From Omaha Newsboys TWO CENTS

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

From Omaha Newsboys TWO CENTS

VOL. XXXVI—NO. 304. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1907—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

JAP PAPERS SILENT

Question of Proceeding to Extreme Measures Not Mentioned.

DAMAGE FOR LOSSES EXPECTED

Leading Journals Have Little to Say on 'Frisco Trouble.

PEOPLE BECOMING IMPATIENT

Publishing of Status of Negotiations Is Advocated.

CONFIDENCE IN ROOSEVELT

Diplomat Says Question Will Ultimately Be Solved on Basis of Justice—Friendship of Nations Traditional.

TOKIO, June 6.—The leading papers here whose opinions are worth quoting are silent on the question of demanding indemnity for the so-called bombarding of Japanese establishments in San Francisco. Reparation for the damage inflicted and the punishment of the culprits is expected and it is believed that the government is taking proper steps in the matter.

Though the public here is irritated at the tardiness displayed in effecting a solution of the difficulty, opinion has not yet reached the stage of advocating an appeal to a hostile demonstration in any form. It is true, however, that popular indignation has reached a degree never before witnessed in the history of Japan's relations with the United States. It is thought by influential Japanese that the quicker the facts regarding the negotiations now in progress here and in Washington are published the better it will be for all concerned, as a stage has now been reached when it may prove dangerous to keep the people in suspense or ignorance of what is being done.

Opinion of a Diplomat.

An experienced diplomat, who was a protege of Marquis Ito and is a prominent figure in national affairs, said today to a representative of the Associated Press:

"America is the last country with which I expected complications with Japan. Traditional friendship of the two nations uniformly maintained by the government at Washington makes me almost hesitate to believe that an anti-Japanese sentiment exists in Uncle Sam's territory, though the unfortunate occurrences stand unassailable. But before forming a final judgment in the present instance it is absolutely necessary to bear in mind that as in America the autonomy of the various states is jealously guarded and the slightest infringement or interference by the national authorities is deeply resented, consequently the federal government is in a most delicate position.

"Fortunately the chief executive of the United States is a wonderful personality. Judging by his speeches and writings he might be called the incarnation of the principles of Bushido. There is no doubt that he is resolute enough to cut this 'Gordian knot.'

"The Japanese cause, in the present instance, is right throughout, beyond the shadow of a doubt. This is a fact impossible to escape the enlightened judgment to a personage like President Roosevelt. I confidently expect that justice will be meted out, and the sooner his action in this matter is made known the better."

Opposition Makes it an Issue.

TOKIO, June 6.—The Hochi, which is supporting Count Okuma in his position on the American question, says this morning:

"The San Francisco outrages are worse than the murder of a missionary in China, which resulted in the occupation of Kiao Chow.

"Who would blame an appeal to the last measure of an impotency to protect treaty rights is proved?

"We hope, however, that Ambassador Aoki will be firm enough to make the Washington government quickly take measures to mete out justice to the Japanese."

NEW YORK, June 6.—Count Okuma, former leader of the progressives, the opposition party in Japan, in response to a request by the New York World, cabled that paper the following opinion regarding the incidents in San Francisco in which Japanese were involved:

I deeply regret that anti-Japanese outrages are being repeated in San Francisco. We, as a nation, were not satisfied with the settlement of the last (school) incident, which resulted in unjust discrimination against, and the actual expulsion of Japanese immigrants. We hoped that the principles laid down in the enlightened message of President Roosevelt last December would prevail and that every unjust discrimination against the Japanese would be stopped. Repetition of injustices against the Japanese will seriously hurt our warm feeling toward America and our traditional friendship will be weakened thereby.

Fair and just treatment is essential to maintain friendship. Repeated outrageous actions will not only damage American interests, but also discredit American civilization.

For the sake of justice and humanity, I sincerely appeal to the American public to stop Boxerlike outrages and unfair discrimination against Japanese and pray that Washington's farewell address be not forgotten by American people.

Count Okuma has been minister of finance, foreign minister and premier of Japan. He is now head of Waseda university, which he founded and largely endowed.

LONDON, June 6.—Baron Takewo Ozawa, vice president of the Japanese Red Cross society, who has arrived here from New York, May 26, to attend the Red Cross conference which is to open here June 10, throws cold water on the sensational reports of the ill-treatment of Japanese in America, to which some of the most staid papers are devoting much attention. In an interview he is quoted as saying:

Naturally, as a member of the house of peers and a politician, I was anxious to see to what extent any anti-Japanese feeling existed in the United States. I may say that the San Francisco affair is much more local than I thought it was when I was in Japan. As a result of my investigations in the United States I am enabled to declare that the feelings of Americans toward my country are most cordial. Nowhere did I find the least sign of unfriendliness, with the exception of San Francisco. We in Japan wish the situation between the two countries to become more and more harmonious, hence the desire that no such jar as occurred in San Francisco, although a purely local one, should be repeated.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The Call says today that the Japanese in this city have decided to send a special envoy to Tokio to urge the imperial government to take steps to bring about a modification of the immigration pact made recently by Japan and the United States. Klutaro Abillo, president of the Japanese Association of America, will, it is said, be selected for the mission.

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Friday, June 7, 1907.

1907	JUNE					1907
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24	25	26	27	28	29

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA—Showers Friday, cooler in southwest portion. Saturday fair and warmer.

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

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	60	1 p. m.	56
6 a. m.	56	2 p. m.	54
7 a. m.	55	3 p. m.	60
8 a. m.	54	4 p. m.	60
9 a. m.	55	5 p. m.	59
10 a. m.	56	6 p. m.	58
11 a. m.	56	7 p. m.	58
12 m.	55	8 p. m.	57
		9 p. m.	58

DOMESTIC.

Harry Orchard says he committed eighteen murders, that the assassination of Governor Steunenberg was first suggested by Haywood and that the plot was financed by the inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners. On cross-examination he admitted that he is a bigamist and that he committed many other crimes. **Page 1**

Rain descends on the Omaha cadets in camp at Glenwood, but all are housed in the dry for the night. **Page 1**

Omaha boosters put in a busy day at Spokane and are given a royal welcome to the metropolis of the "Inland Empire." **Page 1**

Japan is inclined to view the treatment of its citizens at San Francisco in a serious light. **Page 1**

Striking miners in Black Hills secure concessions that will bring eventually $3.50 a day and the eight-hour day. **Page 1**

W. J. Bryan makes address to the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, in which he discusses the difference between a financier and a gambler. **Page 1**

NEBRASKA.

Supreme court orders information for contempt filed against Attorney William R. Butler of O'Neill on charge he tampered with transcript of case filed with the court. **Page 3**

A small tornado struck the town of Harbine yesterday damaging a number of buildings, but no lives were lost. **Page 3**

FOREIGN.

Leading Japanese papers are not joining in demand of people for indemnity from United States for San Francisco outrages. Diplomats say negotiations are progressing satisfactorily and amicable settlement will be reached. The opposition party in Japan seems to desire to make a political issue of the incident. **Page 1**

There is a growing belief in official circles in Russia that the Duma will be dissolved within a few days. **Page 1**

LOCAL.

Hon. George W. Lininger dangerously ill at his home in this city. **Page 1**

Local shippers express pleasure at the new ruling of the Interstate Commerce commission making grain move to its destination at the rate in force at time it left the producing station. **Page 7**

Secretary Taft comes to Omaha June 18 to make an address at the formal opening of the Young Men's Christian association building and attend reception of Omaha business men. **Page 5**

Mayor Dahlman will occupy the role of peacemaker today when he will attempt to pacify the warring factions of his administration. **Page 7**

John N. Baldwin, general solicitor of the Union Pacific, fears untoward results for the railroads as a result of cuts in rates and high property for taxation. **Page 3**

Presence at the convention of the Society of Equity of Charles A. Walsh, organizer of Independence League clubs for W. R. Hearst, gives rise to talk of Hearst trying to manipulate the farmers of this organization. **Page 2**

Motion to revive the franchise of the old Omaha Fuel Gas company argued in the federal court before Judge W. H. Munger. **Page 5**

Society is busy with weddings and dinner parties for the newly married ones at the clubs. **Page 5**

SPORT.

C. C. Holzworth of Juniata wins state championship in South Omaha tournament. Trap boy accidentally shot, but not seriously. **Page 4**

Results of the ball games:

4—Philadelphia vs. St. Louis—2.
6—Pittsburg vs. Boston—0.
3—Chicago vs. New York—2.
4—Cincinnati vs. Brooklyn—4.

3—Philadelphia vs. Chicago—0.
5—Cleveland vs. New York—0.
5—St. Louis vs. Washington—2.
6—Detroit vs. Boston—2.

12—Louisville vs. Milwaukee—0.
7—Columbus vs. St. Paul—3—0.
3—Toledo vs. Minneapolis—1.
5—Indianapolis vs. Kansas City—0. **Page 4**

Flip Flap won the $10,000 Westminster handicap at Gravesend. **Page 4**

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Live stock markets. **Page 9**
Grain markets. **Page 9**
Stocks and bonds. **Page 9**

UNION BUTTONS ARE BARRED

Chicago Firemen Will Not Be Allowed to Wear Them While on Duty.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The members of the Chicago fire department will not be allowed to wear the emblem of their union. Fire Marshall Horan today issued an order notifying them that union buttons must not be worn during time on duty. The action of Chief Horan was taken in accordance with an understanding with Mayor Fred Busse.

In explanation of his ultimatum Chief Horan said:

"We cannot have factions in the fire department and we certainly would have them if the men belonging to the union were allowed to wear buttons. Futhermore I am of the opinion that there is no necessity for a labor union among the firemen, anyway."

WILL NOT CALL ELECTION

President of Constitutional Convention Will Not Defy Federal Court's Injunction.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., June 6.—William H. Murray, president of the constitutional convention, will not call an election in the new state in defiance of the federal court injunction. Acting upon the advice of democratic leaders, he has decided to withdraw his call sent out on June 4. He will reconvene the constitutional convention after the supreme court decision is rendered, not later than June 14, to set a new date for the election.

KNOX SECURES ENDORSEMENT

Pennsylvania Republicans Urge Him for President.

COMPLIMENT TO ADMINISTRATION

Platform Commends Courage of Congress in Passing Laws Regulating Corporations of Country.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 6.—The endorsement of United States Senator Knox for the presidency, the nomination of John O. Sheatz of Philadelphia for state treasurer and the adoption of a platform endorsing the policies and administration of President Roosevelt were the results of today's republican state convention. The platform also commends the action of the fifty-ninth congress, the action of Senators Penrose and Knox and the Pennsylvania delegation in congress, particularly [illegible] the hands of President Roosevelt, commends the administration of [illegible] Stuart and the work of the recent legislature and demands the prosecution of those who profited by the alleged frauds in furnishing and equipping the new state capitol.

Platform Praises Roosevelt.

The platform adopted by the convention is a departure from those of previous state conventions in that more than two-thirds of it is devoted to national affairs. President Roosevelt's administration is given high praise, the concluding paragraph of the platform reading as follows:

This convention heartily renews the expression of confidence, that has come so frequently, emphatically and directly from the republicans of Pennsylvania, in the integrity and devotion to the public good of Theodore Roosevelt; with equal heartiness we record our approval of the work of his administration and we pledge the republican party of Pennsylvania of equality of right and opportunity to all."

The platform then indorses United States Senator Knox for the presidency and presents him to the republicans of the other states as Pennsylvania's candidate for the presidency before the republican convention of 1908.

Continuing, the platform says:

We commend the course of the Fifty-ninth congress, which, without attempted confiscation or reprisal of vested right or any spirit of unfairness and injustice to those who have interests in carrying, and other corporations, nevertheless, passed more important legislation than any preceding congress for the proper regulation and control of corporations and trusts and the punishment of improper practices. We indorse and approve the course of our United States senators and representatives in the said congress and particularly in upholding the hands of President Roosevelt.

The republicans of Pennsylvania believe the pay rolls of American labor should continue to be higher than that of any other nation and the average American home a model for the world.

President Roosevelt has publicly declared that 'the general tariff policy to which, without regard to changes in detail, I believe this country be irrevocably committed is fundamentally based upon the difference of the cost of labor here and abroad.'

We indorse those declarations and declare our unfaltering adherence to the great principle of protection to American labor, American industries and American products.

NEW YORK, June 6.—United States Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania tonight announced his willingness to become a candidate for the presidency in 1908 should the republican party see fit to nominate him. Senator Knox's position was made known in expressing his appreciation of the action today of the republican state convention at Harrisburg, Pa., which endorsed him as a candidate for that office.

Senator Knox, who is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, learned tonight of his endorsement by the Harrisburg convention, through the press dispatches. Having read these, including an abstract of the platform adopted, he said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I am deeply sensible of the great honor done me by my fellow republicans of Pennsylvania.

"In their convention, composed of delegates elected directly by the people, they have increased by many obligations to them by coupling with the endorsement of the administration of Theodore Roosevelt the suggestion of my name as his successor.

"I note the convention's reference to the fact that as attorney general and senator I was privileged to aid in the formulation and carrying into legislation and judicial decision these just policies for the protection of the principles which have so greatly endeared President Roosevelt to the people. I value the action of the convention approving such public services as I have been enabled to render in the past with a satisfaction nt exceeded by my gratitude for the unsolicited pledge of support for higher honors and graver duties for the future. I have too profound a sense of the dignity of the chief magistracy and too intimate a knowledge of its labors and responsibilities to have sought this endorsement. If, however, the wishes of Pennsylvania republicans and the reasons they assign for their action should commend themselves to the national republican convention I would accept its action with full appreciation of its import."

Senator Knox added that he would have nothing further to say at present concerning his candidacy. Accompanied by Mrs. Knox, he has been visiting friends here. They will return to their home at Valley Forge, Pa., tomorrow.

Taft Has Nothing to Say.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The announcement of Senator Knox in New York tonight that he would be willing to become a presidential candidate in 1908 if the party nominated him created much interest here. Mr. Knox's endorsement was communicated to the president, who read what the senator had to say, but he made no comment thereon. Senator Foraker said:

"I am not surprised and am glad to hear it. Senator Knox is a very able and worthy man."

Secretary Taft when informed of the statement of Mr. Knox had nothing to say.

CADETS ARE ALL IN THE DRY

Commandant Welch Is Taking Good Care of Boys Under His Charge.

GLENWOOD, Ia., June 6.—(Special Telegram.)—There was fairly good weather for the visitors and cadets today, but the rain came plentiful enough with the evening. During the day the showers were light and did not mar the pleasures of the campers and their schoolmates and friends. Just before the train returning to Omaha left it commenced to rain in earnest and kept it up until about 9 o'clock. Commandant Welch got busy, however, and succeeded in getting all of the boys into dry beds for the night. Some who were not feeling well were placed in farm houses and in the hotels and the remainder were quartered in the National Guards' armory, which was generously placed at their disposal. The commandant has been untiring and thoughtful in his care of the boys, and as a result fond parents need have no fear for their welfare

PUTS IN WORD FOR FARMER

Bryan Talks on Gambling and Financiering to New York Board of Trade.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Asked today if he considered the question of tariff reform as essential in the coming campaign, Mr. W. J. Bryan replied:

"I have talked tariff reform for ten years prior to the campaign of 1896; I have always believed in it, but there are other questions before the people relatively more important at present, such as the trusts, railroads, etc. I believe that the democratic platform will take cognizance of all three of these questions, but in my opinion the tariff will not be the paramount issue."

In an address before the Board of Trade and Transportation, where he was entertained at luncheon, Mr. Bryan said:

"There has been a great deal of misunderstanding between the farmers and those engaged in trade and transportation. We must get together. The farmer is at the foundation of all wealth. Trade is essential to having and the farmer knows it. There is no feeling of dislike on their part of those with whom they have trade relations. They have need of you, gentlemen, and the trade. But they hold in economy of things that you must furnish them certain things for a just compensation—they want you to let competition settle the amount of compensation. As a western farmer I want to voice the complaint of the western farmer against the form of gambling in some of your organizations. Speculating in the necessaries of life is a serious thing, and when by betting, for instance, on wheat, if the price of wheat is lowered the farmer is hurt, and if the price is advanced, the man who buys the flour is hurt. You seem to distinguish between gambling and speculating in a way which amuses the western farmer. A man who bets on the turn of a card you call a gambler and the man who steals a railroad you call a financier."

Mr. Bryan said he was glad of an opportunity to commend the action of President Roosevelt in the direction of railroad regulation. "It does not make any difference that the president and I do not belong to the same political party," said he. "I am very glad that he has seen fit to take advantage of a plank that we put in our platform. It was made for use and I am glad some one was able to use it, and to that end assert that anyone may use it who can.

"What the farmer contends is that the railroads are over-valued and that they are forced to pay taxes on that over-valuation. I ask that you unite with the farmer to give him just rates and to free him from extortionate rates."

DAYS OF DUMA NUMBERED

Belief That Russian Parliament Will Be Dissolved in a Few Days.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—In view of the prevalent reports that Premier Stolypin had abandoned his defense of Parliament and that its dissolution was imminent, an article in the Novoe Vremya today, signed by the premier's brother and opposing such a step, attracted general attention. He said that while the Duma undoubtedly is revolutionary and burdened with many sins, the possibility of its becoming a healthy establishment of the state is not excluded from the question of its dissolution.

The promulgation by Parliament of the new election law, in violation of the fundamental laws or constitution, is considered likely to result in another crisis similar to the one through which Russia has just passed.

Diplomatic and political circles still believe the days of Parliament are numbered and the report from inner circles of the government that M. Stolypin's attitude has changed continue in the most positive form.

The Russian official news agency denial, June 4, of the approaching dissolution of Parliament was so cautiously worded that it is regarded as not excluding the possibility that a decision adverse to Parliament will be reached at the first favorable opportunity.

President Golovin last night appeared before the committee of the lower house, which is considering the law relating to the inviolability of deputies from arrest, and demanded quicker work, saying that the emperor had blamed Parliament for its dilatoriness and adding that the law must be ready for consideration next week.

SUICIDE AT SALT LAKE CITY

Richard M. Bourne, Mining Broker, Kills Himself Because of Loss of Fortune.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 6.—Having exhausted a fortune of $80,000 which he inherited from his sister, a victim of the Windsor hotel fire in New York, Richard M. Bourne, club man and mining broker, today wrote an open letter to the world and took his own life.

His body was found in City creek canyon this afternoon by two boys. His left wrist had been slashed with a razor and two revolver bullets had been discharged into his brain.

Bourne was Utah agent for the California Powder company until 1903, when he came into possession of wealth through the tragic fate of his only sister. He then devoted his attention to dealing in mines and mining stock. He was a bachelor and lived at the exclusive Alta club. His fortune, he said in the letter, was virtually gone and he had no further interest in life.

SUIT AGAINST OIL OCTOPUS

Attorney General of Minnesota Will Seek to Oust Standard Company from State.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 6.—The state of Minnesota, hrough Attorney General E. T. Young, is about to begin suit to oust the Standard Oil company from the state. The suit will be based upon an alleged violation of the so-called Hinton law, which provides that the price of oil must be uniform throughout the state, allowance being made for shipping charges. Independent oil dealers have complained to the attorney general that on May 13 the Standard Oil company was selling in the Twin Cities a brand of oil known as "Water White" for 7½ cents a gallon while the same oil was being sold in other communities at some 10 cents to 10½ cents a gallon. The independent dealers claim that this discrimination was made for the purpose of killing competition and establishing a monopoly.

SEAMEN RETURN TO DUTIES

End of Sailors' Strike in France Has Practically Been Reached.

PARIS, June 6.—The seamen at practically all the ports of France this morning obeyed the order from Marseilles and returned to wo]

BOOSTERS MEET BOOSTERS

Result is Omaha Trade Tourists Have a Great Time at Spokane.

DAY PROVES A STRENUOUS ONE

Tired But Happy, the Omaha Crowd Leaves the "Inland Empire" for Seattle—Former Omaha Men Encountered.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 6.—(Special Telegram.)—It was a tired but happy lot of boosters that left Spokane tonight for Seattle, for the reception and entertainment accorded the visiting Omahans was the most demonstrative and satisfactory yet encountered. With the governors of two states and all city officials in attendance, the body was representative of Spokane and the entertainment provided kept the boosters on the jump the entire day.

Three cars conveyed the large party in the morning over the entire city and the boosters are enthusiastic in praise of Spokane.

The Spokane falls were a source of much attention and the natatorium park was seen, where Governors Mead and Sheldon were photographed hugging a bruin in the zoo. Governor Mead has become so attached to Nebraska's chief executive that he will accompany the excursion to Seattle. After visiting the city by trolley, the boosters were shown through Davenport's cafe, one of the most finely appointed in the country, and spent the time until 3 p. m. becoming acquainted with the merchants, after which another trolley ride of ninety miles to Hayden lake and Coeur D'Alene City in Idaho was taken along the Spokane river through an irrigated country of great interest. Pictures of the boosters and the Spokane gladhand committee were taken at th elake and of the two governors on the banks of Coeur D'Alene lake. Governor Sheldon became hungry on the return trip and treated his new found gubernatorial friend to pop corn.

Banquet in the Evening.

After returning to the city and donning the finest raiment the trade invaders repaired to the Silver Grill in the Spokane hotel, wheer an elaborate banquet hall was decorated profusely in the colors of the knights of Ak-Sar-Ben, and of the sister organization of Spokane boosters, the "Enakops." The banquet was given under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, the 150 End club and Enakops, and all social-commercial Spokane was well represented. The allied boosters were late in arriving at the banquet on account o fthe late return from the interurban trolley trip, and justtice was done to the elaborate menu provided. F. E. Goodill, president of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, acted as toastmaster. Governor Mead of Washington and Mayor C. Herbert Moore of Spokane delivered addresses of welcome, while responses were made by Governor Sheldon and W. L. Yetter on behalf of the commercial interests of Omaha and Nebraska. A. W. Jeffries, S. P. Bostwick, W. H. Bucholz and J. F. Carpenter also made addresses, boosting for Omaha with all their might and in appreciation of the courtesies tendered by the people of Spokane. Other addresses were made by A. W. Dolan, president of the Spokane Jobbers' association; F. E. Goodfl, president of the Chamber of Commerce; N. W. Durham, editor of the Spokesman-Review; George S. Brooks, president of the Fidelity National bank, and Jay P. Graves, president of the Inland Empire Street railway.

Off for Seattle.

The banquet concluded barely in time for the Omaha invaders to take their train at 11 o'clock for Seattle, and everybody was unanimous that the day at Spokane had been the most enjoyable and profitable of the entire excursion. The pleasure of the stay at Spokane was materially enhanced by the fact that many former Omahans were met who had cast their lot with the Inland Empire, including "Count" Pulaski. Russell Alderson arrived this morning as a delegate for Lewiston, Idaho, which will not be reached on the trip, and brought several cases of wine and cherries for the boosters.

SCHMITZ SCORES ONE POINT

Witnes for Prosecution Denies Paying Money to Ruef Under Threat.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—A few minutes before adjournment of court this afternoon the defense in the trial of Mayor Schmitz for extortion scored what they consider a signal point, during the cross-examination of one of the prosecution's chief witnesses, Antonio B. Blanco. Until the great fire Blanco was proprietor of Delmonico's, one of the five French restaurants from whose owners the mayor and Abraham Ruef are accused of having extorted thousands of dollars under threats, implied if not expressed, to prevent the reissuance of their liquor licenses.

"Did Ruef ever tell you that if you did not pay this money you would not get your license renewed?" asked Attorney Campbell, the mayor's senior counsel.

"No," replied Blanco promptly, "he did not."

"Did the mayor ever tell you that?"

"No."

"Did anybody ever tell you so?"

"No, nobody ever made that threat to me," said Blanco.

Four witnesses were on the stand today: Officer Charles F. Skelley, secretary of the Board of Police commissioners; Former Police Commissioners Thomas Reagan and Dr. Joseph Poheim and Antonio Blanco.

Former Commissioner Reagan testified minutely to the sudden and determined change of the mayor's attitude toward proprietors of French restaurants—from advising the refusal of licenses to demanding that they be granted—simultaneously with the appearance of Abe Ruef as attorney for the restaurant keepers.

Former Commissioner Poheim told of the compiling by Ruef of a set of regulations for the government of the restaurants, how he heard the "boss" had laughed over these, and how, after they had been by Ruef submitted to the police board, the held-up licenses were renewed.

Antonio Blanco testified that he and the proprietors of the Pup, Delmonico's, Marchand's and Tortonis' had raised a fund of $10,000 to be paid to Ruef, "as a lawyer and the political boss for taking care" of their licenses for them.

Independent Telephone Officers.

CHICAGO, June 6.—At today's meeting of the Independent Telephone association the following officers were elected: President, Theodore Garry of Macon, Mo.; first vice president, F. L. Beam of Columbus, O.; second vice president, Charles E. Sumner of Portland, Ore.; third vice president, E. B. Fisher of Grand Rapids, Mich; fourth vice president, Alpheus Hoover of Green River, Ont.; secretary, Charles West of Allentown, Pa.; treasurer, Mr. Savage of Champaign, Ill.

GOULD DIVORCE SUIT BEGINS

Court Hears Argument on Motion to Strike Certain Charges from Complaint.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The case of Mrs. Howard Gould, who has instituted suit for a separation from her husband, Howard Gould, was given its first public airing in court today. The occasion was the hearing of arguments on motion of counsel for Mr. Gould to strike out certain allegations in Mrs. Gould's complaint.

Arguments of considerable length were made and at their conclusion the attorneys were given until Monday to file briefs in the case.

The grounds on which Mrs. Gould is suing her husband as shown by parts of the complaint read by counsel for Mr. Gould are, first, abandonment of Mrs. Gould by her husband; second, the allegation that the habits and conduct of Mr. Gould are such that it was improper for his wife to live with him; third, that since September last he has neglected his wife, refused to provide for her except that he paid for her support at a New York hotel since that time, and fourth, that Gould has treated his wife with extreme cruelty, employed spies to harrass her, caused her mail bag to be tampered with, maintained improper relations with women of bad character and employed an ex-convict and several New York detectives to procure improper evidence against Mrs. Gould.

Delancey Nicoll, who argued the case for Mr. Gould, said that every allegation against Mr. Gould will be denied when the answer to the suit is filed. He maintained the charges to which he objected as scandalous and irrelevant and did not tend to support the allegation of cruelty. He declared that the charges were made for the purpose of putting the defendant in an embarrassing position and that in other cases where such allegations have been introduced the court has stricken them out.

In replying to Mr. Nicoll'st argumen Clarence Shearn, counsel for Mrs. Gould, said that if the defense would ask for a bill of particulars specific charges would be made of so serious a character that he would not presume to mention them in court in the course of his argument.

Mr. Shearn argued that if the court should strike out these allegations from the complaint it would do the plaintiff an irreparable injury by not allowing her to prove them when the case comes to trial. On the other hand, if they were permitted to remain the defendant still would have the remedy left at the time of the trial.

UTILITIES BILL IS SIGNED

Governor Hughes Affixes Signature to Most Important Measure of Session.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 6.—The so-called public utilities bill was signed today by Governor Hughes. This act is one of the most far-reaching reform measures ever passed by an American legislature. It places under direct state control every public service corporation excepting the telegraph and telephone. It applies to the street railway, subway, express, gas and electric companies and all railroads or other common carriers.

The two commissions created by the act will have most sweeping powers in regulating these corporations. The bill which was urged by Governor Hughes reached its final passage in the face of the most bitter and determined opposition. It was vetoed by Mayor McClellan, to whom it went under the law which provides that all laws directly affecting the city of New York must be passed upon by the mayor. It then passed over the mayor's veto.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Municipal ownership and the public regulation and control of public utilities were discussed at tonight's session of the National Electric Light association. The public utilities bill recently passed by the New York legislature was pointed out in the report of public policy as the most conspicuous of recent measures of control. The report says whatever may be the advantages to the public attainable by the law under favorable conditions, it cannot be denied that it has great opportunities for evil under other conditions. Indeed, it is difficult to suggest any other political machine which would be anything like as effective in its operation or as baneful in its result.

VOLIVA APPEALS TO COURT

Head of Zion Church Seeks Injunction Against Deacon John A. Lewis and Others.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Wilbur G. Voliva, the head of Zion church, today petitioned in the federal circuit court for a writ of injunction restraining Deacon John A. Lewis, the receiver of the Zion City property, John C. Hately and others from interfering with him as the sole head and director of all the affairs of the Zion church.

He claims that a conspiracy exists to oust him from the position of leadership to which he was elected by the people of Zion City.

Deacon Lewis, who was a strong adherent of the late John Alexander Dowie during the fight between Dowie and Voliva, appeared in court and entered a strong protest against the granting of the petition.

The court decided to admit the petition and gave a week's time for the answer.

Deacon Lewis has called a council of the Christian Catholic church of the whole world to be held in Zion City, September 22 to 29, when, he says, the delegates will consider all church matters and determine finally all questions relative to the church management.

HON. GEORGE W. LININGER ILL

Physician Last Evening Pronounces His Condition to Be Serious.

Hon. George W. Lininger, who has been ailing for some time, is in a serious condition at his home, 224 North Eighteenth street. His attending physician after visiting him early Thursday evening, said he had not improved any during the day and is still low.

NO SALOONS NEAR SCHOOL

Wisconsin State Assembly Prohibits Them from Proximity of State University.

MADISON, Wis., June 6.—The state assembly today by an overwhelming vote passed a bill prohibiting saloons within three-quarters of a mile of the university and wiping out saloons in State street. The bill affects about twenty saloons.

MURDER HIS TRADE

Harry Orchard Tells of the Killing of Eighteen Men.

PLOT AGAINST STEUNENBERG

He Says Assassination Was First Suggested by Haywood.

LONG HUNT FOR THE VICTIM

Dramatic Story of How Death Trap Was Fixed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION UNDER WAY

Witness Admits He is a Bigamist, that He Deserted Family in Canada and Committed Other Crimes.

BOISE, Idaho, June 6.—Harry Orchard crowned his admissions of grave crimes today when, continuing his case against William D. Haywood, he made an explicitly detailed confession of the murder of Frank Steunenberg by an infernal machine that directly opens the way for his own conviction and execution for the mortal offense. He swore that the assassination of Steunenberg was first suggested by Haywood, was jointly plotted by Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone and himself, was financed by Haywood and was executed by himself after the failure of an attempt in which Jack Simpkins had participated.

Orchard lifted the total of his own murdered victims to eighteen, detailed the circumstances under which he tried to murder former Governor Peabody, Judge Goddard, Judge Gabbert, General Sherman Bell, Dave Moffatt and Frank Hearne. Incidentally he confessed to a plan to kidnap the child of one of his former assistants. Then, under cross-examination by the defense, Orchard confessed guilt of the sordid social crimes of deserting his young child and wife in Ontario, fleeing to British Columbia with Hattie Simpson, the wife of another man, and committing bigamy by marrying a third woman at Cripple Creek, through the shocking details of murder plots, stories of secret bomb making and tales of man hunts with sawed-off shotguns and infernal machines as weapons, the witness went on in the same quiet, offhand manner that marked his demeanor yesterday. His voice dropped to lower keys as the pitiful story of the long hunt for Steunenberg narrowed down to the last day and he told of the race from the hotel to the home of his victim with the death trap and the meeting in the evening gloom as the victim walked unconsciously to his doom. Through it all he winced but once, and that was when the defense made him name his six sisters and his one brother and give their residences in Ontario and New York.

Objections by Defense.

The defense fought the story with a multiplicity of objections and succeeded in heading off an attempt of telling the story of the murder of Arthur Collins at Telluride and temporarily shutting out the contents of a telegram received and a telegram sent by Orchard after his arrest. But for the rest the state managed to get in its story intact.

The state today began its corroboration of Orchard's crimson tale by producing the lead casing of the Peabody bomb. Orchard identified it, swore that he brought it from Canyon City to Denver and then on to Wallace, where he gave it to a man named Cunningham. It was thrown into the river and the state promises to later prove its recovery.

Haywood and his kinfolk listened quietly to the long recital and about their first show of feeling was one of amusement when Attorney Richardson began his onslaught and brought out Orchard's domestic crimes.

There were the same precautions and the same armed guards to protect Orchard and the same court room scenes except that among the spectators the women to men were as two to one. There was another rush for admittance and the doors of the court had to be closed at both sessions.

Orchard finished his direct examination at 2:35 o'clock and the cross-examination had only reached down to the Couer d'Alene days of 1899, when the court rose. The cross-examination will be continued at 9 o'clock tomorrow.

Trial Is Resumed.

The trial was resumed at 9 o'clock. Orchard began his today's testimony by giving the names of several persons he met in San Francisco when he went there to assassinate Fred Bradley, who had been formerly the manager of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine in the Couer d'Alene district of Idaho. These names were related in order to pave the way for a possible corroboration of Orchard's testimony at this point.

Orchard said he was known a part of the time he was in San Francisco by the name of Barry. Leaving California, Orchard returned to Denver, wearing the uniform of a soldier. He said he immediately called Pettibone on the telephone.

"Pettibone asked me how Bradley was," continued Orchard. "I told him Bradley was still alive when I left San Francisco, but I was reported he would lose his eyesight and probably be deaf for the rest of his life. Pettibone said that was better than if I had killed him outright—that Bradley would now be a living example."

Orchard said he asked for money and received $125 from Pettibone, with the assurance that he could get more when he wanted it. Orchard said Haywood next asked him "to go to work on Judge Gabbert" of the supreme court of Colorado.

Lay in Wait for Judge.

"He said Judge Gabbert," Orchard went on, "had been rendering decisions against Moyer, who we were trying to get out of Telluride on habeas corpus. I went to Judge Gabbert's house the following Sunday night with Steve Adams and a shotgun, but we did not see the judge. Haywood also wanted us to try again at Governor Peabody, saying he didn't care how we got rid of him. At this time it seemed Peabody was about to be elected for another term. Steve Adams, Billy Ackerman and I set to work and made a bomb. We put it under the sidewalk at Thirteenth street and Grant avenue in Denver. The governor walked along here every morning.

"Adams and I watched for the governor until he came out. Just as the governor walked over the place where the bomb was, two heavy coal wagons came out of the alley and passed over the wire leading to the bomb and we could not pull it."

"Did you try?"

"No, sir. After the wagons passed and the governor had gone I went and got the bomb. The streets here were almost de-