LAST EDITION

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES — WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 13 1909 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH — FIFTY-NINTH YEAR

CRANE EPISODE GETS INTERESTING

Chief Topic in Official Washington Which Has Become Excited Over It.

WHAT WILL BE TAFT'S STAND?

Knox Said to Have His Approval—Incident Has Incidentally Given Japan Notice.

Washington, Oct. 12.—"What will President Taft do with the resignation of Charles R. Crane as minister of the United States to China?"

In one form or another this question was on the lips of all official Washington this morning. It is a long time since a diplomatic episode has excited the national capital more than this one.

Mr. Crane's stinging reply last night to the statement in which Secy. of State Knox yesterday afternoon announced that he had informed the minister designate that his resignation would be accepted, including, as the reply did, Mr. Crane's lucid telegram of virtual resignation to the president was read and reread with the keenest zest.

Little doubt was expressed that the resignation of Mr. Crane would be accepted by the president. It was asserted without qualification by those in the confidence of the secretary of state that Mr. Knox was perfectly assured of the approval of the president; that he was not the kind of man to take so drastic a step without knowing in advance that he would be supported in it.

HIS USEFULNESS GONE.

Even the friends of Mr. Crane—and several very astute friends have stood beside him in this crisis—while highly indignant at the treatment with which he had met at the hands of Mr. Knox, admitted that the developments since he left San Francisco at the peremptory summons of the secretary had, regardless of the merits of the case, utterly destroyed any possible usefulness on his part at Pekin and that he could no now with self-respect do otherwise than insist upon the acceptance of his resignation. Further than that, it was pointed out on both sides of the controversy, that, as one man put it, "the state department, big and broad as it is, is not big enough now for both Knox and Crane. The president cannot sustain either without turning down the other."

Therefore the press dispatches received last night from the newspaper correspondents traveling with President Taft, that information regarding Mr. Crane must come from the state department "where the entire matter has been handled" were interpreted here this morning as indicating not only that the president had no intention of interfering with the action of the secretary of state, but also that he intended the secretary to bear all of the responsibility for that action.

One of the possible indirect results of the whole incident was discussed with much interest in some diplomatic quarters last night and today, and that is the unmistakable notice that Japan has incidentally received, even in the words of Mr. Knox's statement of yesterday, that this government looks with disapproval on her gains in Manchuria through the new treaties with China which have been so much discussed in connection with the Crane affair. According to this view Mr. Crane intentially or unintentionally, has been made the pawn in the gambit of expediency.

NOTICE TO JAPAN.

A man who has studied international politics for many years but who could not be quoted by name, described it in this way:

"It was very necessary that Japan should be advised of the intention of this government to protect to the utmost the interests of American trade in Manchuria, yet in such a way as to avoid placing the state department in a position from which it would be awkward to retreat in the event of the odds being found too great.

"The recent disclosures, the truth of which, as Mr. Crane in his statement points out, the department of state fails to deny, may have served this purpose very well and the fact that the department felt called upon to 'punish' Mr. Crane for those disclosures might well serve as notice to the Japanese government of its serious objections to the new treaties."

INCIDENT IS CLOSED.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The simple statement that the "Crane incident is closed" was the only response made today at the White House and the state department to the inquiry as to whether President Taft had accepted the resignation of Charles R. Crane as minister designated to China. It was stated that nothing had been heard from the president today and that Secy. Knox had left Washington for his Valley Forge home without having received word from his chief.

NO WILL OF LATE CLYDE FITCH FOUND

New York, Oct. 13.—A careful search has failed to reveal any will left by Clyde Fitch, playwright, who died recently in France and under the law, his estate will go to his father, William G. Fitch of Hartford, Conn. at his heir at law. Legal steps to this end will be taken within a few days.

No estimate of the playwright's estate has been made public.

Many of his friends believe that he possessed real estate and securities in excess of a million dollars, while others declare that although his income from his plays had been enormous, he had spent large sums for the benefit of others.

GOVERNOR HASKELL APPEARS FOR TRIAL

Ardmore, Okla., Oct. 13.—Gov. Charles N. Haskell and five co-defendants, indicted last May on charges of obtaining titles to certain town lots in Muskogee by illegal methods, appeared before Judge John A. Marshall in the United States district court here today for trial. The men under indictment, besides Gov. Haskell, are C. W. Turner, A. Z. Kaufman, W. T. Hutchings, Walter R. Entch and F. B. Severs.

The government is represented by special Prosecutor Sylvester J. Rush and United States Dist. Atty. Grace.

It is alleged that the defendants obtained possession of the lots in question by forging registrations or had bought the lots from persons who had not registered in good faith as required.

FERRER FELL DEAD AT FIRST VOLLEY

Declined to Receive Last Sacraments and Turned from Priests Sent to Offer Consolation.

DIED LIKE A HERO AND MARTYR

Faced Firing Squad Without Flinching—M. Jaures Predicts His Death Will Start Conflagration.

Barcelona, Oct. 13.—Prof. Francisco Ferrer, the Spanish educator and convicted revolutionist, was shot today. The execution was at the fortress of Montjuich, where the prisoner had been confined since his condemnation by court-martial. The doomed man faced the firing squad without flinching and fell dead at the first volley.

Ferrer, except for a momentary expression of emotion immediately preceding his death, retained his composure to the last. His attorney, M. Galceran, who had defended the prisoner so strenuously as to bring about his arrest for improperly addressing the court, had obtained permission for a brief talk with the revolutionist before the latter was led to the ditch where he was to die. To his attorney Ferrer spoke feelingly of the work for which he has sacrificed his life and the future of his daughter, whose brave attempt to save his life touched the father more deeply, apparently, than any other incident of his trial and conviction.

On Ferrer's arrest, his family was left dependent upon this daughter, who at once found employment in a biscuit factory. When it was known that her father had been sentenced to death, the daughter made a personal appeal to King Alfonso, calling upon him in the name of his known generosity and chivalry to spare her father's life.

When these facts were related by Galceran, Ferrer broke down. It was but a passing emotion and presently the undaunted revolutionist was again himself.

Ferrer declined to receive the last sacraments and turned away from the two priests who had been sent by the prison authorities to offer him the final consolation of the church.

When the hour of his execution arrived he walked bravely through the prison yard to the ditch in the shadow of the encircling wall. Without a quiver he faced the 12 infantrymen, who, at the word of command, fired simultaneously. When the report of the volley had died away Ferrer lay dead upon the ground.

With the execution of Francisco Ferrer, the authorities have removed from the affairs of Spain one long suspected of revolutionary activities and who, because of his education and influence, was deemed of peculiar danger to the state.

The decree of the court-martial was carried out in the face of protests from sympathizers, not only in Spain but in parts of France.

In Paris and Rome attacks were attempted upon the Spanish embassies, which, however, were protected by police and soldiery. Many petitions for clemency were addressed to King Alfonso, who also was threatened with death should he not spare Ferrer's life.

Ferrer was formerly a director of the modern school of Barcelona and was repeatedly accused of teaching revolutionary doctrines. In 1906 he was arrested, charged with complicity with Manuel Morales in the attempt upon the life of King Alfonso on the day of the royal marriage. On trial, Ferrer was acquitted.

On September 1, last he was arrested, charged incited the rioting in Barcelona last summer. This outbreak which spread through the Catalonian provinces, was in the nature of a protest against the sending of Spanish troops against the Moors on the Riff coast and for a time assumed alarming proportions.

It was alleged that Ferrer was a principal in the uprising. At his trial documents were submitted alleged to have related to revolutionary movements and to have included the proclamation of a Spanish republic.

PARIS PRESS COMMENT.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The fate of the revolutionist Ferrer, who was executed at Barcelona today, has aroused since the beginning of his trial intense interest in France.

The Paris papers today devote pages to the case. The expressions in the morning papers which were prepared for publication before the death sentence had been carried out, indicate the feeling here.

Even those sheets which are most moderate in tone expressed the hope that King Alfonso would intervene to prevent the consummation of "the political assassination" of "a revolutionary idealist," while the radical papers indulge in the most violent language, placing responsibility for Ferrer's condemnation upon the supremacy of the clerical reaction in Spain.

M. Jaures, the deputy who yesterday addressed a mass meeting of protest, had an interview in a morning paper in which he predicted that if Ferrer was shot a conflagration would be started which would not be extinguished until "Spanish political life has been purged of the clerical influences which are paralyzing the progress of the nation and shocking the conscience of Europe."

Ferrer's daughter, who has been thrown on her own resources, and since her father's arrest has been working in a biscuit factory, is today prostrated by the news of his death.

BLOOD PACT EXISTS AMONG MANILA STRIKERS

Manila, Oct. 13.—Following attacks by a mob of strikers on workmen continuing in the employment of the Oriente cigar factory, the management of the company today applied for and obtained a temporary injunction restraining the members of the cigar makers' union from further activity against the non-union men.

The court proceedings revealed the fact that a blood pact exists among the strikers. It was shown that the members of the union were required to take an oath not to violate the strike agreement. The oath proceeds in this manner:

"I have sworn that if unfaithful to the cause my brothers are at liberty to kill me without suffering responsibility to the authorities of this archipelago."

Since the activity in the market as the result of the Payne tariff bill the cigar makers have demanded higher wages, with the strike and riots as a result.

Pittsburg Takes Today's Game Easily

Pittsburg	8
Detroit	4

SCORE BY INNINGS

Score:		R.	H.	E.
Detroit	00 002 010—4	8	1	
Pittsburg	111 003 010—8	10	2	

Pittsburg, Oct. 13.—The fifth game of the world's championship series between Detroit and Pittsburg is on in this city today. The thermometer registered 35 degrees above at noon and the local forecaster said it would probably grow colder during the afternoon. There was little wind, however, and the sun shone brightly. The crowd at Forbes field numbers at least 25,000.

The American league champions are planning to pitch George Mullin, the hero of yesterday's game, again in Thursday's game in Detroit.

According to Chairman Herrmann of the National commission, the seventh game, if it is necessary, will be played in this city, because of the superior accommodations for an immense crowd.

The national commission also announced that it had fined Miller of Pittsburg $50 for his conduct in yesterday's game and a penalty of $25 was inflicted on Donovan of Detroit for his actions, which caused Umpire Klem to send him out of the field.

The fining of Manager Clarke, Gibson, Leach and Camnitz for their action in Monday's game makes six fines that have been inflicted during the last two games.

Ty Cobb, the star right fielder of the Detroit team, did not accompany his team-mats on the national commission's special last night, because of his desire to avoid Cleveland. Manager Jennings of Detroit received information yesterday that the Cleveland authorities intended to arrest Cobb as he passed through. Cobb had trouble with a hotel watchman in Cleveland recently, and it was reported that an indictment for felonious assault had been brought against him by the grand jury. Cobb came from Detroit to Pittsburg by way of Buffalo and did not arrive until long after his team mates. Manager Jennings had Donovan Willett and Summers warming up before the game.

Batting order:

Detroit—D. Jones, l. f.; Bush, s. s.; Cobb, r. f.; Crawford, c. f.; Delehanty, 2 b.; Moriarity, 3 b.; T. Jones, 1 b.; Stanage, c.; Summers, p.

Pittsburg—Byrne, 3 b.; Leach, c. f.; Clarke, l. f.; Wagner, s. s.; Miller 2 b.; Abstein, 1. b.; Wilson, r. f.; Gibson, c.; Adams, p.

Umpires—Johnstone (behind the bat); O'Loughlin (on the bases), and Evans and Klem (along the outfield lines).

FIRST INNING.

Detroit—D. Jones hit into the center field for a home run. Bush walked and Pittsburg began to delay game to give Adams a chance to steady. Play was resumed after a delay of two minutes. Cobb sent a long fly to Leach. Crawford singled to left and Bush took third on a hit and run signal. Delehanty struck out. Crawford stole second and Gibson did not throw to get him, fearing Bush might come in from third, but threw to Adams instead. Moriarity popped to Abstein. One run.

Pittsburg—Byrne singled past Bush. Leach beat out a bunt along first base line, Byrne going to second. Clarke sacrificed, Stanage to T. Jones, sending Byrne to third, Leach going to second. Summers intentionally gave Wagner a base on balls, filling the bases. Miller struck out., Abstein drew a base on balls, forcing in Byrne. Wilson struck out. One run.

SECOND INNING.

Detroit—T. Jones flied to Wilson. Stanage struck out. Summers did likewise. No runs.

Pittsburg—Gibson beat out a hit to Bush. Adams sacrificed, Summers to Delehanty, sending Gibson to second. Delehanty made a wonderful one-hand pick-up of what appeared to be a safe hit and threw Byrne out to T. Jones and Gibson went to third. Gibson scored on a wild pitch. Leach sent a high fly to Crawford. One run.

THIRD INNING.

Detroit—D. Jones sent a long fly to Leach. Bush struck out. Cobb out, Byrne to Abstein. No runs.

Pittsburg—Clarke drew a base on balls. Wagner singled to left and Clarke went to third on a hit and run play. As Clarke started for second Bush ran to cover the base, and Wagner through Bush's position. Miller was out, Bush to T. Jones, scoring Clarke, Wagner to second. Abstein out, Bush to T. Jones, Wagner taking third. Wilson out, Bush to T. Jones. One run.

FOURTH INNING.

Detroit—Crawford out, Wagner to Abstein. Delehanty struck out. Moriarity hit to Miller and was thrown out to Abstein. No runs.

Pittsburg—Gibson out. Moriarity to T. Jones. Adams fouled to Stanage. Byrne flied to D. Jones. No runs.

FIFTH INNING.

Detroit—T. Jones doubled along left foul line. Stanage struck out. Summers also struck out. D. Jones sent a high fly to Clarke. No runs.

Pittsburg—Leach flied to D. Jones. Clarke beat out a hit to T. Jones as the latter fell in fielding the ball. Clarke stole second and Stanage's throw went by Delehanty, but he fell against Clarke and prevented him from going to third. Wagner out, Bush to T. Jones, Clarke going to third. Miller out, Moriarity to T. Jones. No runs.

SIXTH INNING.

Detroit—Bush struck out and Gibson dropped the third strike, but picked it up in time to tag Bush. Cobb singled to left. Crawford doubled between Leach and Clarke, scoring Cobb. Delehanty hit to Wagner and was safe on the big German's wild throw, and Delehanty was able to get to second on the throw, Crawford scoring on Wagner's wild throw. Moriarity flied to Clarke. T. Jones flied to Abstein. Two runs.

Pittsburg—Abstein popped to Bush and Wilson grounded out to T. Jones, Gibson out, Bush to T. Jones. No runs.

SEVENTH INNING.

Stanage, and grounded out to Abstein, unassisted. Summers out on a grounder to Abstein, who touched first. D. Jones out, Byrne to Abstein. No runs.

Pittsburg—Schmidt now catching for Detroit. Adams struck out. Byrne singled to left. Leach singled to left and Byrne went to third. Clarke made a home run into the center field stand, scoring Byrne and Leach in front of him. Wagner was hit by pitched ball and fell to the ground. He appears to be hurt as he has not arisen and players are gathering around him. Wagner has started for first. Miller flied to D. Jones. Wagner stole second. Wagner stole third and scored on Schmidt's high throw. Abstein struck out. Four runs.

EIGHTH INNING.

Detroit—Bush flied to Leach. Cobb out, Adams to Abstein. Crawford hit a home run into center field stand and Leach, running for the ball, smashed the fence and fell into the stand. He climbed out a moment later, apparently none the worse for his shaking up. Delehanty out, Byrne to Abstein. One run.

Pittsburg—Wilson doubled between Crawford and D. Jones, the latter losing the ball in the sun. Gibson placed a neat single back of second and Wilson scored. Gibson stole second. In an attempt to sacrifice Adams bunted an easy pop fly to T. Jones. Gibson stole second on the third strike of Byrne. Gibson was caught stealing third, Schmidt to Moriarity. One run.

NINTH INNING.

Detroit—Moriarity fouled to Byrne. T. Jones safe when Wagner dropped his pop fly. T. Jones stole second. Schmidt out, Wagner to Abstein. Mullin batting for Willett. Mullin popped to Wagner.

CHARITY BALL FOR UNFORTUNATE BOY

Judge C. M. Nielson Takes Charge of Affair for Victim of Elevator Accident.

Judge C. M. Nielson of this city is heading a movement for the benefit of young Clarence Hendrickson, the 13-year-old boy who fell down the elevator shaft in the Tribune building about six weeks ago. Both of the boy's legs were broken, necessitating amputation of the limbs just above the knees.

A sad feature of the accident is the fact that his mother is a widow and is very poor, taking in washing for a living. It is the object of Judge Nielson to get up a charity ball at the Odeon hall, Oct. 27, the proceeds to be used for the purchase of artificial limbs for the unfortunate boy. Judge Nielson has engaged the hall for the occasion and hopes that the public will take an active interest in the affair and assist the poor boy and his mother.

Contributions will be received at the office of Judge Nielson, 238-9, Constitution building, and at the door of the hall on the night of the ball. A complete report of all contributions will be made on the night of the dance. The list of donations has been headed by the first council of seventies with a contribution of $25.

At the request of the boy's mother, Judge Nielson made a careful investigation of the accident and states that the management of the building is in no way to blame for the unfortunate accident.

DRY FARM DELEGATES.

Governor Spry Names Thirty-four Utah Men to Attend Congress.

Gov. Spry this morning issued a proclamation appointing 34 delegates to attend the fourth dry farming congress to be held at Billings, Mont., Oct. 26-28, as follows: Dr. John A. Widtsoe, Logan; L. A. Merrill, Salt Lake; J. W. Paxman, Nephi; James Clark, American Fork; J. L. Shepard, Richmond; S. J. Mills, Hyrtleville; Chris Pauberg, Mayfield; Wm. D. Funk, Manti; Daniel Whitbeck, Sterling; Fred W. Merrill, Beaver; John F. Justeson, Spring City; Isaac Grace, Nephi; Wm. Bailey, Nephi; C. F. Christensen, Kanosh; James E. Taylor, Levan; Richard W. Young, Salt Lake; N. P. Ipson, Beaver; Dr. Robert Stewart, Logan; F. M. Lyman, Jr., Salt Lake; S. L. Chipman, American Fork; Geo. L. Farrell, Smithfield; John Henry Smith, Salt Lake; D. McCoy, Orderville; J. H. Welling, Riverside; L. F. Becker, Manti; Chas. D. White, Beaver; Geo. B. Greenwood, Beaver; J. G. Duffin, Provo; Stephen Boswell, Nephi; J. F. Coombs, Fielding; Thomas J. Sferd, Hooper; J. G. M. Barnes, Kaysville; Fred J. Kiesel, Ogden; F. S. Barson, Clarkston.

PATENTS FOR WESTERNERS.

(Special to The News.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—Patents issued: Utah—J. A. Bowen Salt Lake City, belt cleaner.

J. P. Welch, Salt Lake City, smelting ore and smelter furnace.

Idaho—S. G. Donovan, Mountain Home, rest for pencils and the like.

Wyoming—J. D. Pederson, Jackson, rifle sight and combined firing pin and ejector for firearms; F. L. Putney, Sunshine, bullet mold; T. W. Thoreau Worland, extensible combined curtain roller and curtain pole support.

POSTMASER APPOINTED.

Miss Maria Parmlee has been appointed postmaster at Winter Quarters, Carbon county, Utah, vice James Adams, resigned.

BUYS RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

By the purchase this morning of four building lots in Sunnyside addition on the southeast bench by R. A. Lonsdale, a prominent manufacturer of Chicago, the preliminary steps were taken toward the erection of a modern suburban home. A. R. Kimball, also of Chicago, bought five lots in the addition which he will hold as an investment.

DOUBTFUL VOTES AWAITING FUSION

Books at Various Party Headquarters Show Many Unclassified Names Today.

ANOTHER MEETING UNDER WAY

After Days of Discussion the Republicans Practically Decide Not to Join Forces With Democrats.

The Citizens and Democrats have now taken command of the drifting fusion movement and will steer it in some definite direction at a meeting to be held this afternoon. The conference committees have entered into negotiations for the naming of a fusion ticket and a platform will be drawn tonight, pledging a business administration with issues which will place Salt Lake City on its feet in the best interests of the taxpayers.

After days of discussion the impression prevails that the Republicans have practically decided to withdraw from the fusion movement, unless the conferees can agree on a candidate acceptable to them. Some of the committeemen are, it is understood, still in favor of fusion, but unless the Republicans accept the ticket which the Citizens and Democrats agree upon today all further negotiations will in all probability be called off.

The Republicans have called a meeting of the First ward organization tonight to name a successor for James D. Murdoch, nominee for mayor, who is also upon the councilmanic ticket from that ward. From this it is implied that Mr. Murdoch's resignation which City Chairman Fred C. Loofbourow has will be torn up and the straight Republican ticket will be supported.

MANY DOUBTFUL VOTES.

An examination of the canvassers' books in the various districts shows that the voters of the city are doubtful about the candidate they will support for mayor. In looking over the books in "American" headquarters, every vote is marked doubtful who did not come out and name Bransford. The doubtful voters are marked in the books with an x. Every page in the book shows three doubtful votes to one for Bransford.

The Republicans have used the x to denote doubtful voters in the districts. They have marked the Bransford vote and the Murdoch votes. Even with all the votes of these two candidates marked the doubtful voters are about two to one for the two candidates.

This shows that the voters are patiently waiting for the result of the fusion movement which will give a straight non-partisan administration to Salt Lake City.

If this doubtful vote stands for fusion, there is a chance for the city government to be given into the hands of men who will pledge themselves to the citizens and taxpayers in attempting to clear up the situation politically in Salt Lake.

CONFER THIS AFTERNOON.

The conference committee of the two parties will be ready to report to the city committee of the respective parties at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. It is stated that they will arrive at a conclusion and that the action of the committees will be ratified by the city committees.

If this is the case, the ticket will be filed with the city recorder in the morning and a committee will be appointed tonight to draw up a platform to be presented to the people on which the fusion ticket will stand.

The uncertainty of the fusion movement has delayed the campaign and the voters are anxiously waiting for a settlement before their decision is given.

When the result of the conference is given out today, work will begin immediately to make a vigorous campaign.

Arrangements were completed this afternoon for a Republican rally in the Salt Lake theater on Saturday, Oct. 23. This will be the closing rally of the Republicans. The speakers have not been named.

The "Americans" have been up in the air in their campaign because they are anxious about the fusion situation. With the combined forces of the Citizens and Democrats against them they realize that they have a hard fight. The party with its numerous breaches in its ranks is fighting desperately against any situation that might arise. The policy of the fusion movement is to make a direct appeal to the people on pledges and leave politics out of the game.

DRINK BESTS TRUSTED SERGEANT

Efficient Soldier Falls Victim to Its Clutches and Faces Serious Charge.

Sergeant Samuel R. Anthony, of the Fifteenth infantry, at Fort Douglas, was arrested by Patrolman A. M. Kast within 100 feet of the police station, at the corner of First South and Main streets, this morning, on the charge of being a deserter from the U. S. army. He was lodged in the city prison, where he was held pending the arrival of Sergeant Anderson, who was detailed by Lieut. E. B. Garey to take Anthony into custody and return him to Fort Douglas, where he will be placed in the guard house, until his trial before the officers of the post.

Sergeant Anthony's case is the old story of an efficient soldier getting on a spree, staying drunk until his leave of absence expired, and then being afraid to report. He had been absent nine days from the post when he was dropped from the rolls and classed as a deserter. Anthony was quite popular, and great surprise and regret is expressed at his weakness.

The worst feature of the case against Anthony is the allegation that he took with him half a dozen .38 army Colts revolvers and a lot of ammunition therefor when he went off on a spree. His case is pathetic, and he was broken hearted when brought to the station.

FOUR PASSENGERS KILLED, NUMBER INJURED

Austin, Tex., Oct. 13.—The express train on the Houston & Texas Central railroad, which left here at 7:30 this morning, ran into a burning bridge near McNeil, and several coaches were wrecked. Four passengers are reported killed and a number injured.

A wrecking train left Austin for the scene.

WOMEN'S CLUBS OFFER ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIP

New York, Oct. 13.—The general federation of women's clubs has offered an English scholarship valued at $1,500, to an American woman who shall successfully pass the examinations. The scholarship is for Oxford, Cambridge or London university for next year. The examinations are to be in mathematics, Latin and Greek, and will be held in every state in the Union on the 19th and 26th of this month. Candidates must make application to officers of the educational branch of their state federation and will, if the conditions are filled, receive a certificate of admission from the chairman of education of the national federation. The candidate, a college graduate, must enter credentials proving her good health, literary and scholastic attainments and promise of distinction. She must be under 27 of age and unmarried. The examination papers will be read and rated at Oxford and returned to the national federation chairman. In the final decision, the state contributing to the scholarship will receive preference over one from a non-contributing state.

DR. COOK WILL SEND FOR ESKIMO BOYS

Will Place Them at Disposal of Any Scientific Body That May Desire to Examine Them.

WILL HAVE NO CONTROVERSY

Prof. Dyche, Who Has Explored With Peary, Says, to His Mind, Peary's Statement Absolutely Incredible.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 13.—"I can only say that the actual living human witnesses of my journey to the pole will themselves be able to disprove the distorted declarations put into their mouths in the statement issued by Commander Peary," said Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who arrived here today, to the Associated Press.

"There could be no better testimony than that given by the men themselves before an unbiased body of inquirers. Commander Peary evidently regards their evidence as of the most protound importance and so do I. It seems to me that he might have brought them along with him if he was so confident that they would corroborate his story.

"He, however, chose not to do so. I will therefore send for them as soon as possible and place them at the disposal of any scientific or other body that may desire to examine them with the aid of any competent interpreters whom the examining body may appoint."

Asked whether he would make a direct reply to Peary's statement, as had been intimated in an interview at Cleveland last night, Dr. Cook said:

"There is nothing to add to what has been said. I don't intend to enter a newspaper controversy with anyone."

Dr. Cook was given a public reception on the change floor of the chamber of commerce at noon.

PEARY'S STATEMENT INCREDIBLE TO PROF DYCHE

Topeka, Kas., Oct. 13.—Prof. L. L. Dyche, head of the department of natural history of the University of Kansas, who made several trips to the north as a member, both of the Peary and the Cook exploring parties and who is personally acquainted with the explorers, today made a statement to the Topeka State Journal touching on the present controversy after reading Commander Robert E. Peary's statement published today.

"Commander Peary's statement published today," said Prof. Dyche at noon here today, "to my mind is absolutely incredible. It is based on the testimony of ignorant Eskimos who were incapable of understanding a country to which they had never been before well enough to outline such a map as that published today and credited by Mr. Peary to their explanation. Only intelligent white men with instruments could make their way to such a country and be able to report in detail upon it a year after the trip was made.

"While I believe Commander Peary reached the pole accompanied by relays of men, provisions and supplies backed up by four well equipped supporting parties with Eskimos and train dogs, I have not the shadow of doubt that Dr. Cook reached the pole first and exactly as he details in his own published story supported by the photographs and observations taken by him and printed or told in connection with his story.

"The most astounding part of Commander Peary's story it seems to me, consists of a statement that Dr. Cook got to the north part of the land bordering on the great arctic ocean, the point for which he had striven for a month during the hardships of intense cold and the rigors of arctic climmate—with ample supplies, sleds and Eskimos all in first class condition and then simply turned back apparently for no reason.

"How unlikely it is that a man with over 20 years' arctic experience, fired with an ambition of a life time would give up just at a time and place when one of the greatest trophies the world has to bestow upon a brave man and daring explorer, was standing within his reach, beckoning him to come on."

PREPARING FOR TROUBLE MAKING CHINAMEN

New York, Oct. 13.—Anticipating the renewal of hostilities, following the official electrocution of three Chinamen in Boston, scores of detectives and uniformed policemen are now on guard in New York's Chinatown. The murders for which the Boston Chinamen were executed occurred in retaliation for a tong riot in New York, in which a Chinaman was killed. For years there has been a peculiar sympathy between the tong members in Boston and this city, retaliation for the outrage being inflicted in the other city. For that reason the local police believe that the friends of the executed Chinamen will seek vengeance here. Definite word has been received that for every Chinaman electrocuted two members of the rival tong would be killed.

Policemen in uniform are 50 feet apart throughout Chinatown and detectives are circulating among the inhabitants of that section.

NO DECISION IN GOMPERS CONTEMPT CASE

Washington, Oct. 13.—The court of appeals today again failed to render its decision in the contempt case against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor. The general belief, however, is that the decision will be handed down within the next day or two.

MATT HENSON TO LECTURE.

New York, Oct. 13.—A New York theatrical manager announces that he has contracted with Matt Henson, the negro who was with Peary in his search for the north pole, for lectures to be delivered in the next two years. Henson, who occupied the position of valet and body guard to Commander Peary, will make his first appearance probably next Sunday night at the Hippodrome in this city.

The manager's intention is to have Henson follow the route throughout the country on which Dr. Cook is now lecturing, in effect answering Dr. Cook in each city he visits in an effort to contradict Dr. Cook's statement that he found the pole. Henson took down much of the testimony of Dr. Cook's Eskimos, which Commander Peary has just made public, and he is familiar with what these witnesses of Dr. Cook's feat have said about it.

INDIAN AGENT LANDS IN JAIL

W. E. Johnson, Special Agent With Ten Deputies, Faces All Sorts of Charges.

WRECKED SEVERAL SALOONS

They Were Operating in Violation of Federal Laws and Chippewa Treaty—All in Minnesota.

Chief Special Officer W. E. Johnson of the Indian service, with headquarters in this city, was in jail with 10 of his deputies at Crookston, Minn., at last accounts at the instance of saloonkeepers in the town of Mahnomen in default of $500 bail each; while the local district attorney is at St. Paul applying for a writ of habeas corpus. The charge is malicious destruction of property in seizing and destroying liquors found in Indian territory. The officers contend that Sec. 2140 of the federal statutes gives them authority to do this and that the old treaty by which most of Minnesota was ceded by the Chippewas is still in force, defining just what is Indian territory. The officers were arrested after they had entered saloons and destroyed the liquor found there.

A circular was recently issued by the department of the interior relative to this matter, as follows:

"Attention is called to article 7 of the treaty with the Chippewa Indians, act of Congress of Feb. 22, 1855 (Stat. L., 1165) which reads:

"'The laws which have been or may be enacted by Congress, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, to continue and be in force within the several reservations provided for herein; and those portions of said laws which prohibit the introduction, manufacture, use of, and traffic in ardent spirits, wines, or other liquor, in the Indian country, shall continue and be in force, within the entire boundaries of the country herein ceded to the United States, until otherwise provided by Congress.'

"Congress has never made any provision revoking this provision of this treaty. Such treaty provisions covering territory opened to settlement have been upheld by the United States supreme court. Moreover, the validity of this clause in this particular treaty is affirmed by the attorney general (Opinions Attorney General, Vol. p. 413 et seq.). The whole of Cass county lies within the boundaries of the territory ceded to the United States under the above treaty.

"The open, continuous and defiant violation of both state and federal laws against selling of liquor to Indians in this section, by liquor dealers compels the government to invoke the provisions of this treaty in order to protect its wards.

"Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from this date, the provisions of sec. 7 of the treaty named above will be enforced within the whole portion of Cass county lying above township 138. All liquor dealers are hereby warned to close up their saloons and remove any and all of their intoxicating liquors to points outside of that district of Cass county specified, before Oct. 17, 1909.

SALOONMEN WARNED.

Agent Johnson says the saloonmen were warned, in accordance with this circular to stop violating the law in selling liquor to the local Indians; but that they said they were running their own business and proposed to do as they liked. Mr. Johnson had had his eye on this territory for some time, and after laying his plans, made a descent with a posse of deputies prepared for any emergency. They would send Indians into the saloons, and the moment liquor was sold to them, the officers walked in, ousted everybody, locked the doors and then proceeded to break up the entire establishment. Thousands of gallons of "good liquor" were used for impromptu irrigation, which threw the entire neighborhoods in "a ferment of excitement." Local officials were highly indignant at this attempt to assert the supremacy of the law. At Calloway the mayor was thrown out of a saloon by the raiders when he attempted to interfere. Mayor Hawkinson of Mahnomen expressed the local sentiment in saying, "We want the Indian agent and every one else to understand that when they come to Mahnomen they behave. This meant that he did not consider putting eight saloons out of business and destroying 1,500 gallons of liquor 'behaving.' Attorneys for the liquor interests claimed that the officers have no right to raid a saloon in incorporated villages. The saloons were licensed by local authorities, and not by the government. The officers say that the law has been generally disregarded. Even squaws were permitted to frequent saloons in some places and indulge in drunken orgies.

It is only fair to say that the St. Paul brewers and wholesale liquor dealers used their moral influence to help the officers, sending an attorney to where the law was being violated to warn the saloon men to cut out the Indian business. Some agreed to do so; others said they would do as they saw fit—and they did. The saloon men claim they have the law on their side, in accordance with a decision of the supreme court, which held in a case appealed from Kansas, that when Congress, in 1887, provided for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians, it cut the apron strings which held the Indian to the government, and gave him the same privileges as the white man, one of which is the inestimable (?) privilege of getting drunk if he wants to.

Agent Johnson is meeting with a stiff fight from the liquor dealers in other localities. With two of his deputies, both Christian ministers, he was thrown into jail at Marshalltown, Ia., recently while gathering evidence against local saloon men, on charge of carrying concealed weapons and threatening to do bodily harm. The Indian dealer was also arrested on charge of vagrancy. The officers were locked up on a Saturday afternoon, and kept incommunicado until Monday morning, by which time they had managed to call from the jail windows to persons passing, who secured an attorney for them. Now the mayor and the entire police force of Marshalltown are under indictment by the federal jury for interfering with government officers in the discharge of their duty.

Mr. Johnson is not at all dismayed. He proposes to keep right on with his work and "make Rome howl" for the violators of the law. The Minnesota case is that to have considerable airing in the federal courts, and a clear construction placed on the Chippewa Indian treaty and its requirements.