

GOVERNMENT RESTS IN STEINHEIL CASE

Popular Opinion Is That Prosecution Has Not Made a Case Against Defendant.

COURT CANNOT BE BLUFFED.

When She Threatened to Make "Revelations" Was Told Was at Liberty To Tell What She Liked.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The state this afternoon rested its case against Mme. Steinheil, accused of murdering her husband, Adolphe Steinheil, and her mother, Mme. Japy. The defense began questioning its witnesses.

The popular opinion is that the prosecution has not made out a case against the prisoner, and that she will be acquitted.

Just as the prosecution was closing, the prisoner repeated the implied threat she had made several times made to her counsel that would involve persons of high standing, but again, as on the previous occasions, Judge Javalier declined to proceed with her "revelations" was met with silence.

"My past contains interesting chapters," she cried.

Judge Javalier promptly and sternly replied:

"You are at perfect liberty to say what you please."

Mme. Steinheil, however, went no further and the government's case was closed.

The first witness introduced by the defense was a chauffeur who testified that Steinheil gave him \$5 for trying to steal the "auto automobile" which was reported to have been seen in front of the Steinheil home in the Impasse de la rue de la Chapelle on the evening of the crime.

This testimony was intended to show that Mme. Steinheil was anxious to discover the identity of the assassins.

Further testimony for the defense was given by M. Scheffer, an officer of the police who said he had confounded the man who was seen in front of the Steinheil home with Mme. Steinheil's husband, and other friends of the Steinheil family. All this emphasized their conviction that the man who was seen in front of the Steinheil home was therefore innocent.

Before the judge advocate began his argument for the state, Judge Javalier announced that he would raise later in the course of the prisoner's testimony to the crime as demonstrated in the evidence presented.

The statement by the president of the court was taken to indicate his intention of abandoning the original charge which held Mme. Steinheil a accomplice in the crime.

ARGUMENT FOR STATE.

Judge Javalier opened his argument for the state by warning the jurors not to be misled by the public opinion outside the court which for 18 months has been described in the case or confounded by the conflicting statements submitted to them. He insisted their duty was to weigh the decisions of Judge Javalier who had sifted impartially the evidence and to find the guilty or innocent.

The advocate dealt severely with the statement by the president of the court, laying the foundation for his case against the prisoner. He called her reticence, contradictions and lies. While admitting the physical charges and mental attainments of the prisoner, the judge advised the jury that her whole life had been a series of contradictions.

He painted a pathetic picture of the Steinheil home, claiming that the husband had been held in silence, and the state for the sake of his daughter. He declared Madame Steinheil's love affair with Maurice Borel, the merchant, was discovered by the husband, and that this revelation was the cause of the murder. He described Mariette Wolf, the cook, who testified for the defense, in disparaging terms, concluding: "With such a woman as Mariette Wolf, it is not surprising that she should be a liar."

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Earl Grey's Speech Reaffirms Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Naval Policy.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—The second session of the eleventh parliament opened today. The government minister, Earl Grey, made the opening speech.

He reaffirmed the position taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government in the last session of parliament, and approved the naval policy which would supply the navy with the necessary ships and equipment.

He also announced that the government had decided to build a new battleship, and to increase the number of ships in the fleet.

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RECKHAM'S SUCCESSOR.

Dr. Fred Sherman Submits Name of Judge Alfred C. Cox.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Vice President Sherman came to Washington today to submit to the president the name of Judge Alfred C. Cox of the Third circuit court, as a candidate for the position of chief justice of the United States.

Judge Cox was appointed a U. S. district judge by President Arthur. President Roosevelt appointed him a circuit judge. He is in his sixty-second year.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Prominent Physicians and Laymen to Discuss Means of Reducing It.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 11.—Prominent physicians and laymen gathered here today from all parts of the country for the sessions of the conference, beginning this afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the means of reducing infant mortality.

The conference is being held at the Hotel New Haven, and will continue for several days.

YALE PROFESSOR CALLS PROPHETS MUCKRAKERS

Lawrence, Conn., Nov. 11.—The prophets Isaiah, Ezekiel and Jeremiah were called muckrakers and many of the stories of the Old Testament were termed muckraking by Dr. Charles Foster Kent of the Yale divinity school, in a lecture before students of the University of Kansas here yesterday.

"The prophets of Israel were the social reformers of their times," he said. "They were muckrakers, to use a present-day term. They were concerned with the conditions of the people to whom they were preaching, and they were not afraid to speak the truth to power."

Dr. Kent's lecture was part of a series of lectures on the Bible and its interpretation, given by the Yale divinity school.

SUGAR FRAUDS.

"The Man Higher Up" in Them Will Be Revealed Very Shortly.

New York, Nov. 11.—The man higher up in the sugar refining frauds will be revealed very shortly, according to a statement made today by the government.

The statement was made by the attorney general, who said that the government was conducting a thorough investigation of the sugar refining industry, and that it was confident that it would soon uncover the man who was at the head of the frauds.

The investigation was prompted by the discovery of a large number of sugar refineries which were producing sugar of inferior quality, and which were selling it at a price which was below the market rate.

PEARL HARBOR.

First Test Approves Plan for Making It Great Naval Station.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The president has approved the recommendation of the board of naval engineers for making Pearl Harbor the great naval station of the Pacific.

The board of naval engineers had recommended that the harbor be developed into a great naval station, and that it be made the headquarters of the United States fleet in the Pacific.

The president's approval of the recommendation was a significant step towards the development of Pearl Harbor as a great naval station.

ALL MEMBERS OF ROOSEVELT PARTY WELL

Nakuru, Nativesha, Province, British East Africa, Nov. 11.—The supply agents for the American expedition at Nakuru state that there is absolutely no truth in the rumor recently circulated that Col. Roosevelt was ill.

The agents stated that the colonel was in good health, and that he was expected to arrive in Nakuru in a few days.

UNCLE SAM'S WANTS COVER WIDE RANGE

All Sorts of Experienced Men and Women Wanted to Serve From Maine to Manila.

Uncle Sam is tearing his hair because of want of help and today sent word to Orwell Williams, secretary of the civil service commission in Utah, to get out with his rope and see if somebody could not be corralled. The flag wants about everything from a kindergarten teacher to an inspector of hardware, to serve all the way from Maine to Manila.

Examinations will be held for a laundryman who must work at Angel Island, Cal., on Dec. 8, the enrollment to be 500 yearly. Physical condition and experience are the two subjects and the age must be over 20.

On the same day a chart engraver will be called to the hydrographic department of the government at \$20 per year. Affidavits as to character and samples of work comprise the test.

On Dec. 14-15 Cheyenne River, S. D., and White Earth, Minn., will occupy the center of the stage in examinations for kindergarten teachers who will be employed in showing infantile Indians how to shoot English. The coin attached to these is \$600, and the examination requires knowledge of the three "R's" and an intimate knowledge of what the white "kids" are supposed to do before they get a chance to mingle with their elders in the grade schools.

Next comes a dynamo tender, who is wanted at Ellis Island, N. Y., for \$300 annually. The circular specifically states that applicants must be able to write letters and handle the "juke" which equates from the dynamo in respectable shape.

Still on Dec. 15 a combination electrician and plumber is wanted to qualify for a position at Angel Island, Cal., for \$100 a year. He must know all about wiring houses, have a working knowledge of air lamps and motors and be able to wire the joints of broken pipes when old Boreas blows his cold.

The technologic branch of the geological survey is in need of a man at Pittsburgh, Pa., who is supposed to know chemistry and physics, elementary mathematics, laboratory work and a general experience along these lines for which he is to be paid from \$600 to \$900 a year. This is also on Dec. 15.

The war department at St. Louis has put in a requisition for a hardware inspector. Experience comprises 50 per cent of this examination with a common school education filling up the balance.

On the under side of the world, in the Philippines, teachers are wanted in all grades. The salaries range from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year. The examination covers a wide range of subjects, all of common variety, from knowledge of the English language to civil government. Any of the subjects mentioned may be taken on the mentioned dates at Salt Lake, Provo, or Logan.

BANK ROBBER MURDERS CASHIER

Had Gone to Assistance of President of Institution Who Had Been Shot by Hold-up.

SAID, "HANDS UP, EVERYBODY"

New Albany, Ind., Scene of Tragedy—Murderer a Young Man—Captured Crossing River.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 11.—J. Gary Fawcett, cashier of the Merchants' National bank in New Albany, Ind., was shot and killed, and President J. K. Woodward, of the same institution, seriously wounded, by a man who entered the bank just before noon today and attempted to hold up the officials and their assistants.

The assailant, a man of about 21, ran to the Ohio river and started for the Kentucky side in a skiff. The New Albany police were notified and after a hot pursuit in a motor boat, captured him near the Kentucky and Indiana bridge.

The man went to New Albany in an automobile, the property of Mrs. Walter Escott, a wealthy resident of Louisville.

The chauffeur, James R. Tucker, who was arrested, told the police the robber took possession of the auto in front of Mrs. Escott's residence, and forced him at the point of a revolver to drive him to New Albany.

As the robber entered the bank he pointed two revolvers at the men within, and shouted: "Hands up, everybody; get into the vault."

There was a rush for safety by the clerks and several customers.

President Woodward tried to talk to the robber, whose response to Mr. Woodward's question as to what was wanted, was two shots which inflicted dangerous wounds.

Cashier Fawcett then rushed to the president's aid, and was shot in the neck and breast, dying a short time afterwards.

After the shooting the robber rushed out to the corner where the automobile stood, jumped in and commanded the negro chauffeur to "Get out of this as fast as you can."

The automobile stood still, the frightened negro refusing to start it. The robber leaped out and after shooting the negro in the back ran down the bank to the Ohio river and entered a skiff.

He had pulled out some distance into the stream before the astonished citizens knew what had happened. A man on a dredge boat gave the alarm through a megaphone.

Owners of river craft then engaged in a race for the desperado. The police in a motor boat distanced all followers and in a short time caught the man on an island near the big bridge connecting New Albany with West Louisville.

The prisoner was taken on board the launch and soon was at the dock in New Albany. Here were about 200 men who wanted to take him.

Cries of "Hang him, hang him, hang him," started the police, who hurried him to jail. A heavy guard was put over the prisoner to insure his protection from the vengeance of the dead banker's friends.

SHERIFF AFTER MAN WITH GASH

One of Wandamere Bandits Thought to Have Robbed Store Before Car.

HE DROVE AWAY IN A BUGGY

Horse Worth \$500 Hitched Up at Fourteenth South Street While Bandit Stood by It.

"Look for a man with a deep gash in his hand!"

Such was the order given to his deputies this morning by Sheriff Joseph C. Sharp, who is close on the trail of the two robbers who held up Conductor R. E. Richins and Motorman E. Richins at the end of the Wandamere street car line, shortly after midnight this morning.

Deputy Sheriff Richard Eddington has traced two other robberies to the same men, and they also were committed last night, one just before and the other just after the street car hold-up.

The sheriff has a good clue in the fact that one of the robbers cut his hand badly in breaking a large window glass in Henry Hassard's store, directly opposite Wandamere, about 11 o'clock last night. The thieves smashed the window to pieces and crawled in through the opening, but the gash cut in the hand of one of the burglars let a small stream of blood flow so that his trail was easily traced. The robbers stole 2,000 cigars, 10 plugs of tobacco, and several boxes of chewing gum and crackers. The man who cut his hand washed the blood off in a bucket inside the store before leaving.

The sheriff is certain that this was the same couple that held up the motorman and conductor at the end of the Wandamere line, as Richins stated that one of the robbers had a severe cut on one of his hands.

According to the sequence in the time at which the various crimes were committed, it is believed that the robbers first broke into Hassard's store, and then proceeded to the street car hold-up.

They then deliberately went to the livery stable of the Granite Livery and Feed company at Fourteenth South and State streets, where they calmly hitched a fine bay horse, valued at \$500, to a light buggy, worth \$150, and coolly drove away, though a night patrol in the vicinity saw them, but thought from the way that they acted that everything was all right.

Prizes for the Christmas News

The Deseret News offers a cash prize of \$50.00 for the best story submitted for the Christmas issue to be printed Saturday, December 18th, 1909.

The story must not contain more than 8,500 words, or about seven columns, one page of Deseret News type.

A prize of \$25.00 cash, is also offered for the best Christmas poem submitted for the Christmas News. The poem to consist of not more than 1,200 words.

All manuscripts must be delivered to the News office not later than December 1st, 1909.

Stories and poems should be signed with an initial or non de plume, and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the real name and address of the author. Those desiring manuscripts returned should enclose the necessary postage.

THE DESERET NEWS

Salt Lake City, Utah Christmas Contest Department.

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VITAL QUESTION BASIS OF REPORT

Special Committee Appointed by American Federation of Labor At Denver Makes Its Report.

OUTLINES COMPLETE SCHEME

Should be Part of Public School System—Too Many High School Graduates Misfits.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 11.—Organized labor's attitude on the vital question of industrial education was set forth in a report to the convention of the American Federation of Labor today by the special committee appointed by authority of the Denver convention to investigate the subject. The committee, of which John Mitchell is chairman, held meetings during the year in New York, Washington and Toronto.

"It is believed," says the report, "that the future welfare of America largely depends on the industrial training of our workers and protecting them. The inquiries of the committee seem to indicate that if the American workman is to maintain his high standard of efficiency, the boys and girls of the country must have an opportunity to acquire educated hands and brains, such as may enable them to earn a living in a self-selected vocation, and acquire an intelligent understanding of the duties of good citizenship. We favor the establishment of schools in connection with the public school system at which pupils between the ages of four and 16 may be taught the principles of the trades, not necessarily in separate buildings but in separate schools adapted to this particular education and by competent and trained teachers."

"The course of instruction in such a school should be English, mathematics, physics, chemistry, elementary mechanics and drawing, with shop instruction for particular trades, and for each trade represented, the drawing, mathematics, mechanics, physical and biological science applicable to the trade, the history of that trade, and a sound system of economics, including and emphasizing the philosophy of collective bargaining. They will serve to prepare the pupil for more advanced subjects, and in addition, to develop his capacity for a specific vocation. In order to keep such schools in close touch with the trades there should be local advisory boards, including representatives of the industries, employers and organized labor."

The committee recommends that any technical education of workers in trade and industry being a public necessity it should not be a private but a public function, conducted by the public and the expense involved at public cost.

The continuance of progressive development of supplemental trade education, as inaugurated by trade unions, is also recommended. The committee advised the continuation of its life and final report to the convention of 1910.

GRADUATES AS MISFITS

"The one trouble of America today," says the report, "with too many of our youths who have graduated from the grammar or high school in that they are misfits industrially. If we are to acquire industrial supremacy, or even maintain our present standards in the industrial world, we must in some way in our educational system acquire an equivalent to our old apprenticeship system."

Organized labor's position regarding the injustices of the narrow and prescribed training in the selected trades by both private and public instruction, and the flooding of the labor market with half trained mechanics for the purpose of exploitation, is perfectly tenable and the well founded belief in the viciousness of such practices and consequent condemnation, is well nigh unassailable.

Organized labor's record for years in regard to better sanitary conditions in factories and workshops, and its continued efforts toward safeguarding women and minors, have been the subject of wide discussion and much helpful legislation.

"Its advocacy of free schools, free text books and the raising of compulsory school education, have been religiously adhered to, and closely allied to this subject is that of industrial education, and any serious discussion of the proper kind of vocational training promotes discussion of the former."

"Experience has shown that manual training school teachers without actual trade experience do not and cannot successfully solve this great problem, and that progress will necessarily be

MONORAIL RAILROAD.

Remarkable Exhibition of One Is Given Near London.

London, Nov. 11.—The new monorail railroad, which works on the principle of a gyroscope and which was first shown here in model form 18 months ago before the royal society by its inventor, Louis Brennan, C. B., received its first public demonstration on a full scale yesterday in the war office grounds near Chatham.

The guests witnessed a spectacle as never seen before. A single rail, the standstill of transportation as that which aeroplanes have furnished in the last two years. They saw a car 40 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 11 feet high, weighing 2 tons, mounted on a single rail, running freely about curves of all sorts and carrying 40 passengers with safety as complete as, and vibration far less than, the ordinary passenger train.

The vehicle runs in a circle an eighth of a mile in circumference at a speed of 25 miles an hour, with 30 horse-power, and the slightest tendency to leave the rail.

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THREE PERSONS KILLED IN POWDER MILL EXPLOSION

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 11.—With a deafening report and a shock which caused the whole city and much of the surrounding country to tremble, a press of powder in the Wilmington powder works of the DuPont company, west of Wilmington, exploded today, killing three workmen and injuring seven others.

FRIDAY'S ENTRIES FOR OGDEN RACES

First race, four and one-half furlongs, selling, 2-year-olds and up—Marwood, 114; Watford, 105; Wildwood, 101; 1909; Miss Beaumont, 103; Kismet, 104; 109; 1909; 101; 103; 104; 105; 106; 107; 108; 109; 110; 111; 112; 113; 114; 115; 116; 117; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 123; 124; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 131; 132; 133; 134; 135; 136; 137; 138; 139; 140; 141; 142; 143; 144; 145; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150; 151; 152; 153; 154; 155; 156; 157; 158; 159; 160; 161; 162; 163; 164; 165; 166; 167; 168; 169; 170; 171; 172; 173; 174; 175; 176; 177; 178; 179; 180; 181; 182; 183; 184; 185; 186; 187; 188; 189; 190; 191; 192; 193; 194; 195; 196; 197; 198; 199; 200; 201; 202; 203; 204; 205; 206; 207; 208; 209; 210; 211; 212; 213; 214; 215; 216; 217; 218; 219; 220; 221; 222; 223; 224; 225; 226; 227; 228; 229; 230; 231; 232; 233; 234; 235; 236; 237; 238; 239; 240; 241; 242; 243; 244; 245; 246; 247; 248; 249; 250; 251; 252; 253; 254; 255; 256; 257; 258; 259; 260; 261; 262; 263; 264; 265; 266; 267; 268; 269; 270; 271; 272; 273; 274; 275; 276; 277; 278; 279; 280; 281; 282; 283; 284; 285; 286; 287; 288; 289; 290; 291; 292; 293; 294; 295; 296; 297; 298; 299; 300; 301; 302; 303; 304; 305; 306; 307; 308; 309; 310; 311; 312; 313; 314; 315; 316; 317; 318; 319; 320; 321; 322; 323; 324; 325; 326; 327; 328; 329; 330; 331; 332; 333; 334; 335; 336; 337; 338; 339; 340; 341; 342; 343; 344; 345; 346; 347; 348; 349; 350; 351; 352; 353; 354; 355; 356; 357; 358; 359; 360; 361; 362; 363; 364; 365; 366; 367; 368; 369; 370; 371; 372; 373; 374; 375; 376; 377; 378; 379; 380; 381; 382; 383; 384; 385; 386; 387; 388; 389; 390; 391; 392; 393; 394; 395; 396; 397; 398; 399; 400; 401; 402; 403; 404; 405; 406; 407; 408; 409; 410; 411; 412; 413; 414; 415; 416; 417; 418; 419; 420; 421; 422; 423; 424; 425; 426; 427; 428; 429; 430; 431; 432; 433; 434; 435; 436; 437; 438; 439; 440; 441; 442; 443; 444; 445; 446; 447; 448; 449; 450; 451; 452; 453; 454; 455; 456; 457; 458; 459; 460; 461; 462; 463; 464; 465; 466; 467; 468; 469; 470; 471; 472; 473; 474; 475; 476; 477; 478; 479; 480; 481; 482; 483; 484; 485; 486; 487; 488; 489; 490; 491; 492; 493; 494; 495; 496; 497; 498; 499; 500; 501; 502; 503; 504; 505; 506; 507; 508; 509; 510; 511; 512; 513; 514; 515; 516; 517; 518; 519; 520; 521; 522; 523; 524; 525; 526; 527; 528; 529; 530; 531; 532; 533; 534; 535; 536; 537; 538; 539; 540; 541; 542; 543; 544; 545; 546; 547; 548; 549; 550; 551; 552; 553; 554; 555; 556; 557; 558; 559; 560; 561; 562; 563; 564; 565; 566; 567; 568; 569; 570; 571; 572; 573; 574; 575; 576; 577; 578; 579; 580; 581; 582; 583; 584; 585; 586; 587; 588; 589; 590; 591; 592; 593; 594; 595; 596; 597; 598; 599; 600; 601; 602; 603; 604; 605; 606; 607; 608; 609; 610; 611; 612; 613; 614; 615; 616; 617; 618; 619; 620; 621; 622; 623; 624; 625; 626; 627; 628; 629; 630; 631; 632; 633; 634; 635; 636; 637; 638; 639; 640; 641; 642; 643; 644; 645; 646; 647; 648; 649; 650; 651; 652; 653; 654; 655; 656; 657; 658; 659; 660; 661; 662; 663; 664; 665; 666; 667; 668; 669; 670; 671; 672; 673; 674; 675; 676; 677; 678; 679; 680; 681; 682; 683; 684; 685; 686; 687; 688; 689; 690; 691; 692; 693; 694; 695; 696; 697; 698; 699; 700; 701; 702; 703; 704; 705; 706; 707; 708; 709; 710; 711; 712; 713; 714; 715; 716; 717; 718; 719; 720; 721; 722; 723; 724; 725; 726; 727; 728; 729; 730; 731; 732; 733; 734; 735; 736; 737; 738; 739; 740; 741; 742; 743; 744; 745; 746; 747; 748; 749; 750; 751; 752; 753; 754; 755; 756; 757; 758; 759; 760; 761; 762; 763; 764; 765; 766; 767; 768; 769; 770; 771; 772; 773; 774; 775; 776; 777; 778; 779; 780; 781; 782; 783; 784; 785; 786; 787; 788; 789; 790; 791; 792; 793; 794; 795; 796; 797; 798; 799; 800; 801; 802; 803; 804; 805; 806; 807; 808; 809; 810; 811; 812; 813; 814; 815; 816; 817; 818; 819; 820; 821; 822; 823; 824; 825; 826; 827; 828; 829; 830; 831; 832; 833; 834; 835; 836; 837; 838; 839; 840; 841; 842; 843; 844; 845; 846; 847; 848; 849; 850; 851; 852; 853; 854; 855; 856; 857; 858; 859; 860; 861; 862; 863; 864; 865; 866; 867; 868; 869; 870; 871; 872; 873; 874; 875; 876; 877; 878; 879; 880; 881; 882; 883; 884; 885; 886; 887; 888; 889; 890; 891; 892; 893; 894; 895; 896; 897; 898; 899; 900; 901; 902; 903; 904; 905; 906; 907; 908; 909; 910; 911; 912; 913; 914; 915; 916; 917; 918; 919; 920; 921; 922; 923; 924; 925; 926; 927; 928; 929; 930; 931; 932; 933; 934; 935; 936; 937; 938; 939; 940; 941; 942; 943; 944; 945; 946; 947; 948; 949; 950; 951; 952; 953; 954; 955; 956; 957; 958; 959; 960; 961; 962; 963; 964; 965; 966; 967; 968; 969; 970; 971; 972; 973; 974; 975; 976; 977; 978; 979; 980; 981; 982; 983; 984;