TUESDAY DECEMBER 8 1908

FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR

16 PAGES

TRUTH ABOUT PANAMA CANAL

New York World Calls Upon Congress to Make Investigation Of Alleged Scandal.

ATTACKS THE PRESIDENT.

Charges Him With Deliberate Misstatements in His Comments on Editor Smith.

Declares Only One Man Knows of Distribution of the Panama Loot, and That Man is Wm. N. Cromwell.

New York, Dec. 8 .- The New York cia, 18 years old, and Francisco Marof the Indianapolis News, referred in his reply to President Roosevelt's attack upon him as the authority for the article on the Panama canal which appeared in his paper and called forth the president's letter, says today:

"In view of President Roosevelt's deliberate misstatements of fact in his scandalous personal attack upon Mr. Delayan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, the World calls upon the Congress of the United States to make immediately a full and impartial investigation of the entire Panama canal

INVESTIGATION OF 1906.

"The investigation of 1906 by the senate committee of the Inter-Oceanic canals was blocked by the refusal of William Nelson Cromwell to answer the most pertinent questions of Senator Morgan of Alabama. Since that time nothing has been done because after Senator Morgan's death there was no successor to carry on his great work of revealing the truth about Panama corruption.

"The Indianapolis News said in the editorial for which Mr. Roosevelt assails Mr. Smith:

"It has been charged that the United States bought from American citizens for \$40,000,000 property that cost those citizens only \$12,000,000. There is no doubt that the government paid \$40,000,000 for the property. But who got the money?"

the money?"
"President Roosevelt's reply to this most proper question is for the most part a string of abusive and defamapart a string of abusive and defama-tory epithets. But he also makes the following statements as truthful infor-mation to the people:

"The United States did not pay a

ent of the \$40,000,000 to any American citizen. The government paid the \$40,-600,000 direct to the French government, getting the receipt of the liquidator appointed by the French government to receive the same.
"The United States government has

not the slightest knowledge as to the particular individuals among whom the French 'government distributed the

"'As far as I know there was no syndicate; there certainly was no synsyndicate; there certainly was no syndicate in the United States that to my knowledge had any dealings with the government directly or indirectly.

"To the best of the World's knowl-

edge and belief each and all of these statements made by Mr. Roosevelt and quoted above are untrue and Mr. Roosevelt must have known they were untrue when he made them.

THE MAN WHO KNOWS.

"As to the detailed distribution of the Panama loot only one man knows it all. And that man is William Nelson Cromwell. The two men who were most in Mr. Cromwell's confidence are Theodore Roorevelt, president of the United States, and Elihu Root, former secretary of war and now secretary of state. It was they who aided Mr. Cromwell in consummating the Panama revolution, arranged the terms for the purchase of the Panama canal, made the agreement to pay \$40,-000,000 on the canal properties and an additional \$10,000,000 for a manufac-tured Panama republic, every penny of both of which sums was paid by check on the United States treasury to J. P. Morgan & Company—not to the French government, as Roosevelt says, but to J. P. Morgan & Co.

WORLD ACCEPTS CHALLENGE.

"The natural query of the Indiana-polis News as to 'who got the money, was based on the World's historical was based off the World's instollar summary of Mr. Cromwell's connection with the Panaam canal. The inquiry was originally the World's and the World accepts Mr. Roosevelt's chal-lenge. If Congress can have all the documents in the case, as Mr. Roose velt says, let Congress make a com-plete investigation of the Panama canal affair, and in particular of William Nelson Cromwell's relation with the French company, with Panama and with the government of the United States. Let Congress officially answer this question: 'Whot got the money?'
"The old French company organized

by Ferdinand De Lesseps in 1879, failed in 1889, years before Mr. Cromwell's relations with President Roosevelt begun. As Mr. Cromwell testified before the senate committee on Feb. 26, 1906, 'We never had any connection with the so-called De Lesseps company. Neither did the U. S. Government conduct negotiations with the old French can company.

What Mr. Cromwell did represent was the New Panama Canal company, the American Panama Canal com-pany, and the \$5,000,000 syndicate which formed to finance the new compan-After Mr. Cromwell had testi-d—I do not recall any contract.'

"Senator Morgan produced a con-tract reading (Panama Canal Hearing, Vol. II, Page 1,146): "Mr. William Nelson Cromwell is

exclusively empowered under the for-mal agreement with the board of di-rectors of the Compagnie Nouvelle Du Canal De Panama (New Panama Can-al Company of France,) to effect with an American syndicate the American-

an American syndicate the American ization of the Panama canal company on the following basis.'

"The basis on which Mr. Cromwell was 'exclusively empowered in this contract was that an American Panama Canal company with a capitaliza-tion of \$60,000,000, preferred and \$45,-000,000 common stock should be ordered to take over the Panama canal concessions and all other property belonging to the New French Panama Canal company, which had bought the same from the old De Lesseps company. This company was incorporated in New Jersey with dummy directors.

There was also incorporated in New Jersey with dummy directors the In-ter-Oceanic Canal company.

SYNDICATE AGREEMENT.

"Senator Morgan unearthed a copy of the \$5,000,000 syndicate agreement which provided that the subscribers should contract with William Nelson Cromwell to pay in \$5,000,000 in cash and to take their several allotments in

the enterprise, "Five million dollars was more than ample to buy the majority of the old Panama stock. As the World said on

"Mr. Cromwell applied to the canal situation the methods of American high finance by which a syndicate takes over the property of a bankrupt con-cern, then creates a holding company and a recapitalization, keeping the ma-jority control in a syndicate trustee-

snip.

"Following that to quote from Mr. Cromwell's testimony, 'in May, 1904, I, representing the new Panama canal and Judges Day and Russell, representing Atty-Gen. Knox, consummated' the transfer and sale to the United

"Mr. Roosevelt says "The government paid this \$40,000,000 direct to the French

Mr. Cromwell says that the United States paid the money to J. P. Morgan & Co.
"Mr. Roosevelt says "The French gov-

ernment distributed the sum. Mr. Cromwell testified as to how he distirbuted it.

'Who were the Panama Canal com-Who bought up the obligations of

the old Panama Canal company for a few cents on the dollar? "Among whom was divided the \$15,-000,000 paid to the new Panama canal company? "Whether Douglas Robinson, who is

Whether Douglas Robinson, who is Mr. Roosevelt's brother-in-law, or any of Mr. Taft's brothers associated himself with Mr. Cromwell in Panama exploitation or shared in these profits is incidental to the main issue of let-

ting in the light,
"Whether they did or did not, whether all the profits went into Nelson
Cromwell's hands or whatever became of them, the fact that Theodore Roosevelt as president of the United States Issued a public statement about such an important matter full of flagrant an important matter tun of lag untruths, recking with misstatements, challenging line by line thetestimony of his assistant, Cromwell, and the official record, makes it imperative that full publicity come at once through the authority and by the action of Con-

gress.
"Mr. Roosevelt talks of 'getting the receipt of the liquidator appointed by the French government to receive the

"Mr. Gromwell testified: "Of the \$45,000,000 paid by the United States government, \$25,000,000 was paid to the liquidator of the old Panama Canal company under and in pursuance of an agreement entered into between the liquidator and the new company. Of the balance of \$15,000,000 paid to the New Panama Canal company, \$12,000,000 have already been distributed among the stockholders, and the remainder is now being held awaiting final distribution and payment."

ELOQUENT TESTIMONY.

"What follows is further elequent testimony taken by the senate com-mittee:

"Senator Taliaferro: There is \$8,-

000,000?"
"'Mr. Cromwell: Three million, yes

sir.'
"'Senator Tallaferro: Who holds that money?"
"Mr. Cromwell: The New Panama Canal company in its treasury,"
"And yet Mr. Roosevelt says that the United States government has not the slightest knowledge, as to the distribution of the \$40,000,000 and that this was the business of the French government."

"As to Mr. Roosevelt's statement that there was no syndicate, he co read the 'syndicate subscription agree-ment,' on page 1,150, vol 11, of the tes-timony before the committee on interceanic canals-if he had cared for the

"That the Unitetd States govern-"That the United States government was not dealing with "the French government," or 'the liquidator appointed by the French government,' or with Colombia, or with Panama, or with any one else except William Nelson Cromwell and his associates is made still more plain by the description of Senator J. Gabriel Duque as to the Panama revolution and as to the manner in which Mr. Cromwell got \$10,000,000 additional from the United States treasury Senor Duque said:

Duque said:
"Mr. Cromwell made the revolution. He offered to make me president of the new republic and to see me through if I would raise a small force of men and declare a session Columbia. He made promises that we should have the help of his government. It was accompanied by a liberal of money. We bought this genera use of money. We bought this general that one, paying \$3,000 to \$4,000 per general. The Colombian officers were all paid off and the Colombia general who was sent to stop the revolution was also bought off.'

"Then Mr. Cromwell, having been least a by the Panama republic as

elected by the Panama republic as general counsel, and he and J. P. Morgan having been appointed a fiscal commission, negotiated with President Passant having been appointed a fiscal commission, negotiated with President sident Roosevelt by which the United States paid \$10,000,000 more to the States paid \$10,000,000 more to the fiscal commission, for Mr. Cromwell's Panama republic. Of this money three quarters is still under the control of the fiscal commission.

"Why did the United States pay \$40,-

000,000 for a bankrupt property whose control could undoubtedly have been bought in the open market for less than

'Who were the Panama Canal com-

pany? "Who bought up the obligations of "Who bought up the obligations of the old Panama Canal company for a few cents on the dollar? "Among whom was divided the \$15,-000,000 paid to the new Panama Canal

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of Mr. Taft's brothers associated him self with Mr. Cromwell in Panama ex-ploitation or shared in these profits is incidental to the main issue of letting Whether they did or did not, wheth-

er all the profits went into Nelson Cromwell's hands or whatever became of them, the fact that Theodore Roose-velt as president of the United States issued a public statement about such an important matter full of flagrant an important matter full of flagrant untruths, reeking with misstatements, challenging line by line the testimony of his assistant, Cromwell, and the official record, makes it imperative that full publicity came at once through the authority and by the action of Constrees?"

EDITOR TAFT'S COMMENT.

Cincinnati, Dec. 8.—The Cincinnati Times-Star, of which Charles P. Taft is editor and proprietor, today published the following reply to the article on the Panama canal which appeared in the Indianapolis News and New York

"The New York World, the paper which was responsible for most of the talk about the 'Panama canal scandal' during the recent campaign says this morning: "'Whether Douglas Robinson, who is

(Continued on page two.)

SUMMARY OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Last annual one of Mr. Roosevelt to Congress contains about 25,000 words.

Finances-Nation's financial standing excellent, but currency system imperfect. Corporations-Repeats what he has said time and

Labor-Solution of problems connected therewith depends as much on action of states as on action of

Wageworkers-Should be no more paltering with question of taking care of those who are crippled or worn out under present industrial system.

The Courts—Salaries of judges should be increased. At last election certain leaders of organized labor attacked entire judiclary of the country. Some ground for belief that substantial injustice has been suffered by employes by courts issuing temporary injunctions without notice to them. Chief law-makers of country may be, and often are, the judges, because they are the final seat of authority.

The Forests—Country owes duty to posterity to save them. China cited as illustration of the injury that deforestation does to a country.

Inland Waterways-Congress should take immediate action for their improvement.

National Parks—Those adjacent to national for-ests should be placed under control of the forest ser-vice of the department of agriculture. Superintend-ents with corps of first-class civilian scouts, or rangers should be provided.

Denatured Alcohol—Its use making fair degree of progress and is entitled to further encouragement. Pure Food Law—Has worked a benefit that it is hard to overestimate.

Indian Service-Aim to take it completely out of politics has been partially realized.

Secret Service — Amendment providing there should be no detail or transfer from it has been a great detriment; could not have been better devised to diminish war against crime. Postal Savings Banks-Renews recommendation

Parcels Post—Establishment on rural routes would be to mutual benefit of farmer and country storekeeper. Experiment should be tried.

Education—Share national government should take in the work has not received attention and care it deserves. Should be larger appropriation for the

it deserves. Should bureau of education. Census-Recommends request of the director and commends his report.

Public Health—Desirable there should be intelligent action on part of the nation to preserve it. Government Printing Office-Recommends legis-

Soldiers' Homes-Should be placed under control and jurisdiction of war department.

lation placing it under department of commerce and labor.

New States—Advocates the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona, and as separate states. Interstate Fisheries-Problem is pressing. Attention of Congress called to its importance.

Foreign Affairs-Nation's policy is to behave towards other nations as an honorable man behaves towards his fellows.

Latin American Republics-Their progress, com-mercially and industrially, worthy of attention of

Ocean Mail Lines—Act of 1891 should be extended so that satisfactory service to South America, Asia, the Philippines, and Australasia may be established. Panama-Progress is entirely satisfactory.

Hawaii-Islands' importance is apparent, and need of improving their condition and developing their resources urgent. Pearl harbor should be made impregnable without delay.

The Philippines—Making real progress towards self-government. Impossible to fix date when it will be wise to consider independence as a definite and

Porto Rico-Citizenship for its people recom-Cuba—American occupation ceases in two months. People warned that only way to avoid be-ing governed from without is to show that they can

and will govern themselves from within. Japanese Exposition—United States takes peculiar interest in seeing that it is made a success.

Voyage of the Fleet—Appreciation expressed of its reception in Japan, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in all the states of South America.

The Army—System of promotion by seniority bad. Scope of retiring board should be extended. Cavalry should be reorganized upon modern lines. A general service corps should be established.

National Guard—Government should do everything reasonable in its power to perfect its efficiency, should be legislation to provide complete plan of reorganization of volunteers behind regular army and national guard when war comes.

The Navy—Approves recommendations of the general board for an increase. General board should be turned, by law, into a general staff. System of promotion by merit should be introduced. Two hospital ships should be provided; absurd to put them under command of a line officer. Absurd not to want to make the state of t graduate midshipmen as ensigns.

Full text of the President's Message will be found on pages 8, 9 and 10 of this issue.

SUCCESS RESTS | F. D. HIRSCHBERG WITH RAILROADS

Grand Army Encampment Depends Much on Attitude Regarding Routes.

YELLOWSTONE THE MAGNET.

Veterans Want to See the Park-Sterrett Impressed With The City.

That the railroad companies of the United States can make or mar the Salt Lake encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that the granting of the rate asked for of one cent a mile with a Yellowstone park stop-over will influence over 100,000 visitors to the encampment, is a declaration made today by Col. Frank M. Sterrett, who is already getting a good hold on his new duties in connection with the encampment.

"Our Grand Army encampments," he said, "run between 200,000 and 400, 500, by actual count of the Grand Army tickets sold by the railroads. This pro-cess of enumeration leaves no room for estimates that can take on the nature

of baseball crowd figures.

"Our smallest encampment was 75,000 strong, when it came to counting
the tickets, and there were 25,000 old

the tickets, and there were 25,000 old soldiers in line of march.

"When it came to selecting Salt Iake there were other cities that wanted the encampment and wanted it badly. I think it was not the Seattle fair that brought victory to Salt Lake, so much as your own beautiful and historically romantic city. Then added to these attractions was that of the Yellowstone park.

PARK DRAWING CARD.

The Yellowstone park actually turned the tide in your favor I think. Thous-ands of the old veterans and heard of the park all their lives and wanted to see it. They thought they saw in this next encampment an opportunity to come west to advantage, and to take in

don't know what the railroad companies will nies will do about the Seattle As a matter of fact I don't ex pect that a great number of our peo-ple will want to continue on over to the fair, but I do know they will want to

see the park.
"If the railroad companies cut out a trip through the park from their tickets, that is where they will eat in-to the crowd we may expect. The kind of ticket I want, and the kind I feel sure will be granted, will be one outing the veterans west over the Union Pacific and back again over Rio Grande, with stopovers long enough to let them come through the park on the way out. A choice might be offered of coming by the Rio Grande and returning via the park over the U. P."

Col. Sterrett has met most of the Commercial club's members and mem-bers of the local lodge of the G. A. R. "Your city is a beautiful and hospitable one," he said this morning, nest about the way they are building it up. I am confident that this will be one of the most delightful G. A. R. encampments ever held."

POLICE FIND BUGGY **USED BY THE ROBBERS**

Portland, Or., Dec 8.—The police have found the horse and buggy used by the robbers who held up the East Side bank last night and after securing \$16,500, escaped with their plunder, but there is no trace of the three men who committed the robbery. The officers have a fairly good description of one of the men who carried on the negotiations with the proprietor of the stable ations with the proprietor of the stable from whom the team was hired.

SHOT AND KILLED

Prominent Roman Catholic of St. Louis and Personal Friend of Archbishop Glennon.

St. Louis, Dec. 8 .- Francis D. Hirschberg, prominent in the Roman Catholic church and a personal friend of Archbishop Glennon, also well known in club and business circles and as a director of the Louisiana purchase exposition, was shot and killed at his home, 3818 Lindell boulevard, early today. Whether his death was the result of murder or suicide has not been

Members of the family aver that Hirschberg was the victim of a burglar. The police investigators de-clare there was no evidence of the presence of an intruder in the palatial

A trail of blood stains on the stairway leading from the reception hall on the first floor indicate that Mr. Hirschberg was shot at the foot of the stairs and turned and walked back to his bedroom on the second floor. From there he crossed a hallway and From there he crossed a hallway and passed through his wife's room to the bathroom. As he returned, staggering into his wife's room, Mrs. Hirschberg awoke just in time to see him sink on the floor unconscious, according Ing to statements made to the police.

Mrs. Hirschberg had her husband carried to his bedroom, where he died. He made no statement as to how he was shot. As far as the police could learn, no member of the household was

on the lower floor. It was explained that deafness prevented Mrs. Hirschberg from hearing the report of the revolver. Mr. Hirschberg was a prominent Roman Catholic, and was Archbishop Glennon's closest personal friend among the lalety. He was 54 years old and for many years had been a leader in the insurance business.

was the first to introduce in America the system of insuring employers against accidents to their workmen. He was a member of several clubs and was highly connected socially. He was a son of Mme. Lucille Hirschberg, who before her marriage was Miss Lucille Chauvin, a member of one of the oldest and most exclusive French families in the city. Mrs. Hirsch-berg is a sister of Lady Noblesworth, wife of an English nobleman.

Mr. Hirschberg vas chairman of the entertainment committee of the world's fair and had charge of the entertainment of all distinguished guests upon

that occasion.
The Hirschberg tragedy, following close upon the suicides yesterday of Charles A. Ekstromer, Swedish vice-consul, and Charles W. Blow, a prom-inent business and club man, both of whom were friends of Mrs. Hirsheberg. has caused a sensation. The Hirscherg, has caused a sensation. The Hirscherg residence, in the heart of St. Louis' fashionable quarter, was besieged by friends of the dead man.

The police investigation revealed several baffling circumstances. The blood stains on the stairs indicated that Mr. Hirschberg stood on the third ster from the bottom when he was shot. Imnediately below him there was an an ione chair which bears a deep as though it had been struck by the re-volver which was found beside it. The weapon was of a type used 30 years ago and members of the family told the police they had never seen it be-

Physicians who examined the corpse differed as to the probable course of the bullet that caused death. One physiion asserted that the bullet had entered the faw and ranged upward, the other declared that it had taken the pposite course Friends of the family assert that Mr.

Hirschberg had been in ill-health for three years. This was denied by his business associates who said that he had been only slightly indisposed lately. The possibility of financial or domestic troubles was scouted by intimates of the dead man. A minute search of the premises by the police failed to reveal any signs of the entrance of an in-truder.

JAKE HEMPEL IS FATALLY WOUNDED

Brother to Police Lieutenant Victim of Shooting Accident This Morning.

CARELESSNESS WITH A GUN.

Tried to Take Revolver from Bartender in Playful Manner When Weapon Is Discharged.

Playfully grabbing a 38 caliber revolver which was held in the hands of Jim Riley, a bartender at the Eagle Gate saloon, 23 Commercial street at 9:30 this morning, J. S. N. Hempel, better known as "Jake," was shot through the left breast. He is now at St. Mark's hospital in a precarious condition, and in all probability, will not survive. The wound is believed by Dr. Samuel G. Paul to be fatal. The man who held the gun, James Riley, a man named Miller and E. J. Phelps, an alleged "bad man," are being held by the police pending a thorough inves-

tigation into the affair.

The wounded man, the bartender, Phelps, Miller and other eye witnesses to the affair declare the shooting was accidental. Immediately after the shooting Hempel was taken to the emergency hospital and Dr. Paul summoned. The latter found that the bul-let had struck Hempel in the right breast and went through the body, penetrating the lung, liver and going through one of the large intestines. The latter wound is regarded as a fatal

The victim of the accident is a brother of Lieut. of Police, John Hempel, and for about three months has been a nightwatchman on east South Temple street. This morning he went to the Eagle Gate saloon and was drinking moderately with some friends. standing at the bar when Phelps, the alleged bad man, walked up, leaned over the bar and jokingly seized Riley the bartender and tried to take plug of tobacco from him.

RILEY LEVELS REVOLVER. Riley, according to the story of eye witnesses, picked up a revolver lying on the mixing board and leveled it at

Hempel then laughingly leaned over the bar and seized the revolver. He gave it a jerk and pulled the weapon toward him. The bartender had his finger on the trigger and the next instant there was a loud report and Hempel recled backwards, staggered down the room for a distance of about down the room for a distance of about 20 feet and fell mortally wounded.

He was quickly picked up and the police department notified. The man vas hurried to the emergency hospital where he received every attention pos-sible under the circumstances.

At first he was reluctant to speak a word about the affair, Lieut, Hempel begged his brother to give him an accounty of the affair and the wounded man asked that the room be cleared. the then stated simply to the lieutenant that the shooting was entirely acci-dental, and would say no more. An ambulance was called and Hempel was taken to St. Mark's hospital. At last reports his condition was most serious, R. G. Wigert, a barber who has a shop in front of the saloon where the shooting occurred, said:

"I was standing at the bar with Jake

when Phelps walked up and we all be-gan joking with each other and the gan joking with each other and the bartender, Riley. Phelps leaned over the bar and grabbed hold of Riley and the latter drew the gun in a joking way. Then Hempel seized the gun and I stepped aside just as the shot was fired. It was purely an accident and we all felt terribly over the affair."

The same story was told by other The same story was told by other eye witnesses and their statemens are corroborated by the wounded man. Hempel has been in Salt Lake City for a number of years. He is married, but his wife and three children are re-

a daughter of Bishop James Brown of a daugnter of Bisnop James Brown of Alma, and the wife and father-in-law were notified by Lieut. Hempel of the accident. Hempel was formerly a deputy sheriff and has served as a special officer several times. He is 32 years of age and is quite well known in Salt Lake.

SAVING SINNERS.

St. George's Episcopal Church, New York, Establishes a Precedent.

New York, Dec. 8.—The old and fashionable St. George's Episcopal church of this city, has established a precedent in the manner of calling sinners to be saved. Though the crowded streets of the East Side last night the contract of the East Side last night the rector, the Rev. Hugh Birckhead, accompanied by staid vestrymen and members of the congregation, marched like Salvationists under the light of an electrically illuminated cross. Two polleemen led the way while the strains of "Onward, Christian Soldier" strains of "Onward, Christian Soldier" rang out in the night air. The idea was to go "out into the highways and byways," to call whosoever would follow. Many there were who did follow, the majority of them, however, attracted by the novelty of the situation. When the procession had returned to the church and those who had followed were seated, the rector mounted the pulpit and said:

"We have marched through the streets and adopted this extraordinary method to prove to ourselves and to you that we exist for the benefit of the community. We have gone outside of the church walls and into the streets to prove this."

ONE MAN KILLS ANOTHER OVER MONEY MATTERS

Butte, Mont., Dec. 7.—A special to the Miner from Stevensville, Mont.,

the Miner from Stevensyne, slower says:

In a quarrel over money matters, two laborers employed by the Bitter Root Irrigation Co. here came to blows, and later one of the men drew a revolver and shot his antagonist dead. The affray occurred late this evening, and up to midnight the names of the participants could not be learned. The murderer is still at large, but the officers have a good description of him and it is believed be cannot escape. The men employed on the ditch were paid off this evening, and it was shortly after this that the men engaged in the quarrel. One of the men struck the other on the head with a rod of iron and the man assaulted pulled a revolver from his pocket and began shootling. Five shots in all were fired, all of them taking effect, the man dying almost instantly. almost instantly.

BIG BANK ROBBERY IN PORTLAND, OREGON

Portland, Or., Dec. 7.—The East Side bank, located at East Washington street and Grand avenue, was robbed at 6 o'clock tonight by three unmasked men. It is understood that they secured about \$16,500.

The president of the bank, Henry H. Newhall, and his son. Roger Newhall, were just closing the day's business when two armed men with revolvers entered. President Newhall and his son were commanded to hold up their hands, and while thus under the cover of the robbers' revolvers, one man crawled through the cage window, passed out three sacks of gold and crawled back into the foyer through the window. The three men made their escape before an alarm could be sounded.

From the neatness with which the job was done and the expeditious way

From the neatness with which the Job was done and the expeditious way in which the robbers made their es-cape, the police surmise that they must have had other assistance or had a cache somewhere in the vicinity of the bank. As soon as the frightened bank. As soon as the frightened clerks recovered their senses an alarm was sounded and the police were no-tified, but it was too late.

WANTS TARIFF REVISION DOWNWARD

Washington, Dec. 8 .- Herbert E. Miles of the tariff committee of the National Association of Manufacturers assumed the stand before the house ways and means committee today. He continued his arguments for tairff revision down-The schedules which Mr. Miles claimed can be reduced materially are those imposing a tairff on sugar, glass

Mr. Miles said that the duty on lower grades of textiles could be reduced while the higher grades could be in-creased. He also declared that the farmer gets no relief from the duty on hides while as a result of the tairff on hides the independent tanners are

on more the independent territers are imperilled by the packers.

The witness declared that 90 per cent of the manufacturers want a tariff commission or bureau to handle the revision of the tariff.

Replying to this suggestion, Chair-

man Payne said:
"I am confident that the man engaged in business wants to know that
the tairff rates are settled and not subject to changes. I don't think there could be any greater harm to the country than would result from hav-ing a body of men constantly agitat-ing changes in the tariff."

Representative Underwood (Dem.) of Alabama agreed with Mr. Payne as to the inadvisability of having a tariff ommission

LIEUT. CALVIN P. TITUS.

Resignation of First Man to Scale Walls of Pekin Accented.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The president has accepted the resignation of Second Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, Fourteenth United States infantry, to take effect July 15 next, in order to engage in business.

Lieut. Titus, when a private in the Fourteenth infantry, was the first man to scale the walls of Pekin in August, 1900, during the Boxer troubles.

SARGASSO SEA HAS COMPLETELY DISAPPEARED

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 8.—The Sargasso Sea, the graveyard of helpless hulks and drifting derelicts in the heart of the Atlantic has completely disappeared, reports Capt. James Walters of the British steamer Hornby Castle. He says the Sea once marked by seaweed and drift, is now a broad expanse of clear water.

A report of this strange occurrence has been forwarded to the hydrographic office in Washington.

THE PANTHER AT COLOMBO.

THE PANTHER AT COLOMBO.

Colombo, Dee, 8.—The American auxiliary cruiser Panther arrived here today from Cavite. The Panther proceds the American battleship fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral Sperry, which left Manila Dec. 1.

The 16 warships are due here next Monday, and the municipality and the mercantile community are perfecting their arrangements to entertain the American officers and men.

The colonial secretary has been instructed by the secretary of state to do all he can to extend such hospitality as King Edward would wish shown to the United States. The legislative council has voted an appropriation for entertainments. siding at Alma, Wyoming, He married entertainments

Maggie, the Daughter, and Martinez, Supposed Murderer, Are Found Dead.

BOTH WERE SHOT IN HEAD.

surrounded by a Posse, Escape Impossible, He Had Killed the Girl And Then Himself.

Trinidad, Colo., Dec. 8 .- Maggie Garia, 18 years lod, and Francisco Martinez, who was suspected of having murdered the four members of the Garcia family, whose bodies were found at their home last Friday night, their heads having been split open with an axe, were found dead yesterday about 20 miles west of the Garcia ranch in the extreme eastern part of Las Anlmas county. Both had been shot in the head. Apparently Martinez had mundered the girl and then committed suicide.

A posse located Martinez and the girl Sunday night in a lonely canyon and a guard was placed. Finding escape cut off Martinez killed his companion, whom undoubtedly he had abducted after murdering her parents, and then blew out his own brains. Martinez, who had no horses, had forced the girl to walk with him to the place where

they were found.

Martinez, it has been ascertained, was pardoned a year ago from the New Mexico penitentiary at Santa Fe, where he was serving a term for theft. His attentions had been refused by Maggie Garcla and he had been ordered away from the Garcia ranch, 85 miles from Trinidad and in an isolated region, The quadruple murders at the ranch and the abduction of the girl followed.

PERSIAN COUNCIL.

Statutes Governing New One Soon to

Be Made Public. Teheran, Dec. 8.-The statutes gov-Teheran, Dec. 8.—The statutes governing the newly instituted Persian council are shortly to be made public. They will confer fairly wide powers on the new body, one of the weak points of which it its unrepresentative character. All the members are to be nominated by the shah.

The council will be composed of 50 men. They will remain in office for two years. The meetings will be held in the Teheran palace of the shah, and the more important questions may be submitted by the council to his majes-

submitted by the council to his majes-

ty direct.

The council will be given the right to propose, adopt and supervise the ex-ecution of new legislation, but all must be sanctioned by the shah. The council will be given control of the govern-ment departments and in order to in-sure independence no government of-ficial shall be a member of the cource

COGHLAN'S FUNERAL. Body Will be Interred in Arlington Cemetery Wednesday.

New York, Dec. 8.—The body of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan will be interred in Arlington cemetery with full military honors on Wednesday. The pallbearers are to be selected from among the admiral's comrades in the Loyal leegion, and Spanish war vet-

Baron Takahira, the Japanese am-bassador, sent the following telegram from Washington: "Greatly shocked at sad intelligence of death of your distinguished husband

heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolence.' TO ESTABLISH COLORED

who has always been respected as one of our best friends. I hasten to tender

SCHOOL NEAR LOUISVILLE Louisville, Ky., 100, 8.-Options are said to have been secured on tracts of land near Orell, 14 miles from Louisville, to establish a colored school similar to those at Tuskegee and Hamp-

n. The new college will take the place of The new college will take the place of Berea college as a school for colored students. The decision of the supreme court upholding the state law forbidding the co-education of white people and negroes made it necessary to provide separately for the colored branch of Berea.

An adjustment fund of \$400,000 is needed to carry on the work Of this sum Andrew Carnegie has pledged \$200.000.

BRITISH TRADE REPORTS. London, Dec. 3.—The statement of the board of trade for November shows decreases of \$38,188,000 in imports, and \$33,573,500 in exports. The decrease in imports it practically in raw material, while in exports it is confined to manufactured goods, of which \$29,000,000 is in cotton and wool textiles.

DEFENSE IN DAVIS CASE SPRINGS SURPRISE

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 7 .- The defense had an inning this afternoon in the trial of Charles E. Davis, being tried for the murder of Dr. Frederick Rustin, and created a sensation by producing a witness in the person of M+s. Emily Allen, who testified to having seen Mrs. Abbie Rice on the street downtown about 4 o'clock in the morning buying a paper, a time at which, according to several witnesses for the prosecution, she was at the public

ouse of Clara Gleason. Mrs. Allen told a remarkable story and went into the minutest details t show that she was able to fix the time of each event which brought her inte contact with Mrs. Rice.

ILLINOIS INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS MEET

Chicago, Dec. 8.—Two of the com-mittees of the state insurance com-missioners who are meeting here this week were in session yesterday. The committee on laws and legislation with Judge Lemert, of Ohio, as chairman heard from the fire insurance companies on the proposed uniform and simplified policy. The fidelity and surety committee under E. E. Rittenhouse, of Colorado, held several executive and public sessions to consider the custion of claim reserves on sure the question of claim reserves on sure-ty business. Both will meet again today to take up other phases of the sub-

LAST CHAPTER OF GARCIA TRAGEDY