

SECRETARY TAFT STUMPING IDAHO

Issue There Whether Gooding Shall be Defeated for Stand On Steunenberg's Murder.

DID HIS DUTY AS EXECUTIVE.

Supremacy of the Law Overshadows Every Other Issue in a Civilized Country.

Pocatello, Nov. 2.—Before a crowd that packed the largest hall in this city tonight Secy. of War Taft delivered an address on the subject of law and order in Idaho. He said he had come to Idaho at the request of President Roosevelt, not as president but as a fellow citizen of yours and as a lover of his country and her fair name, to request that I come out here to speak in this campaign. The cause of labor, as I have already said, always awakens the deepest sympathies on the part of Mr. Roosevelt, and in the controversies between labor and capital he has always determined that labor shall have a square deal, but that which he desires with all his power is that labor must observe the law as well as the capitalists, and that a recourse to violence, disturbance of the peace and unlawful injury to another's rights in the cause of labor is no more to be upheld than the unlawful greed and the machinations of lawless capitalists to oppress their employes or to subject the community at large to the unjust exactions of their combinations.

"The issue in Idaho is whether a governor who has simply done his duty in taking the legal steps to bring to trial men charged with heinous crime is to be marked by defeat when he stands for re-election, as the injudicious and over-zealous friends of the men charged. The question is whether notice is to be served to the world that the people of Idaho do not welcome in their chief executive officer the bringing to the bar of justice of men charged with crime, if the men charged are thought to be able, by reason of connection with large associations, to surround to the polls many voters to visit defeat upon the courageous and active official."

"Continuing Secy. Taft said: 'Numerous attacks have been made upon Gov. Gooding by charging that some sort of a star chamber proceeding is to be instituted to railroad these men to the gallows, and that no chance is to be given them on their trial. The laws of the state of Idaho provide how a trial shall be had, before a jury, and then if any injustice arises in the trial court, opportunity is given to appeal to the supreme court of Idaho, and thence if their rights under the Constitution of the United States are violated, to the supreme court of the United States. Indeed these men are now in the supreme court of the United States testing the validity of their detention and their trial before a jury has been delayed by this proceeding. They have exactly the same chance as every person charged with crime and brought to the bar of justice in Idaho. On what theory, then, is it possible to object to the taking of the preliminary steps? They have been allowed every opportunity to consult counsel. They are able to make as complete a defense as possible. They are being furnished with funds by their friends, and there is not the slightest chance that any injustice will be done under the law in this state.'

"I am aware that it is said that this is an issue in this campaign and that the Democratic party has issued a platform upholding in general terms the principle of law and order and the punishment of persons responsible for crime. It may be that Gov. Gooding's opponent would enforce the law, but it is very certain that without the support of those who oppose Gov. Gooding because of his action in this case, the Democratic candidate would stand no chance of election.

"Should Gov. Gooding be defeated this issue would be headed the country over as a reputation by the people of the state of Idaho for the governor because he stood for law and order, because he stood for bringing men to trial who were charged with crime. The supremacy of the law overshadows every other issue in a civilized country—and it is this which fixed the attention of Theodore Roosevelt, the citizen, the lover of the far west, upon this contest. Not only will the defeat of Gooding for the cause I have described injure the cause of law and order in this state and country, but by giving the appearance that organized labor has made a successful attempt to penalize at the polls the bringing of men charged with crime to trial because they were members of the organization, it will strengthen the hands of that element in labor unions prone to lawlessness, now fortunately in the minority, and will paralyze the efforts of the conservative and law-abiding who are doing so much to strengthen the unions as the most useful and conservative force in our body politic and social."

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TWO NEW MEMBERS OF PRESIDENT'S CABINET.



GEORGE VON L. MEYER
AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA

Oscar S. Straus of New York, formerly a Democrat, and George Von L. Meyer, American ambassador to Russia, are the two new members of the president's official family who are to enter upon their duties upon the retirement of Secy. Shaw and Atty. Gen. Moody.

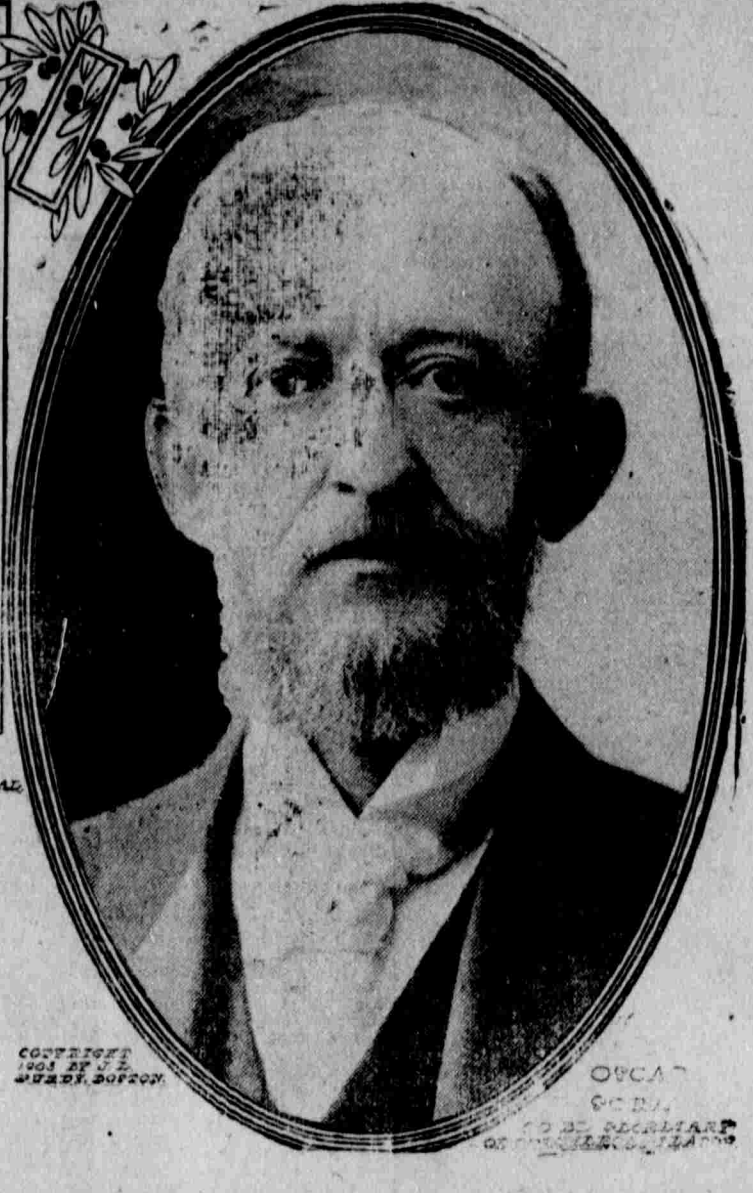
MR. BRYAN ADDRESSES GREAT CROWD IN OMAHA.

Omaha, Nov. 2.—W. J. Bryan spoke tonight at the auditorium in this city to a crowd which put standing room at a premium, even in that vast building, and one which greeted every telling point in his address with vigorous applause. Mayor Dahlman presided at the meeting. Despite the fact that Mr. Bryan had delivered nine speeches in as many towns in the northern part of the state today, he was in good voice and showed no sign of fatigue.

Mr. Bryan referred to recent speeches made by Vice President Fairbanks, Secy. Bonaparte and Secy. Taft, dwelling especially on the speech made by Secy. Taft at Omaha night before last. He pointed out that all of them referred to the trust question, and while recognizing the importance of the subject, presented no remedy. He ridiculed Mr. Bonaparte's suggestion that the important thing was to keep the big trusts from crowding out the little ones away from the trough.

Mr. Bryan said he was reminded of the lady who was trying to impress upon her little boy the sufferings of the Christian martyrs by showing him a picture of lions devouring the Christians. The boy looked at the picture a moment and then pointed to one lion and said: "Why, there is on poor little lion that is not getting a bit."

Secy. Bonaparte's concern, said he, seems to be that some of the small trusts are not getting their share. He characterized Secy. Taft as the selected successor of President Roosevelt but charged that though the sec-



TO BUILD A BATTLESHIP TO BEAT THE DREADNOUGHT.

Washington, Nov. 2.—An American battleship greater in power and efficiency than any warship afloat will be authorized at the approaching short session of Congress. At the last session of Congress authority was given to the naval experts to prepare plans for a battleship which would exceed in power and speed any heavily armed ship in commission or under construction in the world, and Congress asked that plans be submitted to it at the next session.

When the act of Congress was passed some criticism of it was made by naval officials, because they felt it would not be desirable to lay before Congress the plans and specifications for a great warship, thus making them practically public property. It is pretty well assured now that such plans as may be submitted to Congress will be of little use to other governments. The committees of the two branches of Congress will be satisfied that the plans of the naval constructors are good, and that will be as far as the naval experts will go into the publication of their plans.

The bureau of naval construction has been busy for several months in the preparation of the specifications for a great battleship. They practically are ready now. When Congress convenes, the project for the construction of a 20,000-ton war vessel will be presented.

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SAN FRANCISCO DIST. ATTY. FIGHT

Argument on Restraining Order to Prevent Reuf Taking Possession Begun.

COURTROOM WAS CROWDED.

Allegation Made That Acting Mayor's Appointment Intended to Use Force To Get the Office.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—The argument on the restraining order brought by Dist. Atty. Langdon to prevent Abraham Ruef from taking possession of the office of the district attorney and to defeat the action of the board of supervisors in ousting Langdon and appointing Ruef to the office, was begun before Superior Judge Seawell today. The courtroom was crowded and Judge Seawell ordered the doors leading into Judge Graham's chambers thrown open to accommodate the overflow. Dist. Atty. Langdon was present and with him were his assistants, Francis J. Heney, Charles W. Cobb and Hiram Johnson, who conducted the examination for Langdon. Ruef was represented by Samuel Shortridge, Henry Ach and the members of the board of supervisors were represented by William T. Baggett and Jack Williams of the city attorney's office. Ruef arrived late after the proceedings had begun. He was accompanied by his body guard.

Two separate answers to the complaint were presented, one on behalf of Ruef, the other on behalf of the board of supervisors. Each answer was accompanied by affidavits denying the allegations in Heney's original complaint which charged felonies to Ruef and the 17 supervisors.

Johnson stated that by looking over the answers and affidavits he found that they denied that Langdon was even de facto district attorney and he desired to obtain affidavits. Judge Seawell suggested that oral evidence could be taken, whereupon Atty. Johnson said:

"One reason that Ruef and the supervisors were restrained is that they were engaged in a conspiracy to obstruct the administration of justice. The district attorney was engaged in an investigation of certain crimes of Abraham Ruef, who was the party seeking to inject himself into the district attorney's office. If Langdon were put on the stand he would consent to answer only as to what matter—not as to evidence he had in his possession."

This was agreed to, and Ach stated that he would make the issue on two points: Whether the board of supervisors had the right to remove Langdon and whether Langdon had the right to oust the new appointee from taking office.

Dist. Atty. Langdon was then placed on the stand, and stated that he had been in charge of the office since the 8th day of January, and knew that these orders were carried out. He had performed the duties of district attorney in Judge Dunne's courtroom, and before Judge Graham in the emergency of the grand jury. Ach asked him to name his deputies. He did so, naming among them Francis J. Heney. Ach asked what instructions he had given to Heney after Heney's appointment. To this question Hiram Johnson entered a vigorous objection, declaring that such questions had caused Langdon to ignore the proceedings before Notary Public Knox. Judge Seawell suggested to Johnson that the

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proper procedure was to move the discussion be struck out. Atty. Baggett at this point announced that as official city attorney he represented the board of supervisors as a whole. He had no objection to the other attorneys representing the individuals. He filed an answer to Langdon's complaint. Atty. Dist. Atty. Robert Harrison was placed on the stand. He stated that the deposition of Ruef would use force in the effort to take possession of the district attorney's office. Ruef intended using force to secure possession of the office. He said that such a possibility was discussed at a gathering of the Independence League headquarters. "Was Heney present?" asked Atty. Baggett. "Yes," answered Harrison. The question furnished a dramatic episode. Heney, face red with anger, stood on his feet and declared that he had never been in the Independence League headquarters in his life and was taking absolutely no part in politics. He declared he had no intention of resigning for office, either now or in the future. This incident practically closed the morning session.

Arguments by the opposing counsel as to legal points involved in the controversy occupied the greater part of the afternoon session. Judge Seawell then adjourned court until Monday.

GIFT FROM ROCKEFELLER

New York, Nov. 2.—It was announced today that John D. Rockefeller had made to the American Baptist mission society a conditional gift of \$100,000 toward the rebuilding of destroyed and injured Baptist churches in and about San Francisco. The condition is that the society shall raise as much more by April 1 next.

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