

OFFER FROM FRANCE

Paris Government Tenders Aid to United States and Japan.

FIRST FRUIT OF NEW ENTENTE

French Hope to Prevent Possible Future Complication.

PROFFER CORDIALLY RECEIVED

It Cannot Be Accepted, as Incident is Closed.

JAPS CAN RECOVER DAMAGES

Way Pointed Out for Insured to Collect Damages from City Under the California Code.

PARIS, June 7.—One of the immediate results of the Franco-Japanese entente which is on the point of being signed has been the tender by France of its good offices to the United States in case it can be of service in promoting a complete understanding between the United States and Japan covering their respective interests in the far east.

France believes that the United States should become a party to the series of ententes recently arrived at between the United States and Japan, which in the far east are the best means of avoiding possible future complications and misunderstandings, and has formally communicated to the United States government its readiness, now or in the future, to further negotiations in that direction.

The Washington government, while not availing itself of France's services, expressed in its reply its deep sympathy and appreciation of the friendly offer.

Offer Not Accepted.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—While the American government admits receiving the French tender of good offices to promote a stable understanding between the United States and Japan, the practical use to which such tender can be put is not regarded as important at the present time. The French representations, however, have been received in the same cordial spirit in which they were extended.

The French-Japanese treaty, a compact in the nature of an alliance, is regarded here as entirely out of the scope of American diplomacy. It includes the firmly fixed policy of the United States against alliances.

The only negotiations between the United States and Germany which can be said to be pending relate to a possible immigration treaty. Nothing has arisen between the United States and Germany in this regard, and direct dealing on this question and consequently the point at which the offer of France could be availed of is not apparent.

San Francisco Incident Closed.

From a diplomatic viewpoint the San Francisco incident is closed. The way has been pointed out whereby the Japanese who were injured by the mob attack can recover damages from the city under the state code of California. It is pointed out that the one regrettable reminder of this incident is the use which a portion of it is to create hostile relations between the United States and Japan.

WHY diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan not only uninterrupted, but with nothing on the horizon which leads to apprehension, the French offer is accepted as it was extended, as marking a most happy addition to the cordial relations between the two nations.

Subjects to Change in Treaty.

TOKIO, June 7.—A representative of the Japanese residents in America arrived here recently and called upon the foreign minister, Viscount Hayashi. He has reported that the latter assured him that the proposal made by the American government to amend the labor agreement for the restriction of labor immigration would be rejected by Japan and that every effort would be made to expunge the last clause of article 2, of the present treaty, when it comes up for revision in 1908, but that it was not expected that America would special commission probably will be dispatched to America to investigate the actual conditions prevailing there.

AMERICAN COUPLE DROWNED

G. O. Elterich and Mrs. Arthur A. McLean Meet Death in the Thames.

LONDON, June 7.—G. Otto Elterich, whose home is at Freeport, L. I., and business in New York City, and an unknown woman, supposed to be an American, were drowned yesterday while boating on the Thames, near Cliveden. The boat struck the roots of a tree and overturned and its occupants sank in three feet of water. The bodies were recovered today. The man's identity was only discovered today. The woman was dressed in American fashion and boatmen heard Mr. Elterich call her "Molly," but there was nothing on her body by which she could be identified. Mr. Elterich arrived at the Imperial hotel a week ago. Among his effects were papers relating to the American Railway Construction company, 27 Broadway, and sealed documents for delivery to Henry Guinness. The bodies are awaiting claimants.

The woman was identified today as Mrs. McLean of New York, who had been stopping at the Russell hotel here with a Miss Memory, said to be her sister.

NEW YORK, June 7.—F. J. Realle, a friend of Mrs. McLean, who was drowned in the Thames river with G. Otto Elterich of New York, received a cablegram today from Miss Memory, who was with Mrs. McLean in London, telling of the drowning. Mr. Realle said that Mrs. McLean was the widow of Arthur A. McLean, a lumberman who lived in Denver and Chicago. He said that Mrs. McLean and Miss Memory had been traveling for several months in Egypt and Europe. Mrs. McLean bore her marriage lived in Canada.

HISSES AT FORAKER'S NAME

Mention of Senator by Mayor of Dayton, O., Causes Protest from Travelers.

DAYTON, O., June 7.—Mayor Wright, in welcoming the convention of the United Commercial Travelers today, took occasion to say that Senator Foraker should be the next president of the United States. There were storms of hisses and many of the traveling men left the hall. When the mayor declared Foraker was one of the greatest statesmen of the country there were more hisses.

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Saturday, June 8, 1907.

Table with columns for date (1907 JUNE 1907) and days of the week (SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT).

THE WEATHER

FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA—Showers and cooler Saturday. Sunday fair and warmer.

FORECAST FOR IOWA—Showers Saturday. Sunday fair and warmer.

Table with columns for hour and temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.

DOMESTIC

War department is preparing plans for a balloon shed for Fort Omaha which is to be equipped with a plant for generating gas.

Cabinet conference at White House considers Harriman merger case and other trust matters pending before the interstate commerce commission.

W. J. Bryan has a conference with close political friends before starting for home. He was misquoted on tariff by New York papers and thinks it one of the most important issues.

Cross-examination of Harry Orchard was continued all day at Boise. The defense makes him admit that he had dealings with detectives in employ of the mine owners and that he was not molested by the Colorado militia at time houses of the union miners were being searched.

Sheriff having trouble serving summons on special veniremen in Kaufmann case at Flinders on account of muddy conditions of the roads.

Omaha trade boosters reach Seattle, where they are most cordially welcomed. Generous receptions met in other Washington towns.

Schmitts trial at San Francisco reveals the details of the mayor's methods of extorting money from the restaurant keepers in return for securing them protection.

Passenger officials of Missouri and Illinois railroads decide to accept the 2-cent passenger fare laws recently passed by the legislatures of the two states.

Government's complaint in the federal court at St. Paul is sustained and the Standard Oil company must now answer the charges set forth in this important action.

Senator Foraker's name listed when mayor of Dayton, O., offered to meet as the best man for president at a meeting of United Commercial Travelers at that city.

FOREIGN

France tenders its good offices to the United States and Japan to smooth away any misunderstanding that may arise from the San Francisco mob incident. The offer cannot be accepted, as the case has already been closed on an amicable basis.

NEBRASKA

Seventy-three of the ninety counties in the state benefit by the increase in valuation of the roads. Material increase in the state debt since the first of the year.

LOCAL

Grain growers department of Society of Equity closes session with resolutions denouncing the road for over-capitalization and demanding discontinuance of monthly government crop reports.

William H. Holmes, Omaha attorney, wanted on embezzlement charge, is arrested in Ogden and requisition papers have been asked for.

Old Cambridge hotel, well known landmark, has been condemned and will be torn down.

Union Pacific will place a dozen new motors in service on branch lines about July 1, some of them to supplant milk trains.

Arguments on motion for new trial in the case of Fred Hoyt and Fred Hoyt and Fred Hoyt and Fred Hoyt.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Live stock markets. Page 13

Stocks and bonds. Page 13

MINISTERS ARE ASSAULTED

Temperance Crusaders at Frontenac, Kan., Brutally Beaten by Mob of Saloon Men.

FRONTENAC, Kan., June 7.—Rev. J. Primrose and Rev. A. F. Berkstrasser, temperance crusaders, who were released from jail here yesterday after they had been arrested on a charge of selling liquor, were attacked by twenty saloon sympathizers as they were boarding an electric car here last night to leave town, and severely beaten. One man struck Rev. Primrose in the mouth with a heavy stick and both ministers were then knocked down and kicked in the face. When they finally escaped both were cut and bruised badly. They had blood on their faces and their faces were covered with blood.

JUDGE RESERVES RULING

New Trial in Land Cases Submitted to Court.

ARGUMENTS TAKE ENTIRE DAY

Decision on Points Raised by Attorneys for Defense Expected from Judge T. C. Munger Early Next Week.

Arguments on the motion for a new trial in the cases of Thomas M. Huntington, Fred Hoyt and Ami B. Todd were finished at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at their conclusion Judge T. C. Munger, who presided at the trial, announced he would take the matter under advisement and pass upon the question soon as he could look over the evidence and the authorities cited.

Justice is looked for early next week. Judge Munger returned to Lincoln last evening.

The afternoon was taken up with the arguments of Assistant Attorney General Rush for the government and Mr. Gurley for the defendants. Mr. Rush denied the contention that there was any deficiency of testimony connecting Fred Hoyt with the conspiracy. He quoted from letters of Mr. Hoyt, which were admitted in evidence during the trial, showing him to be in full concurrence with the conspiracy, and that on one occasion he had paid a sum of money to some of the soldier entrenchmen as the agent of other conspirators.

Mr. Gurley followed Mr. Rush in the further behalf of the defendants and elaborated to considerable extent upon the fact that no evidence was forthcoming during the trial implicating Fred Hoyt in the alleged conspiracy. In the money transaction referred to by Mr. Rush, Mr. Gurley insisted that Mr. Hoyt simply acted as a friend for Mr. Huntington during the latter's absence in paying money to the entrenchman Davis that Mr. Huntington had left with him for that purpose.

Hearing Begins Tuesday Morning. Present at the hearing were all of the defendants and their attorneys, W. F. Gurley and E. W. Woodrough of Omaha, and D. O. Dreyer of Plattsmouth and Assistant Attorney General Rush and United States District Attorney Goss. Many interested spectators were also in the court room, including W. M. Comstock and his attorney, R. B. Hall of Omaha.

The argument was opened by Attorney Woodrough in behalf of the defendants. The basis of Mr. Woodrough's argument was first to show that the instructions of the court were insufficient as relating to the case of Fred Hoyt. He said the court also erred in compelling Fred Hoyt to go to trial in this case.

In discussing Mr. Huntington's complicity in the matter, Mr. Woodrough said: "The court erred in excluding certain testimony offered by Thomas M. Huntington, letters from old soldiers, and a special letter from one Irish Clerk of Woodstock, which were all introduced to show further that no conspiracy had existed and that the only basis for such alleged conspiracy was the conversations that Mr. Huntington had with Irving D. Hull in a sleeping car at Norfolk."

Conspiracy Main Charge. The case now being argued is one wherein Thomas M. Huntington and Fred Hoyt, officers of the Maxwell Loan and Trust company of Gordon and Bushville, and Ami B. Todd of Plattsmouth, were found guilty in April last of conspiracy, and conspiracy to suborn perjury to defraud the United States out of title, use and possession of the Maxwell Loan and Trust company and Cherry counties by means of false, fictitious and fraudulent homestead entries, procured from old soldiers and soldiers' widows.

The accused were part of a group of nine men indicted in one general indictment returned by the grand jury in 1906 of conspiracy and conspiracy to suborn perjury in certain land transactions, which were to occur to the benefit of the Nebraska Land and Feeding company. The indicted parties were Bartlett Richardson, William Comstock, Charles C. Jameson, officials of the Nebraska Land and Feeding company; Aquilla Triplett, an alleged agent for the three former; P. M. Wolcott, an attorney of Valentine; Thomas M. Huntington, Fred Hoyt and Ami B. Todd of Gordon; and D. O. Dreyer, Maxwell Loan and Trust company, and Ami B. Todd of Plattsmouth, a land locator and old soldier. The indictment was one of the largest ever brought in the west, and the case went to trial in November, 1906.

The case was of national interest and the heat of legal talent was brought into the case.

Trial a Battle Royal. At the outset it was apparent the legal battle was to be a royal one. The interests of the government were in charge. Special District Attorney Charles A. Goss, after some dilatory tactics the case was called for trial before Judge W. H. Munger, and by agreement of counsel the defendants were divided into two groups. Richardson, Comstock, Jameson, Triplett and Wolcott comprising the first group, and Huntington, Hoyt, Reid and Todd the second group, the groups to be tried separately. The trial of the first group began in November, 1906, and continued thirty days, resulting in a conviction of all the defendants of an indictment by F. M. Wolcott, who was acquitted. A new trial was applied for and denied by Judge W. H. Munger, and in February, 1907, Comstock, Richardson and Triplett were sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,500 each and to be imprisoned in the Douglas county jail for one year. Jameson was fined \$500 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Douglas county jail. An appeal was at once made by all these defendants to the United States circuit court of appeals, where it is still pending.

Hearing of Second Group. The trial of the second group of defendants, Huntington, Hoyt, Reid and Todd was begun in the United States district court before Judge Thomas C. Munger, in Omaha, April 8, 1907. By agreement of counsel it was decided to eliminate Jameson from the trial because of an insufficiency of evidence to warrant a probability of his connection of the charges made in the indictment.

A thousand or more pages of the testimony produced in the trial of this case was admitted in evidence in this case, as the allegations were identical. The trial lasted about two weeks and resulted in the conviction of Huntington, Hoyt and Todd.

Degree for Miss Mary Ross. CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Monmouth college gave the degree of master of arts to Miss Mary Ross of Omaha.

THREATS BY RUEF DENIED

Restaurant Keepers Paid Because They Were Afraid Licenses Would Be Revoked.

RESTAURANT KEPTERS PAID BECAUSE THEY WERE AFRAID LICENSES WOULD BE REVOKED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The proprietors before the Board of the five French restaurants alleged to have been victimized by Mayor Eugene E. Schmitts and Abraham Ruef testified for the prosecution today in the trial of the mayor for extortion. Without exception they claimed to have paid into the \$10,000 protection fund because they were satisfied that unless they employed Ruef they would lose their licenses and as a result their business, second without exception they denied that any threat had been made that they would lose their licenses if they employed Ruef and paid into the \$10,000 or any sum of money.

Loupy, for eight years proprietor of the Pup restaurant, was the first witness called by the prosecution at the resumption of the Schmitts trial today. The Pup was before the fire Abue Ruef's political headquarters.

On the evening of the day Delmonico's liquor license was revoked Loupy testified he called Ruef on the telephone and made an appointment. "The next day," said Loupy, "I called on Ruef and asked him why Delmonico's license was taken away. I suppose my turn will come next. Can't you help us? Can't you be our attorney, and how much would be your fee?"

"Mr. Ruef said: 'Well, if you want me to take your case as a lawyer it will cost you \$10,000. I will take care of you for two years. And the money must be in currency—no checks go.'"

"I went to the other restaurant keepers and told them. They said the price was too much. Then Pierre Pratt said: 'I know Mr. Ruef—I will go and see him and fix this up.'"

"A day or two later we had another meeting at Marchand's of the proprietors of the New Poodle Dog, Delmonico's, Marchand's, the Pup and the other restaurants. Ruef said that he had been to see Mr. Ruef, that Mr. Ruef would take our cases and protect our licenses for \$5,000 a year. We all five agreed to pay this and contributed our shares. I paid two-thirds of the money and delivered it to Mr. Ruef."

The testimony of the other witnesses was along similar lines.

BRYAN READY TO START HOME

Vote in Poor Form, but Hopes to Give it a Good Rest at Fairview.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, June 7.—(Special Telegram.)—William Jennings Bryan was in Washington for a short time today, and after seeing one or two trusted friends, ex-Senator J. K. Jones and Willis J. Abbott, manager of the Bryan free press bureau, left for his home at Fairview, Pa.

Mr. Bryan would not admit that tariff reform was the most important subject before the people at this time, but thought the trinity of issues, trust, tariff and railroad questions, should demand equal attention, not only at the hands of the democratic national convention, but from the people as well. Mr. Bryan said he was not accurately quoted in New York when he said that the most important subject before the people at this time, but thought the trinity of issues, trust, tariff and railroad questions, should demand equal attention, not only at the hands of the democratic national convention, but from the people as well. Mr. Bryan said he was not accurately quoted in New York when he said that the most important subject before the people at this time, but thought the trinity of issues, trust, tariff and railroad questions, should demand equal attention, not only at the hands of the democratic national convention, but from the people as well. 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