



Right Rev. E. J. Dunne, bishop of Dallas, Texas, is dead.

William L. Rice, a wealthy attorney of Cleveland, Ohio, was shot to death in front of his home and the crime is charged to chicken thieves.

O. B. Colquitt's plurality for the democratic gubernatorial nomination in Texas is 65,000.

Harvey W. Scott, editor of the Portland Oregonian, died as the result of an operation at a Baltimore hospital.

A Rome dispatch says the hostility of the Italian royal family to the marriage of the Duke of Abruzzi and Miss Catherine Elkins has been withdrawn and that official announcement of their engagement will be made shortly.

The house at Delaware, O., in which the late President Rutherford B. Hayes was born in 1822 was destroyed by fire, due to a defective flue.

An armed body of nationalists took up a position in the northern part of Teheran, Persia, and were dislodged by government troops only after an entire afternoon of fighting.

Dispatches from Formosa say that fighting still continues, although the Japanese troops have driven the head hunters back repeatedly and captured many points of importance.

The enlisted strength of the army for the present fiscal year has been fixed approximately at 87,000 men.

Thirteen persons were killed and twelve were injured in a railroad wreck near Ignacio, Cal.

The Colorado legislature met in extra session Tuesday, August 9. Governor Shafroth called the body together in order to persuade it to enact laws redeeming democratic party pledges.

Governor Sanders has called the Louisiana legislature in session to vote on an increased bond issue for the benefit of the World's Panama Exposition to be held at New Orleans in 1915.

Governor Brown of Georgia, signed the anti-betting bill and it is now illegal to make wagers on elections in that state. An anti-lobbying bill was passed by the house, as was the so-called "white slave" bill. Both now go to the senate.

A Beverly, Mass., dispatch carried by the Associated Press says: "A vigorous prosecution to reclaim title to a vast amount of Indian land in Oklahoma is being planned by the department of justice for the coming autumn. One of the principal actions in prospect is to overcome the effect of an ingenious 'joker' which was written into the Indian appropriation bill just before that measure was handed to the president for his signature. The 'joker' was discovered by Solicitor General Bowers, but it was agreed between the president and Mr. Bowers that it was too late to send the bill back to congress and that a means of offsetting the 'joker' would be devised. This 'joker,' which is now a law, granted the right of appeal to the United States supreme court in a case in-

volving more than 20,000 Indian contracts, which had been decided in favor of the government by the court of appeals of the Eighth circuit. As the matter had been taken into the circuit court on a demurrer, the defendants had no right of appeal to the supreme court."

One day's testimony before the Indian contract investigating committee is told in the following report: "Six hundred Indians assembled at a 'war council' at Sulphur, Okla., and using up almost an entire bottle of ink, wrote their signatures individually to the McMurray land contracts. Although informed that J. F. McMurray, holder of the contracts, would net a profit of from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 in 'attorney's fees,' the Indians were advised that the contracts afforded the quickest way to realize on their land, estimated to be 450,000 acres in extent and valued at from \$30,000,000 to \$160,000,000. In addition to the land contracts, McMurray's agents had the Indians sign contracts for tax cases against the government at a fee of \$10 a head. The land fee was 10 per cent contingent upon the sale of the land. James H. Godfrey, a Chickasaw Indian by intermarriage, gave his testimony before the congressional investigating committee today. Godfrey said he induced the Indians to assemble at Sulphur Springs to persuade them to sign the contracts, almost 10,000 of which McMurray previously had secured. McMurray, he said, had been successful in previous litigation for the Indians, and the Indians believed if they paid him 10 per cent attorney's fees, he would be able to urge the authorities at Washington to expedite the sale. 'Do you mean to say that you told the Indians it would be a bargain to pay McMurray several million dollars to do something which the government already had promised to do?' asked Senator T. P. Gore. 'Yes, we thought it would be a bargain, for the government had not done anything.' The witness said that in securing the tax contracts McMurray allowed him \$1 a head. He said also a part of his expenses were paid. 'Who paid your expenses to go to the meeting at Sapulpa?' 'A man named Bates gave me \$5. He lives at Robber Roost, Okla.' 'Was Robber Roost the headquarters of McMurray's agents?' 'I don't know.'"

The democratic convention met at Galveston, Texas. Following is the Associated Press report of the proceedings: "After endorsing United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey for the democratic nomination for president in 1912 and nominating a full state ticket headed by Oscar B. Colquitt for governor and A. B. Davidson for lieutenant governor, the democratic state convention adjourned.

Both Colquitt and Davidson are anti-prohibitionists notwithstanding the fact that the party declared in favor of the submission of a prohibition amendment to the people. A declaration favoring the submission of the amendment was included in the platform adopted. J. Shep Williams, also an anti-prohibitionist, was elected chairman of the state executive committee. The platform is favorable to the policies of Colquitt and upholds Senator Bailey in his course. The tariff plank adopted is as follows: 'We reaffirm the tariff declarations of the democratic state and national platforms of 1896 and

expressly condemn the proposition to remove all duties from the manufacturers' raw material so long as such duties remain on the manufacturers' finished product.' This is favorable to Senator Bailey's contention. As to Governor Campbell and the present administration the platform is contradictory. A minority of the platform committee of which Cone Johnson, one of the prohibitionist candidates for governor recently defeated, was a member, also presented a report. It offered in lieu of the tariff plank adopted a reaffirmation of the tariff plank of the Denver platform; it demanded legislation prohibiting United States senators, congressmen and other public officers from accepting employment and fees from public service corporations and others specially interested in legislation, this being familiarly known as the Randell bill, which is considered by the Bailey faction as a reflection upon Senator Bailey."

Robert Treat Paine, president of the American Peace Society, died at his home in Waltham, Mass.

Senator Aldrich has written a long letter in reply to Senator Bristow of Kansas. He denies Bristow's rubber charges.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, famous in temperance work, died at a Washington, D. C. hospital.

The Oklahoma democratic convention met at Oklahoma City. An Associated Press report is as follows: "An endorsement of the administration of Governor Haskell and the recommendation that the liquor question be eliminated from partisan politics, were the chief features of the platform adopted by the democratic state convention here today. Among the speakers were United States Senator Gore who, referring to the charge against him, since the congressional committee began investigating the McMurray contracts, said: 'He is a coward who would be driven from the path of duty by fear of calumny. I shall never be deterred from the performance of my duty, no matter what the consequences. The issue as regards myself is immaterial. I am but a temporary glow which rises and sinks out of sight and is forgotten, but this matter, so far as it relates to the immutable rights of the people, is of the highest concern. The congressional investigation will result in incalculable good, equally to the white man and the red man.' The platform endorses the bank guaranty law, holds that the question of prohibition has been removed from partisan politics, supports the policy of the administration to erect a state capital without cost to the taxpayers; declares for a strict enforcement of corporation laws; insists the interior department's rule of Indian affairs has resulted in a 'deplorable condition resulting from misgovernment,' and demands that the United States government 'immediately right its wrongful policy and place the administration of laws in the hands of those unselfish enough to faithfully administer that great trust.' In his keynote speech before the convention, Judge Thomas H. Owen of Muskogee, the temporary chairman, fully endorsed the administration of Governor Charles N. Haskell. 'I use the term administration in its fullest and most complete sense,' he said, 'and include every democratic official in this state, from United States senator to constable. Three years ago we promised the people if they would trust us with the power of government we would give them an honest administration, a wise administration and an economical administration. We enter

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