

## NO MORE REWARDS

GOV. GOODIN OF IDAHO TALKS OF STEUNENBERG MURDER

## SAYS FACTS ARE KNOWN

ORCHARD SAYS NO CLEMENCY OR REWARD WERE OFFERED

Orchard's Confession Has Cleared the Mystery—Believes Murderers Will Be Convicted After Fair Trial

BOISE, Idaho.—Governor Goodin issued the following statement with respect to the Steunenberg assassination case:

"I state officially that Harry Orchard has made a full confession as to the manner and motive of the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, telling of the plans made and giving the names of those making them. The assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, which occurred at his own gate on the evening of December 30, 1905, was the third attempt that Orchard made against his life. This confession was made to James McPartland. It included a history of his life from early boyhood up to the time of his arrest. In that confession Orchard implicated all those now under arrest, and others including J. L. Simpkins. He told the story of twenty-six murders, the results of conspiracies in which all the accused parties were interested. When this story is given to the public I believe it will be the greatest narrative of crime which the world knows.

"There has never been any doubt as to the truth of Orchard's confession, among those who are familiar with the crimes committed to Idaho and Colorado and charged to the inner circle of the western federation of miners. I have seen Orchard myself since this confession was made. He told me that no promises of clemency or reward had been held out to him by McPartland or others. Mr. McPartland was aided in his work by Orchard's early training. The impression of the early days came up and smote his conscience when he was brought face to face with his God. He told me that he believed in a supreme being hereafter and that now his one thought was to make his peace with his maker. The finding of the bomb at Judge Goddard's gate and many other things which will be made known at the trial proved the truthfulness of Orchard's confession beyond all question to those familiar with his story.

"The state desires to secure justice. There is no thought of punishing the innocent or waging war on any labor organization. The assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, grave crime against the state of Idaho was committed and as its executive I feel it my duty to bend every energy toward the discovery of the guilty parties and their fitting punishment. I wish to announce that I have withdrawn the offer of \$5,000 reward made by the state for the punishment of the guilty parties and have advised that the parties who had offered rewards do likewise. They have agreed to do so and now there is not a single dollar of reward offered for the conviction of the murderers of Steunenberg.

"A reward of \$1,000 is now offered by us for information leading to the arrest of J. L. Simpkins and this is the only reward offered in connection with the Steunenberg assassination.

"My reason for withdrawing the rewards and advising others who have offered rewards to withdraw them, was that I felt that no detective association or anyone else is entitled to the reward offered by the state. Harry Orchard was arrested before any detectives were on the ground, no information secured by a committee of citizens of Caldwell, assisted by a few of us who left Boise on the special train a few minutes after the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg. We were all friends and neighbors of the ex-governor and am sure the services will always be remembered with gratitude.

"There is no question about a fair trial. No higher class of citizens can be found than those who live in Canyon county. They have no prejudice against any class of people, be they laborers or capitalists. I am a firm believer in organized labor, but I feel there must be more of an effort made by the members of such other organizations to select more high characters as their leaders.

## ARE IN A MOOD TO KILL

MISSIONARY SAYS A RISING IN CHINA IS CERTAIN

Six English Catholics are Reported to Have Been Killed.—American Mission Destroyed

CINCINNATI.—An early uprising in China was predicted by Mrs. Lillie Molland, for the past seventeen years a missionary in that country but at present home time on furlough. In an interview she said:

"I look for an uprising in China very soon. Last week I thought it was in five or six days. All the conditions in China are warnings and as one who went through the boxer aprisings I know of what I speak.

"The reform party which is against the government and opposed to foreigners is secretly very active. China is honeycombed with secret societies and the feeling against the foreigner is stronger now than just before the boxer trouble. When China rises this time, it is going to be a mighty upheaval. The Japanese war has had a great effect on the Chinese. They see that the Japanese are recognized among the nations of the world, and they feel sensibly that they are not respected as are the Japanese. Slowly this has been talked about all over the empire by the reformers, and one of the very apparent things is the hatred of the outsiders.

"For the missionary, as such, the Chinaman has not any great degree of hatred, but the missionary is a foreigner and must be put down with the rest of the Chinaman reasons. He hates the idea of aliens developing his wealth."

SHANGHAI.—Somewhat confused reports have reached here of a massacre of missionaries at Nanchang, a province of Kiangsi. As nearly as can be ascertained six missionaries were killed, and one child of an English missionary was wounded.

It is alleged that after long continued disputes between the Catholic priests and the Chinese magistrates of Nanchang, the priests invited the magistrate to a banquet, where they tried to compel him to sign an agreement for the payment of a large indemnity for the destruction of Catholic missionary property. According to one report the magistrate became indignant and committed suicide, but the Chinese assert that a priest attacked and killed him. The officials, fearing to arrest the priest, called a public meeting, whereupon the Catholics, according to the Chinese version of the trouble, set fire to their own premises. The public meeting of the Chinese developed into a riot, in which, according to one story, six of the Catholics were killed, through a later account says the number of Catholics killed was four. H. C. Kingman, a protestant missionary and his wife, also were killed and one of their two children was wounded, the other being rescued. The only protestant mission buildings destroyed were those of the Plymouth brethren.

Fourteen Americans escaped in a boat. The Nanchang city gates are now locked.

WASHINGTON.—Consul General Rodgers, at Shanghai, cabled the state department that the American mission stations at Nanchang, in the province of Kiangsi, have been destroyed. The probable cause is local. Telegrams received from those points state that the fourteen American missionaries at those places escaped, but the Kingman family, English, two adults and two children, are reported to have been killed. The American gunboat El Cano, at Nankin, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Kinkiang, where she probably will arrive soon. The scene of the trouble is about 400 miles up the Yangtze river.

A still later dispatch from M. Rodges, received at the state department says that the inland British missions are reported to be safe.

A cablegram from Commander Fletcher, the senior officer of the Raleigh at Shanghai, received at the navy department confirms substantially Consul General Rodgers' report.

A later cablegram from Mr. Rodgers says that the reports of the Nanchang trouble are conflicting. It is now reported to have originated in a dispute between the French Jesuits and Chinese officials.

## WILL BE NO STRIKE

VICE PRESIDENT OF MINE-WORKERS SO DECLARES.

Predicts Long Era of Industrial Peace as Result of Concessions to Be Made to the Miners.

INDIANAPOLIS.—In a statement issued to the Associated press, Vice President T. L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America declares that there will be no strike of the mine workers April 1, saying the operators will restore the reduction accepted by the miners two years ago and perhaps more.

The statement is as follows:

"You may accept one proposition as a fixed fact—that there will be no general strike in the mining industry April 1. The operators will restore the reduction accepted by the miners two years ago and perhaps more. F. L. Robbins of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Taylor of Illinois, leaders of the operators, recognize their untenable position at Indianapolis and have gracefully submitted to the inevitable and will pay an advance to the miners. A general strike will be averted. Business will not be paralyzed by industrial strife. An era of peace will be established for a period of years and the trade agreement method of settling labor disputes will win new friends to its standard.

"The anthracite operators must now grant an advance in view of the action of the bituminous operators. The details will be worked out later and probably through a special national convention of the mine workers.

"For two years it has been my determined purpose to have wage agreements of the miners terminate on the same date so that unity of action might be secured without violating existing agreements on April 1, 1906. The first move in this direction was made in Pittsburg, Kansas, in the summer of 1904, when the expiration date of the contract extended from the end of August to the end of March, this year. Practically all our agreements expire March 31 next. By virtue of the country are now in a position to compel the operators to deal with us justly.

"At the recent joint convention in Indianapolis, I advocated an advance for the miners because I believe they are entitled to it.

"The iron and steel industry and the railroads of the country—very large consumers of coal—were never more prosperous than now. From admissions made by those engaged in the production of coal and dependent largely upon the above named industries, it must have been apparent that a few cents per ton advance to the miners was not lost in the way of the continued prosperous condition of the iron, steel and railroad interests.

"The operators at the recent Indianapolis convention showed the strongest evidence of the weakness of their position when they ignored our arguments that they could pay an advance to the mine workers at the present selling price of coal and still make a large profit. Developments will prove additional facts, namely: "First, that some of the large corporations represented at the recent Indianapolis joint convention were not in a position to make a successful resistance of the miners demands. "Second, that the great coal consuming public will not materially suffer by reason of the advance which will be granted to the miners.

(Signed) T. L. LEWIS, Vice President, United Mine Worker of America.

Henderson Is Dead  
DUBUQUE, Ia.—Former Speaker David B. Henderson of the national house of representatives died at Mercy hospital of paresis which attacked him nine months ago. He began to sink, rallied but soon lapsed into unconsciousness and failed rapidly until the end came. All of his family except a son in California were at the bedside.

Colonel Henderson had been unable to recognize anyone but his wife since a week ago, except one day when he partly regained his mental faculties. Colonel Henderson was stricken with paresis last May and his condition grew so great that he was removed to a hospital in September. His condition remained unchanged except for the usual progress of such a disease until he suffered another stroke which resulted in total blindness.

## TENNY WAS POISONED

FOUL PLAY CHARGED BY RELATIVES OF PUGILIST

Life Nearly Fought Out of the Helpless Man by Neil in Concluding Round at San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO.—Harry Tenny who was knocked out by Frankie Neil the bantam champion pugilist died.

Death undoubtedly was the result of the beating he received in the ring. From the time he was carried from his corner limp and all but lifeless Tenny sank rapidly.

Physicians who remained at his bedside realized his desperate conditions and gave warning that death might be expected if the fighter could not be resuscitated within a short time.

Some uneasiness was felt by promoters seconds and others connected with the contest when the condition of Tenny after the knockout was noted. He went down before Neil's battery or ripping left handers during the fourteenth round about the center of the ring. The timekeeper counted him out but in the noise of shouting Referee Roche did not hear the completion of the count and when Tenny staggered to his feet allowed the fight to proceed.

A howl of derision greeted the referee's ruling but it was soon ended for Neil went at his opponent like a madman and hammered him in his weakened condition against the ropes. Helpless and without strength to strike a blow in return Tenny dropped against the ropes. His head sank on his chest and his arms dropped to his sides. In this position poor Tenny was literally beaten to the floor by Neil and counted out by the referee.

He was carried to his dressing room and was not revived until an hour later. When he did come to he complained of pains in his body, which he ascribed to the terrific blows which Neil had rained upon his stomach. Later the defeated man was removed to the bathhouse, where he grew worse until death ended his sufferings.

Mark Shaughnessy attended Tenny at the bath. The beaten pugilist complained of terrible pains in his stomach and head. At 4 o'clock in the morning he fell asleep and the physician left, saying all danger was over.

At 7:30 o'clock Shaughnessy was awakened by a cry from Tenny. The body was doubled up in agony and a hurry call was sent in for the central emergency ambulance. Before it arrived Tenny was dead.

After he was taken to the baths Dr. McGinnity was summoned. Tenny's heart action was very weak and the pulse dropped to 40. Strong stimulents were administered and at 1 o'clock in the morning Dr. McGinnity pronounced him out of danger.

"How do you feel, Harry?" Shaughnessy asked.

"I'm awful sick. My stomach and fighter.

Shortly afterward he dropped asleep. No physician was in attendance from that time until he died.

The news of Tenny's death quickly spread over the city. Orders were at once given at police headquarters to arrest all concerned. Neil soon surrendered himself, as also did James Coffroth, Eddie Graney, Willis Britt, Morris Levy and Mark Shaughnessy. All were charged with manslaughter and promptly made arrangements for release on bail.

It is said that two days before Tenny had an epileptic fit, and an autopsy will be held to determine the cause of his death.

After making the autopsy coroner's surgeon Cusack announced that Tenny's death was due to cerebral hemorrhage, caused probably, by a blow. It was also learned that strychnine and other drugs were given Tenny during the night, so the stomach was removed and sent to the city chemist, who will analyze the contents.

The mother of the dead boy, Mrs. Isreal Tennebaum, this being his real name, asserts that he was poisoned. A brother James Tennebaum, charged that the little fighter was "doped" before he entered the ring. This serious charge is denied by Neil and others connected with the tragedy. Mark Shaughnessy of his seconds say that he fell in a fit on leaving the ring.

## HAS MACHINE GUNS

COLONEL OF MILITIA POSTS THEM AT SPRINGFIELD, O.

## CHECKING RIOT SPIRIT

TROOPS STILL BUSY, WITH OCCASIONAL OUTBREAKS

Quiet Maintained During Day, Riot Incendiarism Attempted During the Night—Militiaman Fatally Injured

SPRINGFIELD, O.—After a day of quiet from the mob which held sway for two nights the evening was ushered in with indications that more depredations against the colored population of the city has been planned. Anticipating that an attack if made, would be made in the vicinity of Section street Colonel Ammel sent a squad of soldiers to that locality. Just before their arrival a crowd of rioters sprang from the house of Pearl Howard, against which threats had been made. The house had been set on fire but the troops sent in an alarm and the structure was only slightly damaged. The rioters escaped.

As a precautionary measure Colonel Ammel has posted two machine guns and a company of troops at the court house and jail.

The distribution of the guns and troops over the city has had a depressing effect on the rioters, and with the exception of small affrays, which did not amount to much but little of the ordinary had happened up to 11 o'clock. A house at High and Race streets, recently occupied by negroes, was fired by rioters but the flames were quenched before they had made great headway.

Arthur Ancil a member of the Kenia military company, was hit on the head with a brick said to have been thrown by a rioter and fatally hurt. His assailant made an improvised slung shot of a piece of brick wrapped in a handkerchief.

Two more companies of state troops from Piqua are held in readiness for service here, but the present outlook does not indicate that more will be needed, as the backbone of the riot seems to have been broken effectively.

When the sun rose in the morning this city was at peace and aside from the presence of the militiamen, there was no visible evidence of the disorderly scenes of the night.

After playing a game of tag with various bands of youthful rowdies who, for four or five hours at night caused most of the disorder, the militia at an early hour settled down to rest in apparently complete control of the situation. It was not, however until Colonel Charles Ammel commanding the eight companies of soldiers issued orders to arrest whole parties of men who were found congregated at one place, and who, in some instances, refused at first to disperse, that the disorder was brought into check. The plan adopted by the militia was to surround a group of men and youths and if they did not immediately disperse place them under arrest and conduct them to headquarters.

The first result of this plan was the arrest of a gang of fourteen rowdies by a squad of police commanded by Sergeant Johnson. Within half an hour Major Marshall of the Fourth regiment commanding a detachment of troops, rounded up another party of nine and took them to headquarters. From this time forward the crowds on the streets began to disappear, and the disorder ceased.

In the meantime there was intense excitement which was augmented every little while during the night by the news of a fresh outbreak somewhere. Wildly exaggerated reports of burning and shooting were circulated during the earlier hours of the night.

Three houses occupied by colored families were burned and several others were stoned.

Two persons were injured during the night, Sarah Thornton (colored) sustained a broken leg by jumping from a window, and a fifteen year old white boy, Orla Willis, received a load of buckshot in his leg while a crowd was stoning a house in the rear of St. Joseph's church.

Guarded by two companies of the Third regiment, the prisoners, Edward Dean and Preston Ladd, were brought here from Dayton and taken to the city hospital to be identified by Martin Davis the wounded brakeman. Davis identified Dean but did not identify Ladd. The journey was made in a special car.