

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Local rains Wednesday; Thursday fair; little change in temperature.

FULL LEASED WIRE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TULSA, OKLAHOMA, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1913

FULL LEASED WIRE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TULSA, Sept. 16.—Maximum 75; minimum 54; southeast winds; partly cloudy.

VOL. IX, NO. 1

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HUERTA PROMISES FREE ELECTION

DELIVERS IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS OF MEXICO.

HOPES FOR FRIENDSHIP

Says Strained Relations With United States Has Retarded Pacification of His Country.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16.—Provisional President Victoriano Huerta delivered his semi-annual message tonight at the opening of the second session of the twenty-seventh Mexican congress. In it he promised to spare no efforts to bring about the unrestricted election of a president of the republic next month.

Colonel Huerta said the strained diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States had caused the Mexican nation to suffer unmerited affliction and had retarded the pacification of the country. Nevertheless, he hoped for an early solution of the differences between the two nations and to see Mexico and the United States once more united in bonds of friendship.

Drew Sharp Distinction.

The provisional president drew a distinction between the attitude of the Mexican government toward the United States and that of the people of that nation, saying:

"The tenaciousness of our diplomatic relations with the government of the United States of America, although loyally not with that people, has put Mexico into a state of apprehension."

The message was disappointing to many who had expected that Provisional President Huerta would deal more leniently with the recent diplomatic exchanges. This subject, however, he said, "being so delicate and the permanent commission of congress being already informed," he passed with a bare mention. The deputies and senators in joint session filled the hall with the recent diplomatic exchanges. The balconies were packed, the diplomatic gallery being filled with foreign representatives and their families.

Was Much Cheering.

The alliance which prevailed during the reading of the president's document by the clerk was broken at intervals by prolonged cheering, in which the congressmen were joined by the crowds in the galleries.

In his peroration Huerta said:

"The Mexican government regards the pacification of Mexico as an urgent necessity in order to restore the public services to their normal state, to re-establish the political, social and economic equilibrium and to make possible a program of reforms which will satisfy the national aspiration."

"I will spare no effort and no sacrifice to obtain the coveted peace and to guarantee fully in the coming elections the free casting of the ballots. You may be sure it will constitute the greatest triumph for the interim government and for the nation as a whole."

Spent Money Fast.

Of the treasury funds amounting at the beginning of the fiscal year to \$60,000,000, he said, he had expended for the pacification of the country. Of the loan of \$100,000,000, authorized in May, French bankers took \$30,000,000 at 50. Out of this Speyer & Co. had been paid \$20,000,000, half of which was a loan to the national treasury and half of the monetary commission.

For the army 6,500 horses and 2,300 mules had been purchased. The national cartridge factory, he said, was turning out 250,000 cartridges monthly.

Besides a great number of cannons, machine guns, rifles, carbines and munition, the government has contracted abroad for ten aeroplanes, seventy-seven armored automobiles, fifty unarmored automobiles and two armored transports.

At the reading of the presidential message the session of congress was adjourned until tomorrow.

President Huerta's message, in part, was as follows:

"Besides the fratricidal strife which exhausts us, the reversion of our diplomatic relations with the government of the United States, although luckily not with that people, has put us in a state of apprehension, has made us suffer more than one affliction, which was not merited, and retarded the complete pacification of the republic."

Hopes for Peace.

"As this affair is of so delicate a nature and as the permanent commission of congress has already been informed of the state of negotiations, which as yet have not been broken off, I have only to indicate that the government hopes, with good grounds, to see quickly solved the differences which day by day keep in suspense that good friendship which of old united, should unite us, to our powerful civilized neighbors."

"Upon taking charge, by virtue of the law, of the presidency of the republic, complying with the established international practices, I communicated the fact of my having taken possession of all the foreign governments with which Mexico cultivated relations of friendship. Of these these hastened to answer by autograph letter the following: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Spain, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Holland, Honduras, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey and Uruguay."

"I would call the attention of congress to the fact that in this list are not found some of the small governments in Europe, but this is due to the fact that we have no diplomatic relations with them, or that their re-

(Continued on page 8.)

BOOK DECISION ON MONDAY

Supreme Court Nearly Ready in the School Book Controversy Matter.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—Chief Justice Hayes of the supreme court announced Monday morning that the court had not yet reached a decision in the text book case which was presented to it last week. The chief justice stated that the decision will be announced at 10 o'clock next Monday morning. The court will hear the oral arguments on cases after Monday, until next Monday, the cases set for Tuesday and on the following days having been postponed until next Monday. On account of the heavy docket during the past week, which has occupied practically the entire time of the members of the court, it has been impossible for them to review the briefs submitted in the text book case and look up the authorities quoted and referred to.

Bookmen Strike in Sympathy.

TEXAS CITY, Tex., Sept. 16.—Under orders from President O'Connor of the International Longshoremen's Association, 600 dock workers in Texas City quit work this afternoon. The movement is purely in sympathy with the longshoremen strike at Galveston, as there are no local grievances.

UNDER ONE FLAG NOW

G. A. R. ROYALLY GREETED IN THE SOUTH.

Men Who Fought Each Other Join Hands in Celebrating a Re-United Country.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 15.

"One people, one nation, one flag," was the slogan of a mass meeting here tonight at which delegates attending the forty-seventh annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and allied organizations were officially welcomed.

The speakers at the meeting included Commander in Chief Albert B. Chandler of the G. A. R., ex-Senator Newell Sanders of Chattanooga and other officers. Governor B. W. Hopper of Tennessee was scheduled to deliver an address but he was unable to attend. In introducing General Beers, who presided at the meeting, ex-Senator Sanders said:

"This meeting is the beginning of a demonstration as to whether a national encampment of the G. A. R. can be held in the south. We are here as southerners, as well as northerners to show that between the states of the union everlasting peace reigns."

Cheers greeted the commander in chief when he declared "between southern and northern states everlasting peace abides."

"I believe," the speaker added, "that this is going to be one of the greatest and grandest encampments in the history of the G. A. R."

"This gathering touches the hearts more than any other because the union veterans feel the sympathy and co-operation of the confederate veterans. It is a privilege to note that the confederates who were once against us are now first and foremost with us and both are hand, heart and soul for the union."

General Beers read a communication from Governor Hopper, expressing regret at being unable to attend the gathering.

The following extract from the communication provoked applause: "The employment of the union soldiers' vigil will be greatly enhanced by knowledge of the fact that the confederate veterans are so actively participating in our reception. They are almost as active in making you comfortable as they were 50 years ago and in making you comfortable."

NOT GUILTY OF PERJURY

Jury Exonerates Diggs and His Attorney of Charge of Perjured Evidence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Maurry L. Diggs, formerly state architect and Attorney Charles B. Harris, of Sacramento, were found not guilty by a jury in the United States district court today of subordination of perjury in connection with the Diggs-Caminetti white slave cases. The jury was out an hour and thirty minutes. None of its members would discuss the verdict.

Neither defendant attempted to conceal his elation when the judgment was read.

Today's acquittal closes the series of cases resulting from the elopement from Sacramento of Rena, Nevada, of Maurry L. Diggs, E. Drew Caminetti, Marsha Warrington and Lola Norris, with the resultant arrest of Diggs and Caminetti, and their conviction of violation of the Mann white slave act. The government alleged in this case that Harris and Diggs made an attempt to influence Miss Warrington to tell a story about the affair that would exonerate the two men.

Diggs and Caminetti will be sentenced tomorrow by Judge Van Fleet for violation of the Mann act. Motions for new trials will be made and in the event of their denial by the court, appeals will be taken.

Suffragist Convention October 1.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—A call has been issued for the annual state meeting of the Oklahoma Woman Suffrage association to be held in this city October 1. At this meeting, in which officers will be elected, it is the intention to select the program for both the political parties. Mrs. C. G. Gentry, well known in club work over the state, will be one of the candidates for the presidency of the association.

THAW MAY GO TO SUPREME COURT

SUCCESS YESTERDAY LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR YEARS OF DELAY.

WON A NOTABLE VICTORY

Crowds Cheered the Fugitive When Judge Sustained His Habeas Corpus Writ.

LITTLETON, N. H., Sept. 16.

Counsel for Harry Kendall Thaw today laid the foundation for plans to carry his case to the supreme court of the United States—a such a step is when necessary.

When the governor of New Hampshire passes on the matter of the extradition of Thaw to New York at the findings of a grand jury, the case will be reviewed by the United States district court and, should a decision against him then be rendered, successive appeals will be taken until the case reaches the highest court in the land.

Won Great Victory.

This was the announcement made by the lawyers tonight, after the most notable court victory for the fugitive, either in Canada or the United States, since his escape from Matteawan asylum for the criminal insane. It was made after a hearing on a federal writ of habeas corpus, obtained in Thaw's behalf and invoking the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, had been indefinitely suspended until such time as counsel saw fit to begin arguments after the extradition matter had been decided by the governor.

Edgar White, U. S. judge for the district of New Hampshire, in deciding that Thaw had the right, in effect, to hold his habeas corpus writ in abeyance, explained in his recital that this was the petitioner's privilege in that should he be ordered extradited, he would be taken to federal authority to afford such protection as the constitution and the laws of the United States require.

Thaw's jubilant counsel, headed by Moses Grossman and L. J. Vorhaus, departed for New York, leaving their client in the hands of the United States marshal and Sheriff Drew of Coos county, into to return until the hearing before the governor is called. The head of the New York state forces, Jerome and Deputy Attorney General Kennedy and Sheriff Hornbeck of Dutchess county, also left tonight. They will come back for the hearing Tuesday.

Thaw Is Jubilant.

Thaw, according to the understanding reached, will be taken to Concord in the morning. He was quartered at Thayer's hotel tonight, feeling fine and predicting that the gates of Matteawan would never close behind him again.

Mr. Jerome had little or nothing to say. "Thaw is tied up now with a federal writ," he said, "and there is no getting around it. But the questions to be decided by the governor are simple and we hope for victory."

Concluding his recital today Judge Aldrich engaged Mr. Jerome in informal colloquy as regards Thaw's status as an insane man or a criminal. "It seems to me," he said, "that it is perhaps the most interesting part of the brief court proceedings."

"The novelty of the situation," said the court, "as everybody must see, results from the fact that Thaw was held in an institution in New York as an insane person, and then, by a crime upon which it is sought to have him extradited, consists, according to their own account of it, in his escape from the institution. Now, whether the state of New York, holding a person as an insane person, is in a position to set up his escape as a crime within the meaning of the federal constitution and of the state authorities, is a question. If you have found anything in the books, Mr. Jerome, that question, you have done better than I have. It seems to me that it involves a novel proposition."

Jerome: "I understand it to be the rule as laid down in the Colquhoun and the Guiteau case, that if a person knew the nature and quality of the act and that it was wrong, it did not matter whether he was sane or not."

The court: "There results the novelty. You seemed to assume at the outset the questions were entirely clear. I don't think they are."

Jerome: "I think on the argument I will be able to show to your honor that the act of the extradition law that you honor's investigation of these questions."

The court: "If you stand on the position that 'extradition is justified, provided Thaw was of sufficient mind to commit a criminal act at the time he escaped from Matteawan, you put a qualification upon our proposition at once. Now, where is that question of mental condition within the meaning and scope of the extradition law as determined in New York or in New Hampshire? When one sovereign state asks another sovereign state forcibly to seize a man and carry him across the line to another jurisdiction, is any question closed?"

Jerome: "I think that all that will be open for your honor's investigation will be: 'Is he charged with a crime? Was he in the state at the time of the commission of the crime and now found here and is he the person mentioned?'"

The court: "I think that all that is perfectly correct in that proposition as a general one, but when one is charged with a criminal act and that act is solely grounded in the escape from a warrant which holds him in an insane asylum, how, you cases which hold that he should be extradited as a criminal?"

Jerome: "We have cases which hold as you have in the federal jurisdiction that an insane man is held to criminal responsibility."

The court: "The U. S. is only a question for further discussion. But I will say that counsel on both sides

ONE DAY

has elapsed since the date on which the city administration, a month previously definitely promised that it would furnish an ample supply of pure drinking water through the city water mains and the promise has not yet been fulfilled.

letter examine cases which involve indictments and the trials of issues of mental capacity and see how far they apply to similar questions involving extradition proceedings where one state is asking another to exercise its authority for removal to another jurisdiction."

For the first time since his return to the United States Thaw was openly cheered today. Arriving early from Colerbrook, near where he was arrested last week, enthusiastic and sympathetic crowds greeted him at the station and when he descended to Main street after his court victory and was taken to the hotel for dinner, hurrahs greeted him as he passed.

Throughout the afternoon motor cars blocked the streets outside the courthouse and hundreds of pedestrians crowded the sidewalks.

During the early part of the court proceedings Thaw looked the eyes of Jerome, but when he saw that his old enemy was not pressing the attack he had outlined—that the writ had not been obtained in good faith, but as a means of delay—he raised his eyes to the face of Jerome, and after a moment failed to put in evidence an affidavit of a newspaper writer to support that contention that the Thaw lawyers were merely stalling for time, the fugitive laughed outright. "The only lawsuit remaining with it tonight" was ex-Governor William Smith of Pennsylvania.

COUNTERFEITERS TOO

MORE CRIMES CHARGED TO SLAYER OF GERMAN GIRL.

Police Declare Alleged Priest Is Hardened Criminal and Is Only Feigning Insanity.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The discovery of a counterfeiters' den which Hans Schmidt, priest and confessed slayer of Anna Amalber, today admitted to carrying out his plan to make spurious money, led the detectives, Coroner Feinberg and other visitors to his cell in the toombs to express the opinion that Schmidt is sane and that further investigation will develop that unrepentant was only one of his "side lines."

They declared it as their belief that he is feigning insanity after carefully thought out plans of a master criminal mind.

To the Rev. Father Evers, chaplain of the Tombs prison, to his attorney and to other callers Schmidt admitted he was sane and would not be held in \$5,000 bail for hearing on the charge of having in his possession a revolver in violation of a state law through his knowledge of the law Mr. Evers forestalled the plans of the federal secret service agents waiting to take the priest into custody for further examination for the time being at least he escaped the more serious charges.

Bertha Zoch, the servant girl employed by Mr. Evers and taken to police headquarters today, today was released, the detective telling her that she had no evidence on which she could be held. Dr. Muret, the search of his office disclosed, has been studying law through a Chicago correspondence school. Many law books and forms of study from the school were found.

William Flynn, chief of the secret service, today announced that he had temporarily taken charge of the government's end of the case and would work with the New York police in tracing the operations of Schmidt as a counterfeiter and also the connection Mr. Evers might have had with the fake money plant. Chief Flynn is working on clues furnished by the passing of much counterfeit money in Massachusetts and Connecticut in April, 1912, and subsequently. Last month he learned the terms of the counterfeiters' den was slightly altered.

Inspector Faurot, head of the detective bureau, reiterated tonight his belief that Muret and Schmidt are relatives of his "brothers." Dr. Muret told the inspector the resemblance was merely a coincidence.

"I firmly believe," Inspector Faurot said, "that before long the truth is bound to come out—it will be shown these two men are more than friends, that they are kin."

Ignace Koebler, Schmidt's attorney, after a conference with the prisoner today, declared he was more firmly convinced than ever of his insanity.

To Father Evers, Schmidt is quoted as saying that "God gave me the plates and in reply to a question by the chaplain as to why he had become a counterfeiter, the prisoner replied: 'There are so many poor people in the world. There are so many people who are sick and who are in dire need that I was going to help them—was going to better their condition. Half of the money I was going to devote to bettering the condition of the people of the United States, the other half was to be devoted to bettering the condition of the people of Germany.'"

Foreigners Can Carry Arms.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The constitutionalists in Sonora have revoked the decree which forbade Americans and other foreigners to arm themselves for self-defense. Consul Smith today reported from Nogales that the consul at Hermosillo had notified him of a new constitutional decree under which all foreigners, as well as natives, who convince the authorities that they need arms, will be permitted to retain them after proper registration.

THIRTY DAYS OF TRUCE IS ENDED

NO STATEMENT FROM OFFICIALS ABOUT WATER SITUATION OBTAINABLE.

SOME IMPROVEMENT NOTED

Stryker Does Not Buy Water, But His Employees Do It for the Colonel.

At a conference of city officials and citizens a month ago, Water Superintendent Ballard stated that it would take thirty days to complete the big well which the city had under way at that time and upon that assurance the World announced that it would refrain from any further discussion of the water question until the month had elapsed. The time was up day before yesterday, but in order to make the full extension possible, the World allowed one day extra. When Superintendent Ballard was asked for over the phone after the water question, the announcement was made that he was out at the water plant, busy with his duties and when Commissioner Colby was called for, it was announced that he, too, was at the plant. To the query if the new well was completed, the answer was that it was not, but this was immediately corrected by the statement that information upon this subject "must be gotten direct from Superintendent Ballard."

From an unofficial source, the World has been advised that there has been some trouble in installing the new pump, but that the well is completed and has been fully tested developing as much water as was anticipated. Just what the trouble is could not be ascertained, but on an invitation from Mayor Wood a representative of the World will some time today make a trip of inspection to the wells and water plant and from this time forward will undertake to keep the public fully advised as to the situation.

There appears to be some improvement in the quality of the water recently, but whether this is due to a sufficient supply from the wells or the low stage of the Arkansas river has not been stated.

No one so far has reported to the World that they are using the city water for drinking purposes, except Colonel Stryker, who made the statement in the meeting in the city hall a month ago that he was not buying water for his employees, the Evening Democrat, giving the inference that they were using city water. At the time, the World felt disposed to question the veracity and correctness of the statement, but it has since learned that Colonel Stryker spoke the exact truth.

It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

Were Undaunted.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore hardships manfully, however, marching proudly between narrow lines of spectators, whom the rain failed to daunt, through the principal streets, past the palace and to various points where they disbanded. It is estimated that close to 10,000 men and women, ranging in age from 12 years up, had their taste of militia discomfort, standing for hours in a drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

GUNMEN IN STREET DUEL

Two Automobile Loads Exchange Shots in a Crowd on Down Town New York Street.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—(Special.)—A gun battle between two automobile loads of gunmen today led to the renewal of an old feud, engaged in a revolver duel while seated in two automobiles standing on Upper Broadway just as a nearby theatre audience crowded seaward into the street.

The attacking party of seven, after firing on three men in the other car, half a block away, and being shot at in return, attempted to speed away, but were overtaken by a city officer in a taxicab. Three men jumped from the car and escaped. One, including the chauffeur, was arrested and locked up charged with following assault and battery on the onlooker weapon law. The attempt was made to capture the other two, but they were not seen.

According to the police, the shooting was an outcome of a fight in the fifteenth case of the street. They say the four men who are members of the "Hudson Dusters" and the "Rose gang."

OWNER OF LOS ANGELES TIMES RECEIVES A BOMB IN HIS MAIL.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 16.—General Harrison Gray Otis, owner of the Los Angeles Times, received an infernal machine by mail today. It was the second time within three years that General Otis's life has been attempted by a bomb.

Any chance of his being killed or injured by the bomb was foiled by the watchfulness of General Otis's Japanese servant, who became suspicious of the package and called his employer's attention to it.

The first infernal machine sent to General Otis was found at his residence a few hours after his newspaper plant had been destroyed through the efforts of the McNamara conspirators.

The attempt on his life today was attributed by the general to agencies friendly to those whose conspiracy ended in the