



Denver's population is 213,381, a ten years' increase of 59.4 per cent.

The Associated Press has made the following revised tabulation in the report of the dead in the north-western forest fires: United States fire fighters in and near Idaho, 86; Montana deaths, including Bullion mine, 13; at Newport, Wash., 3; at Wallace, Idaho, 4; near Avery, Idaho, probably settlers, 47; at Mullen, Idaho, 2; at Spokane, 1; one Big creek, Idaho, 47; total, 203.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to hold up the steamship Buckman, a Pacific coast vessel, on the high

seas. A passenger booked as Fred Thomas, assassinated Captain E. B. Wood, jumped into the sea and was lost. An accomplice was arrested and taken to San Francisco in irons.

Governor Hadley of Missouri declares that he is not a candidate for the republican nomination for United States senator.

Chicago, according to the 1910 census, has a population of 2,135,000 a gain of nearly 25 per cent in ten years.

The Pennsylvania railroad has granted a further increase of 6 per

cent in wages to its telegraphers, making a total raise of 12 per cent since the first of the year.

Korea has been formally annexed to Japan.

Dr. J. J. Rucker, for fifty-three years professor of mathematics at Georgetown College, died.

Robert Hunter, author and settlement worker has been nominated for governor by the socialist party of Connecticut.

John K. Hendrick of Paducah is a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor of Kentucky. He was at one time a member of congress.

Senator Warner, of Missouri, in a formal statement at Washington announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election. He gave ill-health as the reason.

Gustave Moynier, president of the international committee of the Red Cross since the foreign foundation of the committee in 1863, died at Geneva.

The Colorado legislature in its lower house passed the initiative and referendum and the Oregon law.

In the Sixth Nebraska congressional district former Supreme Court Judge J. R. Dean received the democratic nomination for congress by a plurality of five, while W. J. Taylor received the populist nomination by a plurality of something more than one hundred. They will both be candidates before the general election.

Theodore Roosevelt has been asked to arbitrate the coal strike in Illinois.

Professor William James of Harvard University is dead.

Mayor Gaynor is now up and rapidly recovering from his wound. James J. Gallagher, the mayor's assailant, issued a statement through counsel. The statement, in Gallagher's own spelling, follows: "I, James J. Gallagher, red in Friday's morning paper that I said I was glad I shot Mayor Gaynor and that I was sorry I did not kill him. This assertion is not only a fabrication but a deep-dyed lie as was ever told on any person. I have been praying night and day ever since the occurrence. If the prayer of the sinner is heard, God in his goodness has heard my prayer and is all merciful and goodness to the sinner, for he said to the thief on the cross, this day will thou be in paradise with me."

Jas. S. Dahlman, democratic nominee for governor of Nebraska has issued the following statement: "I was opposed to the daylight saloon law at the time of its passage as a denial of the right of home rule and local self-government. I think now exactly as I did then. If any effort should be made in the legislature to repeal this law I should lend it not the slightest encouragement or support, either personal or officially. For myself I realize that this law has given satisfaction in many communities, though it has failed to give satisfaction in others. If the legislature should, of its own motion and without any assistance on my part, repeal this law, I would sign the bill repealing it. I stand squarely for strict enforcement of our present laws, including the daylight saloon law. I am in favor of the initiative and referendum. As a candidate for governor I will refuse to accept any contributions from any railroads, corporations, trusts, breweries, dis-

tilleries or saloons, as well as from any person whom I know to be peculiarly or prejudicially interested in securing or defeating legislation. I have been recklessly attacked as the candidate of the brewers, but every man who knows me knows that I am fighting prohibition, not because the brewers are also fighting it, but because of my love for personal liberty and the rights of the humblest citizen to enjoy the privileges which our form of government intended him to have. I am opposed to county option, first, last and all the time. I should veto a county option bill if the legislature passed it."

An Associated Press dispatch from New Orleans says: "With the unwritten law as her plea, Mamie McLaughlin, 18 years old, charged with the murder of Hugh Smith, was declared not guilty by a jury which returned a verdict a short time after it retired. According to the girl, she killed Smith because he betrayed her. Smith was a politician and a saloon keeper. The girl is an orphan and was supported in her trial by the Era club, an organization made up of representative New Orleans women."

An Associated Press dispatch from Sulphur, Okla., says: "The name of United States Senator Robert L. Owen entered into the land investigation today. E. P. Hill, an attorney for the Choctaw nation, testified before the special congressional committee which is investigating the Gore bribery charges that Senator Owen is the principal in a suit in which are involved contracts with the Indians calling for a 50 per cent fee. Mr. Owen, however, testified Attorney Hill, entered into the contracts with the Indians some years before he became a senator and is not now trying to secure 50 per cent, but has left it to the United States court of claims to determine how much he should be paid. It was also said that since his election as senator Mr. Owen had shown no activity in the matter except to testify in behalf of his claim. The value of the property which, it was asserted in Mr. Owen's suit was restored to the Indians, is fixed by the department of justice at from \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000. As attorney for the Choctaws, Mr. Hill said he was resisting the suit. 'In 1906,' said Mr. Hill, 'Mr. Owen entered into an arrangement with Charles F. Winton to attempt to secure for Choctaw Indians living east of the Mississippi river citizenship in what was then Indian Territory. Winton went to Mississippi and got many individual contracts, the number being ultimately 1,500. In these contracts the claimants agreed to give to Winton and Owen 50 per cent of all property which they would become possessed if they were admitted to citizenship. Winton, after obtaining many contracts, died and his rights reverted to Mr. Owen. After the Indians were admitted to citizenship, congress referred Owen's claim to the court of claims, where it is now pending. Since he became senator, I do not believe Mr. Owen has shown any activity in his case except to testify as he was required.' Senator Owen based his claim, the witness said, on legal services he alleges he rendered at Washington and in Oklahoma, prior to his election to the senate. 'Now,' asked Representative Campbell of Kansas, 'suppose Senator Owen should be allowed by the court of claims all that his contracts call for, how much would he get?' 'He would receive 50 per cent of \$12,000,000 or \$14,000,000, according to the value of the property.' 'Is he secured in any way?' 'The omnibus appropriation bill passed by congress in 1908 provides that the Owen fee shall be a lien on the property of the Indians.' 'What would

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