# **BERLIN IGNORES VITAL ISSUES: NEXT MOVE OF** WILSON IS UNCERTAIN

Ignores Principle Wilson Said "No Word or Act" Would Be Omitted By U. S. to Have Observed.

NEW CLAIM ON LUSITANIA

Berlin Government Refuses to **Disavow Act or Accept Lia**bility For Loss of 100 American Lives.

### **OFFERS NOT SATISFACTORY**

Unyielding Attitude Brings Diplomatic Negotiations to a Crisis-No Action Is Expected Before Tuesday.

Washington, D. C., July 12 .-A serious situation, fraught with extremely dangerous possibilities, once more confronts the government and the people of the United States as the result of the evasive and disappointing reply of the German government to the second Lusitania note.

Though avoiding public comment on the reply today, high officials did not attempt to conceal their feeling that the reply was utterly unsatisfactory. Filled in the prefatory part with assurances of high regard for America, it fails to meet the issues raised by this government.

It fails to meet alike the chief issue concerning the conduct of

Counter proposals, indeed, the Berlin government makes, but when simmered down they amount, in fact, to no concessions at all. since they say in effect that Americans will be safe on American ships and on neutral ships. Moreover, Germany seeks as a return

Reading of the German reply makes it plain that Germany has no intention of abandoning in principle her policy of or abandoning in principle her policy of making submarine warfare on passen-ger and other merchant shipping of belligerents as she wills, regardless of whether neutrals on board those ships go to their death unwarned. Not only that, but it appears, too, that Germany is no nearer to indicating a purpose to make just reparation to this gov-ernment for the Lusitania horror than she was on the day that vessel went she was on the day that vessel went . With the real issue involved in the

Lusitania case and the greater case suomarii as much in dispute as ever, the question once more recurs:

## Guarantees Are Refused; Counter Proposals Made

Kaiser's Government, Refusing to Accept Full Responsibility For Loss of American Lives on Lusitania, Suggests Scheme For Safeguarding Neutral and Non-Combatant Travelers on High Seas When Sailing on Ships Flying American Flag.

Berlin, (via London), July 12.-Ger-many's offer embodied in the reply to damage as much as possible, the Gerthe United States note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and the submarine warfare, which was delivered to W. Gerard, the American ambasador, is:

"1. Reiterated reassurances that American ships engaged in legiti-mate trade will not be interferred with, nor the lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered. "2. That German submarines will be instructed to allow Ameri-can passenger ships to pass freewill be instructed to allow Ameri-can passenger ships to pass free-ly and safely, Germany entertain-ing in return the confident hope that the American government will see that the ships do not carry con-traband: such ships to be provided with distinguishing marks, and their arrival announced at a reasonable time in advance. The same privilege is extended to a reasonable number of neutral pas-senger ships under the American flag, and should the number of ships thus available for passenger service prove inadequate, Germany is willing to permit America to place four hostile passenger steam-ers under the American flag to ply between North America and Eu-rcpe under the same conditions. Text of Document.

### Text of Document

The text of the note follows: Berlin, July 8 .- "The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his excellency, Ambassador Gerard, to the note of the 10th ultimo in the impairment of American interests submarine warfare with due re-gard to the legitimate rights of neutral citizens, and it seeks to shift the responsibility for the Lusitania outrage. Counter proposals, indeed, the Berperial government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the

done always. "The imperial German government welcomed with gratitude when the American government in the note of Concession for even this that the May 15, itself recalled that Germany American government see to it that American passenger ships shall not carry contraband. Germany Yields Nothing. Reading of the German reply makes John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, the treaty of friend-

principle of humanity, just as it has

Thomas Jefferson, the treaty of friend-ship and commerce of September 9, 1785, between Prussia and the republic of the west, German and American statesmen have in fact always stood to-gether in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade. In the international proceedings that have been since con-ducted for the regulation of the laws i ducted for the regulation of the laws jeopardy. of maritime warfare, Germany and America have jointly advocated prog-ressive principles, especially with re-gard to the protection of the interests of neutrals

of neutrals. Treaty of London Vielated. man government recognized unreserv-edly in its memorandum of February 4, that the interess of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare. How-ever, the American government will also understand and appreciate that in the fight for existence which has been forced upon Germany by its adver-saries, and announced by them, it is the sacred duty of the imperial government sacred duty of the imperial government to do all within its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the imperial government were derelict in this, its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity, which are the foundation of every na-tional evistence tional existence.

#### Case of the Lusitania.

"The case of the Lusitania shows "The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeop-ardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war, employed by our ad-versaries, leads. In the most direct contradiction of international law all distinction between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by war vessels have been obliterated by the order to the British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram sub-marines, and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use mer-chantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to the dangers of war. "If the commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusi-tania had caused the crew and pas-sengers to take to the boats before fir-ing a torpedo, this would have meant the sure destruction of his own ves-sel. After the experiences in sinking

the sure destruction of his own ves-sel. After the experiences in sinking much smaller and less seaworthy ves-sels, it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough even after the torpedoing to permit pas-sengers to enter the ship's boats. Cir-cumstances of a very paculiar kind cumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials, possibly dissipated this ex-pectation. In addition it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been spared, thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thous-ands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners.

"In the spirit of friendship, where-with the German nation has been imbued towards the union and its inhab-itants since the earliest days of its exitants since the earliest days of its ex-istence, the imperial government will always be ready to do all it can dur-ing the present war, also to prevent the jeopardizing of lives of American citizens. The imperial government, therefore, repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

"In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers made possible in view of the con-duct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe pass of such passenger steamers when made recognizable by construction functional formate formate the construction of the belligerents.

ance asked for in the American note of June 9.

Everywhere in official quarters the character of the reply was discussed along with the probable action that the United States would be compelled to Conted States would be competed to take as a result of Germany's willing-ness to concede to Americans the right to travel on the high seas on peaceful merchantmen of any nationality. President Wilson will start from Cornish, N. H., for Washington in a day or two to consider with his cabinet the grave situation impending

the grave situation impending.

the grave situation impending. Those in official quarters famil-iar with diplomatic precedents and the progressive development of the American attitude believed that having stated its position and asked for assurance which now had been refused, the only course left open for the United States seemed to be an announcement that it intended to assert its rights as established under the rules of international law. This would mean in effect that the United States would await a violation by Germany before taking action to compel respect for the rights as-serted. There was a revival of talk concern

There was a revival of talk concern ing the severance of diplomatic rela-

Lusitania Issue Not Settled.

Lusitania Issue Not Settled. Germany's complete evasion of liabil-ity for the loss of Americans on the Lusitania has revived the subject more acutely, according to well informed persons. Analyzing the German answer today officials seeing little on which it appeared the negotiations could be fourther prolonged. The United States had devoted its attention to the prin-ciple that Americans should be able to travel on the high seas on unarmed and unresisting belligerent merchant ships of any nationality in accordance with previously recognized principles of international law. Assurances had been asked that before any destruction would be attempted the visit and search of peaceful vessels and the transfer of passengers and crew to a place of safety would be accomplished. It was recognized that Germany in its latest note had ignored this vital ques-tion. The expression by Germany of a tion.

tion. The expression by Germany of a "confident hope" that the United States will "assume to guarantee that those vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unham-pered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by naval authorities of both sides" left the implication in the minds of many officials that Germany was prepared to destroy American pas-senger ships if they were found to be carrying contraband. It's Lie To Wilson Now.

#### It's Up To Wilson Now.

It's Up To Wilson Now. The reference in the new note to the Lusitania tragedy created a profound impression. After asking the United States in the first place to consider that the Lusitania was in reality an armed auxiliary cruiser and carried high explosives which the American government in its note contradicted with official information. The German govern-ment it now seems has formally justified the action of the sub-marine commander in sinking the vessel thereby refusing to disavow the act as the United States had requested.

requested. Germany, it is claimed, in re-fusing to accept liability in the Lusitania affair has lightly passed over the chief principle for which the United States contended and which President Wilson announced this government wou'd "omit no word or act" to see observed.

The view that Americans on board

The view that Americans on board belligerent ships were entitled to no more protection than neutrals would be on land in a war zone, was vigorously disputed by officials, who pointed out that jurisdiction of the belligerent on land was complete, while the high seas are jointly owned by all nations. The only definite proposal made by Germany to change the present status —the suggestion that four enemy ships could sail under the American flag if neutral passenger facilities proved in-adequate—was considered certain of rejection because, aside from other conrejection because, aside from other con-siderations of principle involved the United States could not undertake to

## NINE BOMBS FOUND FINAL APPEAL IS IN CARGO OF SUGAR Explosives on British Steamer

Kirkoswald Discovered at End of Journey.

New York, July 12.—Nine bombs were found aboard the steamer Kirkos-wald at Marseilles when the vessel went to discharge its cargo of sugar from New York on her last outward voyage, according to the Kirkoswald's officers, who reached here today on the steamer's return trip. None of the bombs exploded and all were hid-den in packages of sugar the Kirkosthe bombs exploded and all were hid-den in packages of sugar, the Kirkos-wald's officers said. The sugar was taken aboard, they said, at the Fabre line pler in Brooklyn. The steamer Kirkoswald, flying the British flag, sailed from New York May 2 for Marseilles. This was about the time that the activities of the bomb placers so far as yet disclosed reached

2 for Marselles. This was about the time that the activities of the bomb placers so far as yet disclosed reached their height. Of the three other ves-sels which it was learned recently salled out of New York with bombs se-creted in their cargo two departed within a few days of the Kirkoswald. Like the Kirkoswald, both these ves-sels were British and both sailed for a French port-Havre. The United States secret service and the French government, it was said, have begun pressing investigation to these at-tempts to destroy vessels. The Kirkos-wald is a vessel of 4,021 gross register, is 370 feet long and was built in 1912. She was cleared from this port May 1 by J. W. Ellwell & Co., agents of the Fabre. **BOMB CAUSED BLAST** 

**ON MUNITIONS SHIP** Believed Holt Planted Explo-

> sive Which Nearly Wrecked Minnehaha.

Halifax, N. S., July 10 .- A bomb laced aboard the Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, probably while she

liner Minnehaha, probably while she lay at her pier in New York, caused the explosion and fire at sea, in the opinion of the officers of the steamer, which put in here for examination. The explosion occurred in No. 3 hold and was of terrific force, shaking the vessel from stem to stern. Those of the crew who were forward at the time were stunned by the shock, and two sailors were hurled into the air. Flames followed, and for two days and nights the crew battled to save the ship.

nights the crew battled to save the ship. There is no doubt in the minds of the officers that Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, or conferedates, were re-sponsible for the explosion, which oc-curred at 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of July 7, the date upon which Muen-ter predicted that some vessel, the name of which he appeared uncertain, would be destroyed. The explosion was far removed from the store of muni-tions.

Justice Hughes Refuses to Grant Writ of Error-Slated to Die In Week of

LOST BY BECKER

July 26.

Rangeley, Me., July 12 .-- Justice Charles E. Hughes has refused the application for a writ of error to the United States supreme court made by counsel for Charles Becker, of New York, who has been condemned to die in the week of July 26 for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler. The application was denied upon the ground that there was no substantial federal question

ederal question.



### Strike of 16,000 Workmen Ended By Compromise-Men to Get 70 Cents an Hour.

Chicago, July 12 .- The strike of 16,-Chicago, July 12.—The strike of 16,-000 union carpenters, which for two months practically has paralyzed the building industry in Chicago, is over. Settlement on all points at issue was reached early today after committees representing the carpenters, Building Construction Employers' association and building material interests had been locked in conference since 2 been locked in conference since 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The car-penters were ordered to return to work

at once. The agreement reached provides that The agreement reached provides that the men shall receive 70 cents an hour and that they accept what is called a "uniform agreement" which will pre-vent strikes and lockouts. The agree-ment is for three years, dated from May 31. It provides for a closed shop and also stipulates that there shall be no restriction regarding the source of building material—whether it is manu-factured here or elsewhere. The settlement was regarded by both sides as a compromise. The carpenters had demanded a sliding wage scale of 70 cents for the first year, 72½ for the second and 75 cents for the third. The men previous to the strike had been paid 65 cents an hour.

are short ones.

## MRS. MARIA PORTER **TELLS STORY OF CRIME**

Says She Heard Plans and Later Saw Body of Murdered Man \_\_\_\_Then Young Girl -Then Young Girl.

Des Moines, Ia., July 12 .- Mrs. Maria Porter, located by the Iowa authorities at Quitman, Mo., has made the following remarkable statement on the crime for which four prominent resi-

"But I knew. Dark knew I knew and treated me cruelly. In a few months I induced my brother to move down into Missouri. I wanted to get away from all this. That left Dark and his wife in possession of the old cabin. Down in Missouri we lived very close to the James boys and got acquainted with them. Somehow they knew of the buried money. Frank James made a trip to Siam. Warned by Frank James.

### "What is the United States going to do about it?"

It is the same old question which stuck up before the nation before the May 13 note and before the June 9 It is as remote from a settlenote. ment as ever.

#### No Immediate Break.

Belief here today is that there will be no open break with Ger-many by reasen of the unsatisfac-tory state of the diplomatic ex-changes, but that the situation is loaded with dynamits in that the unwarned torpedeing of passenger ships of belligerents having Amer-ican citizens on board may be re-sumed at any time.

If, while refusing to accept the Amer Ican position in principal, Germany, in practice, refrains from further out-rages, it is thought here that this govwill not seek to break off rela tions. Whether, as the diplomatic exchanges proceed. Germany will do so is a matter on which there is some difference of opinion. The prevailing be-lief here today is that while Germany is insisting on a stand which this government cannot tolerate, on the other hand there is nothing to show that the Berlin government is trying to draw this country into the war. That view was much more pronounced here some weeks ago than it is today.

#### War Prospect Dimmed.

Deep as is the feeling of disappointment over the German reply today it is patent the feeling that a clash with Germany may come out of it is far less pronounced than it was for several weeks after the Lusitania sunk.

weeks after the Lusitania sunk. Providing the German naval authori-ties do not precipitate a new crisis, the probabilities are the diplomatic note writing business will run along for an indefinite period. Diplomacy, on both sides in this controversy, following its usual course, seems to hope that as time passes the sharp outlines of the issues will grow dimmer in the mind will grow dimmer in the mind of the public.

#### The Probable Course.

Speculation is rife today concerning the nature of the next American note. President Wilson is expected to be back in Washington early in the week and the tenor of the third Lusitania document from this government to Berlin will be discussed at the cabinet meet-ing Tuesday. Enough is known of the ing ruesday. Enough is known of the purposes of the administration to say with assurance that this government, while it will not put an ultimatum up to Germany, will stand firmly by its previous notes, will demand that assurances be given that neutral rights be protected, as asked on June 9, and will insist that the Lusitania sinking was absolutely unjustified and Germany, through diplomatic methods, must make a proper settlement.

#### (By Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., July 10.-Al-though the official text of Germany' note on submarine warfare had not which was read by officials was ac-resched here early today the press copy cepted as verification of earlier im- to give the United States the assur-

"Even at the begivning of the pres-ent war the German government de-clared its willingness to ratify the dec-laration of London and thereby subject its if in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrality. Germany likewise has been tenacious of the principle that war had been conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war. The

imperial government cherishes the defi-nite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of martime in a manner guaranteeing the war freedom of the seas, and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the Amer-

ican government on that occasion. "In the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been transgressed more and more, the longer its duration. The German overnment has no guilt therein. It is known to the American government how Germany's adversaries, by com-pletely paralyzing peaceable traffic be-tween Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning, and with increasing lack of consideration, at the destruction not so much of the armed forces as the life of the Ger-man nation, repudiating in doing so all the rules of international law and dis-regarding all the rights of neutrals.

"On November 3, 1914, England de-clared the North sea a war area by planting poorly anchored mines and by the stoppage and capture of vessels made passing extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, so that they were actually blockading neutral coasts and ports contrary to all inter-national law. Long before the begin-ning of submarine warfare England practically completely intercepted le-ditimate neutral nationation of commany gitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to a submarine war trade.

#### The Food Blockade.

"On November 13, 1914, the English premier declared in the house of commons that it was one of England's prin cipal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Ger-many by way of neutral ports. Since March 1 England has been taking from March 1 England has been taking from neutral ships without further formality all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as it was also with the Boers, the German people are now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation with its women and children, or of relinquishing its independence was also with the Boers, the German people are now to be given the choice its independence.

"While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed war without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting war in self defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of war-fare adopted by them in contravention of international law. "With all its efforts in principle to

when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance. The imperial government, however, confidently hopes the American government will assume to American government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of ar-rangement for the unhampered pas-sage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides. "In order to furnish adequate facil-ties for travel across the Atlantic facil-

American citizens, the German govern-ment submits for consideration a proposal to announce the number of avail-able steamers by installing in service a reasonable number of steamers un-der the American flag, the exact numer to be agreed upon, upon the conditions as the above mentioned American steamers. "The imperial government believes it

can assume that in this manner ade-quate safety for travel across the Atantic ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would appear, there-fore, to be no necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of In particular, the imperial government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through mere fact of their presence on board.

#### Disclaim Responsibility.

"Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high sea an area of war. Consequently accidents suffered by neutrals on high sea an area of war. Consequence accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from acci-dents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land when they betake themselves into dangerous localities in spite of previous warnings. If, however, it should not be possible for the American govern-ment to prepare an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the im-perial government is prepared to interpose no objection to the placing un-der the American flag by the American government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assur-ances of free and safe passage for American passenger steamers would extend to apply under the identical pro-conditions to these formerly hostile

passenger steamers. ways be glad to make use of the good offices of the president and hopes that his efforts in the present as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas will lead to an un-derstanding. The undersigned requests the ambassador to bring the above to the ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American govern-ment and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his excellency the assurances of his most distin-guished consideration. "Von Jagow."

fluences had caused the German government to completely disregard the American point of view. There were intimations that in Berlin official quarters the belief prevailed that in the United States public sentiment was the in divided since Mr. Bryan's resignation and that the separation of passenger and contraband traffic was favored here as a means of compromising the is-The official text of the note today

The official text of the hote today was probably somewhere between Co-penhagen and New York on its way to the state department. The first word that came to the state department was that Ambassador Gerard had late yesterday notified the telegraph office at Copenhagen that it was on its way to the cable.

Officials thought the first sections officials thought the nrst sections would begin coming through New York. The last note from Berlin took 30 hours to reach Washington. It will take sev-eral hours to decipher the text after it arrives.

#### Sends for Lansing.

Secretary Lansing will take the German note to President Wilson at Cor-nish, N. H., as soon as the official text arrives.

The president will then decide when he will return to Washington. The president conferred with Secretary Tumulty at neon today and asked that Secretary Lansing bring the note to him

A disposition to await the return of President Wilson from Cornish, N. H., was the feeling in official quarters here today, following publication of the Ger-man reply to the American note on submarine warfare.

Secretary Lansing stated that while he had no reason to doubt the cor-rectness of the version transmitted in news dispatches, no formal consideration could be given to the question until Ambassador Gerard's official copy has been received. That probably will reach here late tonight. No word had been received today beyond the fact that it was being telegraphed between Berlin and the American legation at Copenhagen, whence it will be cabled through London to the United States. Officials generally were agreed that the German reply was far from satis-factory and that the United States was faced with another difficult situation in its relations with Germany. It was pointed out that the American govern ment and Germany had practically reached a deadlock on the law in the

case, evidently neither side being will-ing to recede from its position. The situation was now thought to resolve itself entirely into a question of policy, which depends on President Wilson. Opinion varied as to the president's probable course, but it was believed likely that he would again wait the crystalization of public sentiment in the country and endeavor in his next move to interpret the wishes of the American people.

#### QUIGLEY VERY LOW.

Rochester, N. Y., July 10.—Arch-bishop James Edward Quivley, of Chi-cago, was gradually sinking today, his physicians said, and no attempt had been made to feed him for 60 hours.

dents of Bedford, Ia., now are up arrest:

We were living down there by Huntsman and Osley places near Siam. I was a girl of 15 years and I lived with I was a girl of 15 years and I lived with my mother and two sisters. One of my sisters was married to Jonathan Dark, who was one of the members of the gang, later killed when he came to kill me. I was the only living witness to their crime outside their own gang. This was in September of 1868. We lived in a little log cabin.

#### Heard Their Plans.

"One night I saw five men, the four "One night I saw five men, the four who are now under arrest and another man now dead, crowded together. They were telling of the coming of the cat-tle buyer with his chest of gold to buy 500 head of cattle. A night or two later my married sister became sick. Her little baby was crying and was very fretful. I told her to go to bed and I would take care of the baby. I took the baby and quieted it. I was and I would take care of the baby. I took the baby and quieted it. I was alone, and there was no light in the cabin. All of a sudden I heard voices outside the cabin and went to the door. It was a very and moonlight night. The

swinging from the knees as they car-

swinging from the knees as they car-ried him by. "They had him wrapped up in a quilt. They were going right past the house. I didn't dare move, as I was afraid they would see me. Four of the men were carrying him; two had his shoulder, two others were carry-ing his legs. Another one of the gang was driving the wagon along. Just as I thought they were safely by, Jona-than Dark looked up and saw me and than Dark looked up and saw me and

we all will do it, do you understand?

"Then Dark told the other men to drop the body into the well, or carry it and dump him below the hill. don't know which they did, but th

money that the cattleman brought in the wagon, and when they came back W. W. Bulman representing the atthe wagon, and when they came back from hiding the money they said they would divide the money later. I don't know what happened to the boy. I never saw him. The next day all of the men came back. They went down into the hollow. One man came with saddle bars. He role away with the into the hollow. One man came with saddle bags. He rode away with the saddle bags full. "While the data and the saddle bags full.

law, as a witness. There will be 14 other witnesses, insaddle bags full. "While they were in the hollow I saw Dark carrying the chest. It was a big load for him, strong as he was. In a short time Dark brought a quilt to the house. It was covered with

Warned by Frank James.

"Two days after the murder Frank James came up to our house in Mis-souri. Frank liked me and I liked him. Frank told me to be on my guard, as Dark was coming down to kill me. I guess that Dark was afraid that I was talking. We were on our guard. One day Dark came. He started into the ay Dark came. He started his gan, but my sister was ready. She pulled quicker than he did. Dark staggered into the house. The bullet struck him near the heart. I grabbed the gun out near the heart. I grabbed the gun out of his hand and threw it out of the window. Then we took care of Dark. He lived five minutes and, as I sat holding his head, he said: 'I don't care about the man, but, oh. that little boy! We didn't intend to kill him, but he screamed. Oh, the boy is standing be-side my bed now.' Then Dark died.

#### Sister Tried for Murder.

"My sister, Mattie, was tried for mur-der. They had a big trial over it. She was acquitted and, when she was free, the people in that neighborhood tied It was a very and moonlight night. The fort in front of the cabin made a black shadow over the front of the cabin. I noticed that the voices were coming nearer, so I slipped over into the shadow and waited. "Through the darkness there came the gang. They passed very near the cabin, and were carrying the body of a man. I could see his feet dangling and swinging from the knees as they car-

it. I never even told my husband about it. I have been afraid and I am afraid now while I tell this story. I will not sleep quiet any more

HUNTSMAN DENIES STORY

TOLD BY FRESNO RELATIVE Bedford, Ia., July 10.—Bates Hunts-man, uncle of C. P. Huntsman, the Fresno, Cal., real estate man, today deas I thought they were safely by, John-than Dark looked up and saw me and turned on me. "Holding to the body with one hand, he pointed the other hand at me and said: "D— you, I have a notion to wash my hands in your blood. If you ever say anything about this to any ere a we all will do it do you under

that he was not acquainted with the James boys, and knew nothing of the incidents mentioned by his nephew in the Fresno dispatch. Huntsman was joined in this denial

by the three other defendants in the and the well was filled up. Dark told my sister that he had to fill the well or the children would fall in. Dark Took Money Chest. "Dark took charge of the chest of