another state I can issue a requisition and bring him back, but to secure the return of a trust magnate charged with perjury it is necessary to employ lawyers, and I will spend every dollar the people will give me to spend to make Henry Clay Pierce come back to Texas and stand trial."

The governor said Texas trust laws, severe as they are, are not severe enough. He will not seek the repeal of any of them.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, July 27.—Forecast for Kansas: Showers and cooler tonight; Sunday fair.

MUST PAY UP.

Express Companies Notified of Tax Levied Against Them.

Official Order Issued by State Tax Commission.

GROSS SUM NOT LARGE

Amounts to $4,131 for All Such Concerns in State.

It's Not Likely That Resistance Will Be Made.

Official orders were issued today by the state tax commission to the express companies doing business in Kansas concerning the exact amount of tax for which each company will be liable under the new excise law.

The order sets forth the gross receipts and expenses of each company for the year, and announces the net earnings, upon which a tax of 1½ per cent must be paid. The statement for each company is as follows:

Wells-Fargo Express company:
Gross receipts $256,740.49
Expenses 140,756.95
Net earnings, $115,983.54; tax, $1,730.74.

Pacific Express company:
Gross receipts $226,882.51
Expenses 113,441.25
Net earnings, $113,441.26; tax, $1,701.61.

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Gross receipts $226,882.51
Expenses 113,441.25
Net earnings, $113,441.26; tax, $1,701.61.

United State Express company:
Gross receipts $61,078.38
Expenses 33,593.10
Net earnings, $27,485.28; tax, $412.27.

American Express company:
Gross receipts $20,225.01
Expenses 10,023.51
Net earnings $10,201.50; tax, $153.01.

Adams Express company:
Gross receipts $17,194.00
Expenses 8,875.00
Net earnings, $8,319; tax, $124.78.

The total amount of net earnings for the five companies doing business in the state is $275,430.58. On this amount the state is authorized to collect a tax of 1½ per cent, which means that the express companies will have to pay $4,131 for the privilege of doing business under the protection of Kansas laws.

The findings of the state tax commission on the amount of income for each company upon which tax must be paid will be certified to the state auditor, and the auditor will notify the express companies to "come across."

It is not likely that the express companies will resist the payment of ahe tax.

IN A MONTH, 17 CRIMES

Such as Negroes Are Burned Alive for in the South.

New York, July 27.—To the series of unpunished crimes against young girls which daily of late have exasperated the police and put parents in the outlying districts in an ugly mood, there were added yesterday for investigation the case of Virginia Barish, 17 years old, and Annie Falkoweko, a tot of five years.

So notorious have become the cases of assault, amounting in two recent cases to murder, that Police Commissioner Bingham has been driven to explain that his army of policemen is insufficient to cope with this particular species of degeneracy. He has warned fathers and mothers not to allow their little ones to wander aimlessly in the streets.

The Barish girl had been driven insane by inhuman treatment, an inkling of which was first given to the public today. She became separated from a party of friends at North Beach Wednesday, and that night was rescued by chance from the surf, in which she was about to drown herself. She had been beaten black and blue and robbed of her clothing. Driven mad through suffering, she fought her rescuer and only with difficulty was placed in restraint. When her condition became apparent the girl was taken to the Kings county hospital. There in a lucid interval she told a pitiful story of assault, many of the details of which were subsequently substantiated. Attacked by a gang of nine roughs, she was left in a state that to her frenzied mind suggested only suicide. It is a question whether she can recover.

Little Annie Falkoweko in Staten Island went to meet her father and fell in with another man. She suffered bestial attack and is under the care of a physician. Joseph Nocwiak, a steamship fireman, 34 years old, and whom the child accused, is under arrest.

A third case today can not be said to be wholly unpunished. When Dennis O'Shea of Harlem heard the screams of his infant daughter he did not stop to notify the police, but promptly beat Jacob Neuman, aged 52 years, into unconsciousness. When he came to Neuman was seized with a fit and was removed to Bellevue hospital critically ill.

The police records show that during the past thirty days seventeen specific complaints of assault upon girls and women have been reported in this city.

OKLAHOMA COMPLAINT JUST.

Commerce Commission Orders a Reduction in Corn Rates.

Washington, July 27.—In a decision announced yesterday by Commissioner Prouty, the interstate commerce commission held that the territory of Oklahoma has just cause of complaint against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway and other interstate carriers on account of their rates on wheat and corn from Oklahoma to Galveston, Texas, for export. After a hearing of the case the commission has decided that the rates are unreasonable and has ordered them to be reduced.

A Drop of 35 Degrees.

St. Louis, Mo., July 27.—During the past 12 hours the temperature has dropped 35 degrees, registering 60 this forenoon and marking the coolest July 27th ever recorded in St. Louis.

THE RAIN DRIZZLES ALL DAY.

Seven-Hundredths of an Inch of Precipitation Since Morning.

Rain began falling in Topeka shortly after midnight last night and has continued at intervals ever since the precipitation at 2 o'clock amounting to 1.07 inches. For a few hours during the morning the indications were that the clouds might lift and that the sun would shine during the afternoon. Shortly before noon several light showers overlapped each other and the streets have been muddy and sloppy since.

The rainfall during the night amounted to an even inch the remainder of the precipitation having occurred since that time. The forecast indicates a fair day Sunday with a still lower temperature. At 7 o'clock this morning the mercury stood at 65 and since that time it has gradually advanced until 2 o'clock when it stood at 71, though it had not varied a degree for several hours. The wind is blowing at the rate of 7 miles an hour from the east. The following are the temperatures for the day:

7 o'clock	65	11 o'clock	71
8 o'clock	66	12 o'clock	71
9 o'clock	67	1 o'clock	71
10 o'clock	67	2 o'clock	71

DEMANDS A MILLION.

Chicago Doctor Attempts to Hold Up Wealthy Merchant.

Chicago, July 27.—A demand for $1,000,000 from a State street merchant, under dire threats, was the climax of the eccentricities of Edmand R. Moras, a Chicago physician and the author of medical works.

The command was made on Leon Mandel on Monday in a sixty word telegraph message signed by Moras. The police have been working for several days on the case and finally decided that Moras was harmless but needed watching. The matter was kept secret until yesterday in consequence of the efforts of friends of Dr. Moras to get the physician out of town for a much needed rest.

Overwork and almost incessant pain resulting from the loss of his arm several years ago are supposed to be responsible for the queer actions of the physician who has left his home and is now in the care of a friend.

Dr. Moras admitted last night that he had sent the message, but said he regretted it. The only thing that he could bring up against the firm was that it had once sued him for a small account not over $100, and that his neighbors were pointing scornful fingers at him.

TOO MANY CHILDREN.

Wisconsin University Professor Favors Restricting the Birth Rate.

Madison, Wis., July 27.—Taking issue with President Roosevelt on the desirability of raising large families, Prof. Edward Ross, head of the sociology department of the Wisconsin state university, yesterday told his class that "restriction in the birth-rate is a movement which is at the bottom salutary and that evils in its train appear to be minor or transient or self-limiting or curable."

Prof. Ross is himself the father of three children.

After declaring that restriction in the birth rate was salutary, Prof. Ross, anticipating widespread opposition to such an assertion added:

"I take my stand with those who hate famine, war, saber-toothed competition, class antagonism, degradation of the masses, wasting of children, dwarfing of women and cheapening of men.

"Shall we live to see a mother of more than three regarded as a public benefactor and placed on the pay roll of the state."

NO WAR HE SAYS.

Admiral Dickins aSys Frisco Incident Is Not Big Enough.

New York, July 27.—Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickins, U. S. N. ,retired, who was a passenger on board the steamship Arabic which came into port today from Liverpool said that ther was little likelihood of trouble with Japan.

The admiral said that the United States had virtually introduced Japan to the society of nations some fifty years ago and that ever since the two nations had been firm friends. He declared that the San Francisco incident was not big enough to cause a war.

Admiral Dickins, whose home is in Washington, has spent six months traveling on the European continent.

STUBBS IS A BIT SHY.

Tentatively Looks on Senatorship—As to Governor, Never.

W. R. Stubbs and J. N. Dolley were in Topeka Friday afternoon, and talked over political matters at the Primary League headquarters. Mr. Stubbs said, when asked concerning his boom for governor:

"All my training and experience in political matters has been of a legislative nature, and I prefer to continue on that line. I would like to go to the senate. I have no desire to be a candidate for governor."

Mr. Stubbs stated that everything was looking very favorable in a political way, from his point of view. He says that he enjoys making Chautauqua speeches. He is billed for another one at Circleville on August 1.

Win Contract for Big Dry Dock.

Washington, July 27.—F. McLellan & Co., incorporated, of Seattle, Wash., was the lowest of five bidders today for the construction of what will be the largest government dry dock in the country to be located at the Bremerton naval station, Puget Sound. Their bid was $1,192,284. The dock will be 652 feet long, 115 wide and 28 feet deep.

Prince En Route to America.

Bordeaux, July 27.—Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, second son of Crown Prince Gustav, arrived today on board the Swedish armored cruiser Fylgia on his way to the United States. He was received with especial honors.

STORM IS GENERAL

Kansas Has Been Well Favored With Heavy Rains.

There Is Consequent Joy Over a Bumper Corn Crop.

RAINED HARD HERE.

Over Two Inches Have Fallen in Last 24 Hours.

Because of Parched Conditions No Flood Is Feared.

All portions of Kansas, with but few exceptions, have received good rains during the past 24 hours and the forecast as well as the general indications are that the storm belt has not moved and that rain will fall in nearly every section of the state during the day or tonight. The Santa Fe reports showers over their central division from Emporia to Newton and skips the portion west to Syracuse. They have reports indicating heavy rains in eastern Colorado and the extreme western portion of Kansas.

There is a discrepancy between the reports received by the Santa Fe and the weather bureau in this city which locates good rains at Dodge City and Garden City as well as at several intervening points. The Rock Island reports general rains over the lines in the state and generally cloudy conditions prevailing throughout Kansas with every indication of rain within the next 24 hours.

The locality in the vicinity of Topeka was visited last night by a heavy electrical and thunder storm during which an even inch of rain fell. The storm was threatened all day though the forecast sent out indicated fair and warmer weather. There was a light shower about midnight but the storm proper did not break until 3 o'clock and continued at intervals until 7 o'clock this morning.

For an hour the heavens were a continuous glare with lightning while the thunder was deafening. There was a light wind at times but so far as known no damage was done either by the wind or lightning. The mercury has fallen over 20 degrees during the past 24 hours and the conditions today indicate further rainfall. The day is dark and the heavens are hung with heavy black clouds while the mercury is hanging about the 70 mark. The change in the tempearture has been a most welcome one, following as it does two days when the maximum was 100, with night temperature but a few degrees lower.

Although the storm has been general over the state the instruments at the weather bureau in this city failed to note the approaching storm, which is an unusual thing as from 85 to 90 per cent of the forecasts are accurate. The excessive heat of the preceding days is blamed for the conditions which produced the rains and lower temperature in the face of a forecast of "fair and warm."

The Kaw valley in both directions from Topeka has received a thorough soaking, amounting to from one to two inches and the small creeks feeding the Kaw are contributing a large amount of water to that stream. It is more than likely that the river at this point will show a rise of several inches, though no danger is anticipated as much of the water that has fallen during the past 24 hours has soaked into the dry and heat baked soil.

McPherson, July 27.—A little more than half an inch of rain fell during the night, and though conditions were not the worst, the moisture was badly needed and will prove a great boon to growing crops.

Dodge City, July 27.—Sixty-two hundredths of an inch of rain fell here last night and the indications are that the storm is not over, as banks of heavy black clouds hang to the westward and rain is expected.

Garden City, July 27.—This section of the state was visited by a nice rain yesterday, which will be of great benefit to the crops and will do away with the necessity of irrigation for a few days at least.

Russell, July 27.—The rainfall of the past 24 hours amounted to but 28-100 of an inch, but will freshen the vegetation, which has suffered from the high temperatures of the past week.

Wichita, July 27.—A much-needed change in the temperature of the past two or three days was brought about by several showers last night, during which 30-100 of an inch of rain fell.

Lakin, July 27.—A fierce electrical storm visited this part of the state last night, accompanied by one of the heaviest rains of the season, during which the precipitation amounted to more than three inches. Some damage was done to the great eastern irrigating ditch and the Santa Fe tracks west of the city were under water for several hours, delaying trains.

Concordia, July 27.—Though there has been every indication of rain for the past 24 hours, this particular section has been slighted, though greatly in need of moisture.

Baker, July 27.—Slight showers have occurred in this part of the state during the past 24 hours, the total precipitation amounting to .10 of an inch.

Canton, July 27.—This spot in Central Kansas was visited with a timely rain last night, as it has been every time that one was needed all season and the indications are that a bumper crop can now be relied upon.

Manhattan, July 27.—Nice showers have fallen during the past 24 hours and the total precipiation, according to the weather bureau, was 42-100 of an inch.

Perry, July 27.—Nearly two inches of rain has fallen during the past 24 hours, and the precipitation will be of an immense value to the corn crop.

Maxville, July 27.—The rain gauge at the government weather bureau credits this part of the state with 6-100 of an inch of rain last night and besides breaking the dry spell, it materially reduced the temperature, which has been excessive this week.

Junction City, July 27.—An inch and one-half of rain fell here last night and this morning, and the result will be a great benefit to the corn crop.

Sedan, July 27.—Rain seems to have fallen all about this place, but so far

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