

RIPLEY ON THE STAND

President of Santa Fe Testifies in Harriman Inquiry in Chicago.

GETS HIS NEWS FROM THE PRESS

He Recently Read that Union Pacific Held Stock in His Road.

ROGERS AND FRICK REPRESENT IT

Harriman Lines Compete with Santa Fe at Some Points.

TESTIMONY ON RATES ON LIVE STOCK

Burlington Agent Says Charges Were Advanced Because of Heavy Damage Claims that Had to Be Paid.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The inquiry of the Interstate Commerce Commission into the management and methods of the Harriman railroads begun in New York, was resumed here today.

The commission was occupied most of the day with evidence relating to rates on cattle from Texas points, and it was not until late in the afternoon that the Harriman lines were brought before the board.

Only one witness was examined, President Ripley of the Santa Fe railway. Mr. Ripley's testimony did not bring out any startling information. He declared he did not know until he had read it last week in the papers that the Union Pacific was the holder of nearly \$10,000,000 of Santa Fe stock.

He asserted that when approached by representatives of this stock for the right to name members of the Santa Fe directors, he refused to consider the proposition until it was distinctly understood that the directors to be named were not officers of the Union Pacific or of any other line competing with the Santa Fe.

The directors named were H. H. Rogers and Henry C. Frick, both of whom were directors of the Union Pacific at the time of their election to the Santa Fe directorate.

President Ripley testified that their connection with the Union Pacific had in no way impaired their usefulness to the Santa Fe.

President Ripley was examined and cross-examined at considerable length, as to whether the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific were competitors of each other in the Santa Fe.

The substance of his testimony in this respect was that while competitors in some things, they were not so on all classes of traffic nor from all parts of the country.

President Ripley's testimony. The inquiry into the management of the Harriman lines was taken up shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon by the Interstate Commerce commission.

President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe road was the first witness.

Mr. Ripley was questioned by F. B. Kellogg acting for the commission: "Did you know, Mr. Ripley, that the Union Pacific owns \$10,000,000 of stock in the Santa Fe?"

"I did not know it until I saw it in the press dispatches from New York last week."

"When did you hear of a desire on the part of the Union Pacific people to be represented in the directorate of the Santa Fe?"

"Some time ago. Certain parties in New York intimated a desire to represent certain holdings of stock in our directorate and I said that it would be agreeable to allow them two directors, provided they were not officers of competing lines."

"Who did they ask to have elected?"

"H. H. Rogers and Henry C. Frick."

"You understood they were directors of the Union Pacific?"

"Certainly I did."

The witness asked that he had no personal knowledge of whatever of the acquisition of Santa Fe stock by the Union Pacific.

No Pool on Rates. "Has the Union Pacific any agreement with either the Union or Southern Pacific for maintaining certain rates, or is there any pooling between them?"

"There is no pool and no agreement regarding rates."

Mr. Kellogg by a series of questions brought from the witness that the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific were natural competitors for much traffic between the west and the east.

President Ripley if these two lines did not maintain equal rates and the witness replied: "I am not prepared to say."

President Ripley was cross-examined by John D. Milburn, attorney for the Union Pacific. He asked three questions, Rogers and Frick had ever, while acting as directors of the Santa Fe, discovered any desire to injure it in favor of the Union Pacific.

"Not at all," replied President Ripley. "They are as good directors as we have."

"Were the Union Pacific competitors?"

"Both the combination of the Southern and Union Pacific were those roads competitors of the Santa Fe," asked Commissioner Prouty.

"No more than at present."

"You said you would admit a representative of Mr. Harriman as a director, but not an officer of the Union Pacific. What is the difference?"

"I did not say that," replied President Ripley. "I said we objected to the election as a director of an officer of the Union Pacific as a personal representative of Mr. Harriman, because we did not desire an officer of another road in our directorate."

The examination of President Ripley concluded with a series of questions put alternately by Attorneys Kellogg and Milburn regarding the traffic between the Union Pacific coast. Mr. Kellogg desiring to show the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific are competitors and Mr. Milburn to show the reverse.

At the conclusion of the testimony of Mr. Ripley the hearing was adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Cattle Rate Inquiry. Cattle rates and the terminal charges at Chicago on shipments of stock occupied the opening session.

Chester M. Dawes of the Burlington road, asserted that it was not possible for him to furnish certain statistics regarding shipments which had been requested by Attorney Cowan, representing the Texas Cattle Growers' association.

Mr. Cowan declared that other roads had furnished these figures and it should be possible for the Burlington road to do the same.

The matter was dropped after some debate. It is expected that the inquiry into the management of the Harriman lines will be in connection with the traffic arrangements.

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Wednesday, January 9, 1907.

THE WEATHER. FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA—Fair Wednesday.

FORECAST FOR IOWA—Fair Wednesday and cooler in central and east portions Thursday.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday: Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.

6 A. M. 24 P. M. 24 7 A. M. 23 P. M. 23 8 A. M. 22 P. M. 22 9 A. M. 21 P. M. 21 10 A. M. 20 P. M. 20 11 A. M. 19 P. M. 19 12 M. 18 P. M. 18

DOMESTIC. Col. I. Crawford inaugurated governor of South Dakota. Indications Gamble will get the senatorship without a fight.

Negro troops at Fort Reno conspire to murder all white officers at post.

President Ripley of Santa Fe railroad testifies that Harriman lines compete with his line at some points and on some kinds of traffic.

NEBRASKA. Nebraska delegation having trouble to convince congress the Missouri river can be made navigable.

Iowa delegation to have a meeting soon to decide on who shall have federal offices in that state.

Representative Hall makes a comprehensive explanation of provisions of army appropriation bill.

Senator Daniel makes speech upholding right of president to discharge troops.

Senator Overman opposes proposed law against child labor as violation of state's rights.

NEBRASKA. B. F. Good of Wahoo, judge of the district court, cites recent pardons as reason for creation of board of pardons.

August Mueller, convicted of murder, prisoner makes his escape.

Both branches of legislature complete organization by the naming of the committees.

Members of both houses present bills along the line of redeeming party pledges, among them terminal taxation, primary and railroad commission measures.

LOCAL. A. M. Modisett released on charge of crooked work in land matters, not having been member of firm for three years.

Railroad men to meet and try to solve the grain rate question and switching charges at Omaha.

Company organized along co-operative lines to take over handling plant and right of international combine.

Solomon chosen as president of the county board for the ensuing year.

Colored man has a remedy for two ills the flesh is heir to.

Weak and erring are lined up for correction in the police court.

SPORTS. American and National league base ball seasons will open April 11.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND IOWA. Council in committee of the whole votes in favor of creating a new ward in south portion of Council Bluffs.

Owing to house being unorganized senate committee has entire charge of arrangements for inauguration.

GREAT BRITAIN FOR PEACE. W. T. Stead Says Premier Will Have Two Important Suggestions for Peace Conference.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—William T. Stead of London, who arrived here yesterday, says he has a plan to bring the world in the interest of peace. He declares he is authorized by the British premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, to say that Great Britain, if no other country does so, would at the approaching second peace conference at The Hague raise the question of taking steps to provide for the maintenance of international peace.

This, Mr. Stead says, will be done in the form of two propositions, as follows:

First—That each country participating in the conference appropriate a sum of money to be used in the propagation of the idea of maintaining international peace.

Second—That each country participating in the conference appropriate a sum of money to be used in the propagation of the idea of maintaining international peace.

Between two disputing powers, and also that the participating powers extend the article of article will so as to bind the signatories in a case of a declaration of war which interim friendly powers would have the right to intervene in an attempt to adjust the quarrel.

SHAH OF PERSIA IS DEAD. Announcement of His Death Will Not Be Made in Teheran Until Today.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Teheran in a telegram sent last night at 11:30 o'clock says: The shah of Persia died this evening, though no public announcement of the fact will be made until tomorrow (Wednesday).

It was evident yesterday (Monday) that the end was rapidly approaching and the women of the palace also began preparations for mourning.

Soon after sunset the doors of the harem were closed. This was the sign that all was over.

The news of the shah's death reached the foreign ministers late this evening, but the public is still unaware of his majesty's end.

Prussian Diet Opens. BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Chancellor von Buelow read the speech of the emperor-king at the opening of the Prussian Diet today.

After referring to the excellent financial condition of Prussia, the speech announced the government's intention to propose fresh legislation to meet the difficulties encountered in Poland "in carrying out the historical task of strengthening the German elements there."

The Diet will be engaged until Saturday with the first reading of the budget, after which it will adjourn until the Reichstag elections have taken place, as many members of the Diet are also candidates for election to the Reichstag.

Shiek May Surrender Raisouli. PARIS, Jan. 8.—The French minister at Tangier telegraphs that the shiek of the Wadrasa tribe, with which Raisouli has sought refuge, is negotiating with the Moroccan war minister with the view of surrendering to the government with his whole tribe.

The French and Spanish governments believe that the success of the Moroccan war minister in the vicinity of Tangier will enable them to install the international police and recall their squadrons from Moroccan waters in about a fortnight.

A. MARIE MODISSET GETS OUT

Eliminated from Land Trial, as He Proves His Lack of Connection.

NOT PARTNER OF BROTHER FOR TWO YEARS

R. Modisett, Horace C. Dale and William C. Smoot Are Left as Defendants of the Charges.

Al Marie Modisett has been eliminated from the defense in the land trial in the United States district court, Judge Munger Tuesday morning decided there was no evidence to connect him with the alleged frauds for which his brother, Albert R. Modisett, Horace C. Dale and William C. Smoot are being tried.

The charge was dismissed in his case when it was shown that since 1904 he had not been connected with the firm of Modisett Bros., but that A. R. Modisett constituted that firm himself.

The opening of the United States district court Tuesday morning A. R. Modisett, one of the principal defendants, testified in his own defense.

It was shown at the outset of his examination that since early in 1904 he had been the sole member of the cattle and ranch firm of Modisett Bros., and that Marie Modisett had nothing to do with the ranch and cattle business of the firm. On this matter Judge Munger said:

"No evidence has thus far been produced in this case by the government that connects A. M. Modisett with this case, and the court may so direct the jury."

Statement of A. R. Modisett. The examination of A. R. Modisett was conducted by Mr. Gurley, principal attorney for the defense. Mr. Modisett said:

"I have been in the cattle and ranch business near Rushville for about twenty years, coming there from Montana. At the time the Kinkaid act went into effect I was anxious, with other cattle and ranch men, to secure what things could be had that lay within our reach in order that we might secure the grazing leases during the time required for the entrymen and women to prove up. The matter of securing Indians to make filings was first suggested to me by Mr. Margrave, a fellow ranchman, in a conversation he had with me at Reserve, Kan. He asked me to secure some Indians to file for him. I did so, as well as securing a number for myself. The transactions were perfectly honorable and legitimate and without the slightest intention of wrongdoing or thought of perpetrating a fraud on the government out of title to the lands. We figured that we could afford to pay \$300 for the grass lease for the five years, and so to assist the entrymen in filing and complying with the law as regarding improvements we agreed to pay the necessary filing expenses and put on the necessary improvements for the use of the grass on the land for the five years. These expenses and improvements would about absorb the \$300."

Case of Indians. "In the case of the Indians, as they were not required to make any improvements on the land, we agreed to pay them each in addition to the filing fee, \$25 each. I secured several of these Indian filings for Margrave and was reimbursed therefor by him. I secured those Indian filings for Margrave as a matter of accommodation to him and for no other purpose. I never added to the filing fee \$25 each, as it is agreed to pay them for securing filings for me. I did tell Dale to pay the Indians \$25 each for me and their hotel bills as a consideration for the grass contracts on their filings. I did have a talk with Mrs. Sarah M. Allen at Dodge, who induced her to file on the three additional filings, as it is within our range that I might secure the grass lease. I never made any proposition to buy the land, as I knew that was against the law, and I said to Mrs. Copeland: "We must do this before it is unlawful to make any such proposition."

I entered into no conspiracy with A. M. Modisett, H. C. Dale or William C. Smoot to defraud the government out of title to lands, nor did I enter into any agreement to defraud the government in any way."

Fifty Sections of Land. "Our ranch or range occupies about fifty thousand acres of land. There are other filings in the range aside from those mentioned in this complaint. About twenty-five of these I procured most of these filings and put improvements on a good many of them. I did not put any improvements on the Indian filings, though I did know that \$300 improvements were required under the Kinkaid law before final proof. I did not see the Sarah Allen claim. I put a small house on some of the claims, and a fence on some of them. I know that the law required \$300 worth of improvements, or \$125 per acre, before final proof. I used the Sarah Allen claim, as it is a Cloud claim for about twelve years. No improvements were put on it. The amount of money in the grass contract was left blank. The Margrave contract the same way. I was at Alliance, Neb., on June 28, 1904, but not in the land office. This was the day the Kinkaid filing was to be made. In my talk with Margrave at Reserve, Kan., we discussed about getting Indians to file on the lands. He was figuring on getting Indians from Kansas to file on the land. I suggested that we could get Indians from the territory. He finally agreed that I would get him some Pine Ridge Indians to file. I went from Reserve, Kan., to Defiance, Ia., to see about other filings, that of Mrs. Allen and others. I added the Allen land for grazing up to 1906, when the fence was taken down. Now it is public range and anybody can use it. We were not supposed to build any houses on the claims of soldiers' widows and Indians."

His View of the Law. "My understanding of the law was that the improvements must have been put on the land before final proof is made. The improvements we placed on the land were only initial improvements. The reason that no houses were put on the soldiers' widows claims was that they were not under the law expected to raise on the land. We didn't put houses on the Indian claims because they never showed up after filing and never asked that we should."

Horace C. Dale, cashier of the Stockmen's bank of Rushville, told briefly of his part in the transaction, relating to the filings which were of a perfunctory and uninteresting character. This examination will be resumed Tuesday afternoon.

Dale Makes His Denial. Horace C. Dale, cashier of the Stockmen's bank at Rushville followed A. R. Modisett on the witness stand Tuesday afternoon. His testimony was a general denial of any participation in any conspiracy to defraud the government out of title to lands or any attempt to suborn perjury. His

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

DOCTOR THROWN FROM BRIDGE

Prominent New York Physician Robbed and Murdered at Portland, Ore.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 8.—There were no developments today in the mysterious death last night of Dr. Phillip E. Johnson, the New York physician whose dead body was found under the Ford street bridge at 7:30 p. m. The coroner's jury, after a brief inquiry this afternoon, came to the conclusion that with robbery as the motive, Dr. Johnson was murdered and his body thrown off the bridge.

Dr. Johnson came to Portland with his newly wedded wife to establish his home and practice his profession. The couple Tuesday morning decided there was no evidence to connect him with the alleged frauds for which his brother, Albert R. Modisett, Horace C. Dale and William C. Smoot are being tried.

The charge was dismissed in his case when it was shown that since 1904 he had not been connected with the firm of Modisett Bros., but that A. R. Modisett constituted that firm himself.

The opening of the United States district court Tuesday morning A. R. Modisett, one of the principal defendants, testified in his own defense.

It was shown at the outset of his examination that since early in 1904 he had been the sole member of the cattle and ranch firm of Modisett Bros., and that Marie Modisett had nothing to do with the ranch and cattle business of the firm. On this matter Judge Munger said:

"No evidence has thus far been produced in this case by the government that connects A. M. Modisett with this case, and the court may so direct the jury."

Statement of A. R. Modisett. The examination of A. R. Modisett was conducted by Mr. Gurley, principal attorney for the defense. Mr. Modisett said:

"I have been in the cattle and ranch business near Rushville for about twenty years, coming there from Montana. At the time the Kinkaid act went into effect I was anxious, with other cattle and ranch men, to secure what things could be had that lay within our reach in order that we might secure the grazing leases during the time required for the entrymen and women to prove up. The matter of securing Indians to make filings was first suggested to me by Mr. Margrave, a fellow ranchman, in a conversation he had with me at Reserve, Kan. He asked me to secure some Indians to file for him. I did so, as well as securing a number for myself. The transactions were perfectly honorable and legitimate and without the slightest intention of wrongdoing or thought of perpetrating a fraud on the government out of title to the lands. We figured that we could afford to pay \$300 for the grass lease for the five years, and so to assist the entrymen in filing and complying with the law as regarding improvements we agreed to pay the necessary filing expenses and put on the necessary improvements for the use of the grass on the land for the five years. These expenses and improvements would about absorb the \$300."

Case of Indians. "In the case of the Indians, as they were not required to make any improvements on the land, we agreed to pay them each in addition to the filing fee, \$25 each. I secured several of these Indian filings for Margrave and was reimbursed therefor by him. I secured those Indian filings for Margrave as a matter of accommodation to him and for no other purpose. I never added to the filing fee \$25 each, as it is agreed to pay them for securing filings for me. I did tell Dale to pay the Indians \$25 each for me and their hotel bills as a consideration for the grass contracts on their filings. I did have a talk with Mrs. Sarah M. Allen at Dodge, who induced her to file on the three additional filings, as it is within our range that I might secure the grass lease. I never made any proposition to buy the land, as I knew that was against the law, and I said to Mrs. Copeland: "We must do this before it is unlawful to make any such proposition."

I entered into no conspiracy with A. M. Modisett, H. C. Dale or William C. Smoot to defraud the government out of title to lands, nor did I enter into any agreement to defraud the government in any way."

Fifty Sections of Land. "Our ranch or range occupies about fifty thousand acres of land. There are other filings in the range aside from those mentioned in this complaint. About twenty-five of these I procured most of these filings and put improvements on a good many of them. I did not put any improvements on the Indian filings, though I did know that \$300 improvements were required under the Kinkaid law before final proof. I did not see the Sarah Allen claim. I put a small house on some of the claims, and a fence on some of them. I know that the law required \$300 worth of improvements, or \$125 per acre, before final proof. I used the Sarah Allen claim, as it is a Cloud claim for about twelve years. No improvements were put on it. The amount of money in the grass contract was left blank. The Margrave contract the same way. I was at Alliance, Neb., on June 28, 1904, but not in the land office. This was the day the Kinkaid filing was to be made. In my talk with Margrave at Reserve, Kan., we discussed about getting Indians to file on the lands. He was figuring on getting Indians from Kansas to file on the land. I suggested that we could get Indians from the territory. He finally agreed that I would get him some Pine Ridge Indians to file. I went from Reserve, Kan., to Defiance, Ia., to see about other filings, that of Mrs. Allen and others. I added the Allen land for grazing up to 1906, when the fence was taken down. Now it is public range and anybody can use it. We were not supposed to build any houses on the claims of soldiers' widows and Indians."

His View of the Law. "My understanding of the law was that the improvements must have been put on the land before final proof is made. The improvements we placed on the land were only initial improvements. The reason that no houses were put on the soldiers' widows claims was that they were not under the law expected to raise on the land. We didn't put houses on the Indian claims because they never showed up after filing and never asked that we should."

Horace C. Dale, cashier of the Stockmen's bank of Rushville, told briefly of his part in the transaction, relating to the filings which were of a perfunctory and uninteresting character. This examination will be resumed Tuesday afternoon.

Dale Makes His Denial. Horace C. Dale, cashier of the Stockmen's bank at Rushville followed A. R. Modisett on the witness stand Tuesday afternoon. His testimony was a general denial of any participation in any conspiracy to defraud the government out of title to lands or any attempt to suborn perjury. His

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

CONFERENCE OVER RIVER

Congressmen Unwilling to Believe the Missouri is Navigable Stream.

NO MONEY UNLESS THEY ARE SHOWN

Iowa Delegation in Congress to Have a Caucus to Decide on Who Shall Have the Federal Appropriative Offices.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—Representative Kennedy was responsible today for bringing about a conference of Senator Millard, Representative Pollard and himself with Congressman Davidson of the subcommittee on rivers and harbors having charge of the Missouri river. Judge Smith of Iowa also would have participated in the conference had not his duties as a member of the appropriations committee held him elsewhere.

The three members of the Nebraska delegation went over with Mr. Davidson on rivers and harbors having charge of the Missouri river from Kansas City to Omaha and insisted that they should have as much money for improvements of the Missouri river above Kansas City as is given it below. Congressman Mills of Kansas City, who is a member of the rivers and harbors committee, does not expect more than \$50,000 for snagging and clearing the channel below Kansas City. It developed at the conference today that the committee generally believe that the Missouri river is not navigable from Kansas City to Omaha and that to secure any considerable appropriation a demonstration must be made that the river is navigable, which the Nebraska delegation hopes to do through the corporation now being formed in Omaha to operate a line of boats on the river. The delegation from Nebraska will ask for at least \$200,000 to be used on the upper reaches of the Missouri for snagging and clearing of the channel.

Slayden Reviews History. Congressman Slayden, one of the leading democratic representatives from Texas, today exploited the Brownsville affair and the Twenty-fifth infantry, incident to his speech, in which he praised the president for his courage in dismissing the battalion of the Twenty-fifth without honor, he recited the history of this regiment, which he called the "bloody Twenty-fifth."

While realizing that Fort Meade in the summer of 1885 a corporal of the Twenty-fifth regiment murdered a citizen. The people of the community lynched the murderer. About three weeks after the lynching fifteen or twenty negro soldiers raided and shot up the town of Sturgis, which is from Brownsville, Tex. The post there fired into dwellings and business houses and killed one man. "According to the testimony," said Congressman Slayden, "taken by the coroner the raiding, shooting and killing was done in a thoroughly military manner."

After denouncing other acts of the Twenty-fifth which he called attention to an occurrence at Fort Niobrara when the regiment was stationed there, leaving a description of a wanton and cold-blooded murder committed to C. H. Cornell, chairman of the republican congressional committee of the Slaves' Memorial fund.

Mr. Cornell, in commenting a few days ago on the outbreak at Brownsville, says, according to Mr. Slayden: "Although the murdered one was of their own color and without character, the act was no less a crime than a like one which followed it in Brownsville, and only because of the necessity of some form of salutary punishment. While the soldiers might justify silence in the latter case on account of fear lest a fair trial could not be had in Texas, no such excuse could prevail here, since the murdered one was not a citizen of the community, but a woman of their own race in whom no one would have any special interest, and the trial could have been purely on its merits without prejudice against the prisoners. Yet those who possessed the necessary information were as silent in the former as in the latter instance."

"I want to assure Mr. Cornell," said Mr. Slayden, "that there was no more need for a conspiracy of silence at Brownsville, Tex., than at Valentine, Neb."

No One to Take Office. Congressman Pollard was today advised of the discontinuance of the postoffice at Brownsville, Texas, on account of the inability to get anyone to take the office. The postmaster at that place was also railroad agent, and as the railroad office has been discontinued and the agent transferred, the only thing left was to close the postoffice.

Cutting the Iowa Tie. The Iowa caucus, which Senator Allison has arranged to hold at Des Moines, will be held at Des Moines, Iowa, on January 15th. The caucus will be held at Des Moines, Iowa, on January 15th.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN DENVER. Man Commits Suicide and Woman Who Eloped with Him Dies of Heart Disease.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 8.—Elmer J. Bean and Lilla Mullen Bean were found today in a rooming house in this city. The man had committed suicide by cutting his throat and the woman, the coroner declared, had died of heart disease. She was the wife of J. O. Bean, a locomotive engineer of Pueblo, and had eloped with her husband's cousin, Elmer J. Bean. The woman's husband last night telephoned her from Colorado Springs that he was coming to Denver to see her. The couple were dead when they arrived.

Burkett Has Grazing Bill. Senator Burkett today introduced a bill providing for control of grazing on public lands in the arid states and territories. In regard to the bill he made a duplicate of one he introduced last April, but meeting the suggestions made by the president in a special message to congress last December. Burkett's bill provides that the president with the consent of the governor of the state or territory affected, is authorized to establish, by proclamation, grazing districts upon public lands of the United States. Thereupon the secretary of agriculture shall have charge of such grazing districts, appoint all officers necessary for their administration and protection, and all local officers shall be appointed from qualified sections of the states or territories in which such districts are situated to regulate their use for grazing purposes, restore and improve their grazing value and issue permits to graze live stock thereon under rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of agriculture, classify all public lands therein as grazing or agricultural and publish lists thereof.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

EHLER CONVICTED OF MURDER

Shot and Killed Sheep Shearer at Bruce, Wyo., in Quarrel Over Pay.

LANDER, Wyo., Jan. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—W. W. Ehler was today found guilty of murder in the second degree. Ehler was charged with the murder of H. J. Storms at Bruce, Wyo., on June 11, last year. The case was commenced Wednesday morning. The taking of testimony began Thursday afternoon. Ehler owned shearing pens at Bruce, Wyo., where sheep were taken from the surrounding country to be sheared. He also owned a saloon at that place and on the above date the shearer had completed their work and had gathered in the saloon to receive their pay. When it came Storms' turn to receive his check there was a dispute over a difference of accounts, Ehler claiming that Storms owed him money, which Storms denied. After a wordy wrangle Storms sat down by a table and Ehler for the purpose of looking at the check suddenly turned and began shooting at Storms, who tried to escape by running into a side room. Ehler followed and kept up a continual fire at him. One or two men tried to stop Ehler, but he brushed them aside and followed Storms into the side room, from which there was no escape. Ehler then turned and began shooting at Storms, who tried to escape by running into a side room. Ehler followed and kept up a continual fire at him. One or two men tried to stop Ehler, but he brushed them aside and followed Storms into the side room, from which there was no escape. Ehler then turned and began shooting at Storms, who tried to escape by running into a side room. Ehler followed and kept up a continual fire at him. One or two men tried to stop Ehler, but he brushed them aside and followed Storms into the side room, from which there was no escape. Ehler then turned and began shooting at Storms, who tried to escape by running into a side room. Ehler followed and kept up a continual fire at him. One or two men tried to stop Ehler, but he brushed them aside and followed Storms into the side room, from which there was no escape. Ehler then turned and began shooting at Storms, who tried to escape by running into a side room. Ehler followed and kept up a continual fire at him. One or two men tried to stop Ehler, but he brushed them aside and followed Storms into the side room, from which there was no escape. Ehler then turned and began shooting at Storms, who tried to escape by running into a side room. Ehler followed and kept up a continual fire at him. One or two men tried to stop Ehler, but he brushed them aside and followed Storms into the side room, from which there was no escape. Ehler then turned and began shooting at Storms, who tried to escape by running into a side room. Ehler followed and kept up a continual fire at him. One or two men tried to stop Ehler, but he brushed them aside and followed Storms into the side room, from which there was no escape. Ehler then turned and began shooting at Storms, who tried to escape by running into a side room. Ehler followed and kept up a continual fire at him. One or two men tried to stop Ehler, but he brushed them aside and followed Storms into the side room, from which there was no escape. Ehler then turned and began shooting at Storms, who tried to escape by running into a side room. Ehler followed and kept up a continual fire at him. One or two men tried to stop Ehler, but he brushed them aside and followed Storms into the side room, from which there was no escape. Ehler then turned and began shooting at Storms, who tried to escape by running into a side room. Ehler followed and kept up a continual fire at him. One or two men tried to stop Ehler, but he brushed them aside and followed Storms into the side room, from which there was no escape. Ehler then turned and began shooting at Storms, who tried to escape by running into a side room. Ehler followed and kept up a continual fire at him. One or two men tried to stop Ehler, but he brushed them