

conference policy when they entered this country.

Suspend Social Functions
Important public personages in Japan are never announced as dead, although actually so, until the emperor has been notified of the demise, and it is possible that the Japanese custom may account for the fact that the Japanese embassy tonight was still without official announcement of the assassination of the premier. It was however, decided in behalf of the official message received by the state department announcing the death, to cancel the reception which the delegation had arranged for tomorrow evening.

All Japanese dinners also have been suspended.
Senjuro Yokota, chief of the legislative bureau of the Japanese cabinet and a personal representative of Premier Hara at the conference, decided to return to Japan immediately.

Before the Japanese delegation left Japan threatening letters were received by its members, including Prince Tokugawa to whom were forwarded suggestions and sinister drawings of the assassination of the minister Mori, in 1899 and the recent murder of Yasuda, a millionaire banker.

The receipt of threatening letters alleged to have been signed by Koreans caused the American authorities to adopt the most precautions during the journey of delegations from Seattle to Washington.

President Expresses Sorrow
When President Harding learned of the assassination he expressed his profound sorrow. "I am profoundly sorry," said the president, "of course, every one in authority is horrified to hear of such outrages, especially at a time like this when we are all seeking to come together around a table and add to the good will and standing and good will throughout the world. It is an unhappy, discordant note."

Secretary Hughes, after his visit to the Japanese embassy, sent the following cable to the American ambassador at Tokyo:
"Please call immediately on the minister of foreign affairs and say to him that I am profoundly shocked and distressed to learn of the premier's assassination. The news of this outrage has caused a feeling of deep sorrow throughout the United States. You will say to the minister that I extend to him on behalf of the president and the United States expressions of deep sympathy and condolence."

As a result of the death of Premier Hara, it was announced today Senjuro Yokota, chief of the Japanese legislative bureau and attached to the armament delegation of that country, will return to Tokyo. Mr. Yokota was said to have been the late premier's "right hand man" in legislative matters.
Reports generally have been made at Tokyo to overthrow the Hara cabinet. Kenseika or opposition party, under the presidency of Viscount Kato, who was foreign minister when the 21 demands on China were presented, accused the ministry with incompetency and fault in handling the empire's relations with foreign countries. Mr. Hara was particularly attacked on account of his Si-berian policy which declared to be vacillating and financially ruinous. The opposition demanded immediate withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Siberia.
Conservative Japanese newspapers, led by the Jiji Shimpo, earnestly counseled Mr. Hara to come personally to Washington and direct the

case of Japan. Apparently Mr. Hara decided that he could be more useful at Tokyo, as being in a better position to obtain the support of all the groups behind the throne and the government for his Washington policies.

Watson Criticizes French Government In Reply To Baker
(Continued from Page One)

as to the truth of charges of illegal hangings.
In a spirited reply, Senator Watson said his information regarding 21 alleged hangings of soldiers, without trial, came from a former soldier, who said he had seen the gallows and had been told by a gallow's guard that this number was hanging. His informant, Senator Watson said, would face the senate and answer all questions.

The French government and General Lafayette, were criticized by the Georgia senator in commenting on a statement by Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, that the senator's charges were "preposterous and incredible."
Referring to Mr. Baker's statement that France was a "civilized country," and that word of any illegal executions have spread widely, Senator Watson said that France had changed America for trenches and playgrounds used by American troops.

"Oh yes, France is not a howling wilderness, but a civilized country," the Georgia senator continued, "from which Lafayette came upon a written contract made with Silbein, pledging this country to make him a major general before he would leave France, and it was to America; and he did not have sense enough to drill a company of soldiers, besides which he snuffed. Some of these days when somebody gets up here and blows off about Lafayette, I mean to shove him down a peg or two. I know Lafayette and Washington knew him, and it was not Washington who had him released from that Austrian prison into which he was put when the French army chased him with the intent to kill."
"It was Napoleon Bonaparte in the treaty of Campo-Formio, yes, I know Lafayette. He betrayed every French government that trusted him and the only independent command he ever had in America, very near getting bagged by Benedict Arnold, and it was only the James river that saved Lafayette and his command from being captured."

After this and a parliamentary dispute or two, the senate made no change in the resolution mentioning Senator Watson's charges generally. Committee members said privately that they intended to limit the inquiry generally to the principal charges made by Mr. Watson, without going into a general investigation of conduct of army officers.
Deny Report Of Sinn Fein Prison Release
LONDON, Nov. 4.—It developed today that the report made public yesterday from Belfast to the effect that all the Sinn Fein prisoners in the Ballykinlar internment camp near that city, numbering about 1700, had been released, was erroneous. Very little of the report, it seems was based on the release of a number of prisoners from the camp, owing to congestion there.

IOWA MAN FIRST IN FREE-FOR-ALL RACE AT AERO CONGRESS

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
OMAHA, Nov. 4.—F. A. Donaldson of Spirit Lake, Iowa, was first and C. S. Stone of New York second in one of a number of free-for-all 80-mile races held here today in connection with a national air congress.
Donaldson's time was 63 minutes and 4 seconds. Jones made the course in 69 minutes and 20 seconds. Harry Huff, Topoka, Kan., was third in 72 minutes and 20 seconds. First money was \$200; second, \$150; third, \$125. Other winners in the race were: Fourth, Andrew Nielsen, Council Bluffs, Iowa, time 77 minutes 39 seconds; fifth, J. Smith, Grand Island, Neb., 77:41; sixth, W. B. Robertson, St. Louis, Mo., 79:26; seventh, H. Williams, Minneapolis, 80:5, and J. W. Saunders, Iowa City, 81:14. Charles Patterson, Chicago, was forced to descend after the first lap owing to engine trouble.
The Larson trophy race, named after John E. Larson of New York, which will close the principal aerial activities of the congress tomorrow, will be flown over a triangular course from Omaha to Loveland, Iowa, to Calhoun, Neb., and return to Omaha, under a change of plans announced today. Originally the route was from Omaha to Des Moines, Iowa, and return.
Maj. Ira A. Rader, U. S. A., chairman of the contest committee of the Pulitzer trophy aero race, announced tonight the average time of Bert A. Lewis of the fourth general aviation Pulitzer trophy race yesterday, was 176.7 miles per hour. Major Rader also said that the course of the race, according to the authorized survey, was a fraction more than 153 miles.

Guilty of Murdering Husband



Late picture of Mrs. Lydia Southard taken at Twin Falls, Idaho, where she was tried and convicted of the murder of Edward F. Meyer, her fourth husband. Her fifth husband, Paul Southard, remained with his wife during the trial stoutly maintaining faith in her innocence.

Lyda Southard Is Guilty Of Murder In Second Degree
(Continued from Page One)

The prosecution consisted of Frank L. Stephen, Twin Falls county attorney; Roy L. Black, state attorney general; and E. A. Walters, former district court judge. For the defense W. P. Guthrie, Homer C. Mills and A. R. Hicks appeared.
Because of the extended notoriety given the case difficulty was encountered in impaneling a jury, a week being consumed. In that period three special venire were drawn, each of 40 names. The first of these was dismissed because of inelegibility of Sheriff E. R. Sherman to act as summoning officer. W. G. Thompson was selected by the court as bailiff. The two special venires being brought into court by that officer. In addition to these 80 veniemen, the original panel consisted of 75 men. Practically the entire total of 155 names was exhausted before the completion of the jury.
Witnesses were called from Missouri, Montana, Tennessee and California. In all 132 witnesses were named to appear on both sides, but not all were called to the stand. The state listed 142 witnesses on the indictment, while the defense named about 40. Hypothetical questions, together with clinical discussions arising during the progress of evidence taking. Probably the bitterest battle was waged over the state's request for permission to introduce evidence relating to death of husbands of the accused other than the one named in the information. The court ruled this testimony admissible.
Physicians in some instances contradicted testimony of other expert witnesses especially on the question of the death cause. The defense throughout maintained that in all instances involved death resulted from natural cause.
Analysis made by Herman Harms, Utah state chemist, E. F. Rodenburg, state chemist of Idaho and R. Deoley, Twin Falls city chemist, all agreed as to the presence of poison in all bodies examined.
On the stand the accused woman maintained an unperturbed attitude throughout a long grilling by the prosecution, which failed to derive any important admissions from her every session of the trial found the court auditorium filled to capacity, principally by women and girls.

FINGER PRINTS ON STILL CONVICT MEN IN GRAHAM COUNTY

(Special to The Republican)
SAPPHO, Nov. 4.—A jury in the Graham county superior court today found Ed Lee guilty on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon and Judge A. C. Lockwood of Tombstone, who sat in the case after Judge W. R. Chambers of Safford had been disqualified, will sentence Lee on December 12. Bunyan Evans and Lloyd Evans, charged jointly with Lee, will be tried on that date. The charge against the men arose from the shooting in the leg of Deputy Sheriff S. I. Alfred of Safford during a night raid on a still 12 miles south of Safford early in October. Lee was tried first.
J. F. McDonald, former sheriff of Cochise county, was the principal witness in the case and told of taking finger prints from glass jars found at the still by officers following the shooting. Lee's finger prints, McDonald said, were found on the jars. In the soft dirt under a tree about 12 feet from the spot where Alfred was shot, McDonald said, he found the prints of a man's shoes and these prints, he said, were the same as the impressions of the shoes worn by Lee at the time of his arrest. J. D. Skaggs, sheriff of Graham county, told of trailing four men from the still to a house and of arresting Lee in the house.
The jurymen, according to officers at the trial, had never seen finger prints before and were somewhat skeptical at first about accepting them as evidence and were out 19 hours before returning a verdict. Witnesses for the state were unable to testify they had positively seen Lee in the vicinity of the still on the night of the shooting. Alfred recovered from the wound.

Southwest League To Discuss Problems Of Colorado Dec. 8-12
(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Nov. 4.—The international conference on the Colorado river problems, called by the League of the Southwest, will be held here Dec. 8, 9 and 10, it was announced here today by Arnold Kruckman, secretary. Governors of eight southwestern states and many government officials have accepted invitations to attend. A speech by President Harding will be read, it was announced. Representatives of organizations throughout the United States and from Canada and Mexico are expected to attend.

A French inventor claims to have discovered a process of converting iron direct into steel, eliminating the expensive pig iron process.



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Court Suspends Ruling Against Checkoff System
(Continued from Page One)

by officials of the United Mine Workers of America as a decided victory.
The nullifying part of the writ of injunction applying to the check-off system allows this system of holding out union dues and assessments from the coal miners' pay to be continued by the operators temporarily. An appeal hearing was granted the union for Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Union leaders professed to see in the action today a reopening of the entire case and attorneys for the mine workers said that they would present all the testimony presented at the hearing before Judge Anderson to prove that the case had not been handled thoroughly.
The action today, union leaders said, would do much to clear up the labor situation in the mining industry and would help to hold in line miners who had been quitting work without authority.

Operators, on the other hand, said they saw in the action of the court of appeals, only a delay of the final issue. They said that it would be better to have the issue of the check off system decided at once rather than delay the decision until cold weather if there is to be a cessation of work over the action.
The writ of injunction issued by Judge Anderson forbade the operators to withhold from the miners pay union dues and assessments as the operators had agreed with the union to do. Union officials asserted that compliance by the operators with the decision of the court would precipitate a strike, and in states where the operators have decided to follow the court's decree, there have already been walkouts and miners in other states have had sporadic walkouts.

ALTOONA, Pa., Nov. 4.—The Central Pennsylvania association today adopted a resolution abolishing the "check off" system. Many of the operators expressed the belief the action would result in a strike of 45,000 bituminous miners in this field.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 3.—Resumption of work not later than Monday at Indiana collieries that have been closed by a strike of 28,000 union workers was forecast tonight by operators and union of-

DENVER MAN IS SUGGESTED AS CIRCUIT JUDGE

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Appointment of Judge Robert E. Lewis of Denver as federal circuit judge to succeed the late Judge William J. Hook is understood to have been recommended to President Harding by Attorney General Daugherty.

Has Served Many Years
DENVER, Nov. 2.—Judge Robert E. Lewis of the fourth general judicial district, comprising the state of Colorado, who it is understood, will succeed the late federal circuit Judge William J. Hook, was appointed to the federal judgeship in 1908. He had served as district judge in Colorado since 1902, prior to his appointment to the United States court.
Among his important decisions was one handed down in 1914 affecting water rights of states over streams originating in the state. In the decision in the case of the Pioneer Irrigation company of Nebraska against the state engineers of Colorado, handed down in 1914, Judge Lewis held that the state in which a river had its source does not have the exclusive right to the water for irrigation purposes. His decision ordered the state engineer of Colorado to divert no more water from the river than would leave 28 feet in the stream at the point where it crossed the state line from Colorado into Nebraska.
Another case, which is still pending in the circuit court of appeals is one in which Judge Lewis increased his fee from \$1 to \$8 cents.
Judge Lewis is 64 years old. He was born in Cass county, Missouri, and was graduated from the Westminster college at Fulton, Mo. After being admitted to the bar in Missouri in 1880, he practiced law in Clinton, Mo., and served a term as prosecuting attorney of Clinton, Mo. In 1896 he was Republican candidate for the gubernatorial office of Missouri, but was defeated at the election. Shortly afterwards he came to Colorado, in 1903, where he has since resided. During the war Judge Lewis gained prominence by the strictness of the requirements which he demanded for the granting of applications for naturalization, once refused to grant citizenship to an alien because he considered him an "agitator and soap box orator."

On several occasions in handling down decisions he has scored radicalism and has several times denounced members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

DEPOSITORS FORCE FRENCH CONSUL TO PAY CHINESE FUNDS

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
SHANGHAI, China, October 31.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The French consul at Yunnan-Fu, facing the alternative of having a mob of angry native depositors "split in his face" one after the other, was graduated from the Yunnan-Fu branch of the Banque Industrielle de China, which had closed its doors, to pay them full, chose the latter course, according to advices received here.
The Yunnan-Fu branch of the Banque Industrielle de China suspended business along with other branches throughout China upon receipt of word from Paris that the institution was in difficulties.
Yunnan-Fu, according to the advices, the depositors descended on the bank July 25 in an angry mob, menacing the officials who insisted the French consul and finally forced repayment of their deposits.
"It now is 10 o'clock in the evening," the leader of the mob is quoted as remarking to the French consul. "If we are not paid in half an hour we will split in your face, one after the other, and then we will pay a visit to your residence."
French residents in the south have united in urging their government to adopt measures in regard to the alleged insult to their government's representative at Yunnan-Fu.
"When they film a story it always gets a new name and more heart interest."
"I know, I suppose Ben Hur" will now be featured as "Her Ben"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sales Tax Definitely Rejected By Senate
(Continued from Page One)

est how to cheat the government."
Senator Walsh, Democrat of Massachusetts, opposed the Smoot plan as one which not only would fail to relieve the people of the burden of taxes now in force, but would multiply them many fold. Business men, he said, had misunderstood the Smoot plan in that they thought it would replace old other taxes.
An unsuccessful effort was made tonight by Senator Townsend, Republican of Michigan, to have a 1 per cent tax on automobile trucks and wagons repealed.

Without a record vote the senate adopted an amendment by Senator Jones, Democrat of New Mexico, requiring corporations in making out their income tax returns to show the salaries declared during the year for which the return is made. Its purpose, the author explained, was to prevent the possibility of concealing income.
At the night session work on little progress was made on the bill, the senate chamber at times being almost deserted, and when quorum calls failed to get the necessary quorum-at-arms going out to round up absentees. A long discussion was launched on the transportation situation and the whole question of rates when an amendment by Senator McKellar, Democrat of Tennessee, which would require railroads to submit books at 25 cents a mile, was taken up. This was abruptly interrupted with another point of no quorum.

A quorum was obtained, however, and the amendment was then tabled. Without discussion the senate rejected the amendment of Senator Harris, Democrat, proposing to tax political campaign contributions of more than \$100. It also rejected an amendment by Senator Trammell, Democrat of Florida, which would have provided that individuals borrowing money to purchase Liberty bonds could deduct interest on such loans from their net income only in case they bought the bonds at par.

Armistic Day Is Made Legal Holiday
(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The resolution of congress declaring Armistic day, November 11, a legal holiday, was signed today by President Harding. He is expected soon to issue a proclamation on the subject.

On one of the big English railways every employe is required to wear a black tie or bow.

Red Hot Specials Saturday Only

- Granulated Sugar, 10 pounds 69c
- Fancy Potatoes, 10 pounds 29c
- Mountain Cabbage, Per pound 5c
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Per lb.
Breast of Veal, 12 1/2c
Per lb.
Country Pork Sausage, 15c
Per lb.
Bacon Squares, 18c
Per lb.
Round Steak, 20c
Per lb.

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Saturday is children's day at Pay'n Takit Grocery in The Grand Central Public Market. Candy made with Heinz Peanut Butter—a generous sample of Heinz Apple Butter and Heinz Oven Baked Beans. FREE! for each kid in Phoenix.
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- Lamb Stew, Per pound 8c
- Rib Steaks, Per pound 23c
- Bulk Sausage, Per pound 15c
- Fat Hens, Per pound 33c
- Veal Roast, Per pound 14c
- Veal Stew, Per pound 10c
- Sirloin Steak, Per pound 23c
- Hamburg, Per pound 12c
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