

# U. S. DEMANDS HEED BY MEXICO

### AMERICAN FRUITGROWER TAKEN FROM JAIL AND PLACED IN HOSPITAL

## SENTENCE GIVEN FOR KILLING MAN

### Court in Considering Case Disregarded Confession of Another that He Was Slayer.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 27.—W. C. Nichols, an American fruitgrower for whose release the American Ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson, made a peremptory demand on Governor Matias Guerrero, of the state of Tamaulipas, has been removed from the Templo jail and placed in a hospital under guard. Nichols is ill and his life was in jeopardy as a result of his confinement.

This action was taken by order of the supreme court judge, who previously had ordered his imprisonment, and it has relieved a situation that was becoming fast acute. Nichols was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment on the charge of having killed a Mexican robber. The court is reconsidering his case disregarding the confession of a Mexican who admitted that he was the slayer of the robber.

Governor Guerrero acted promptly on the demand of the American Ambassador and gave assurances by telegram to Mr. Wilson that he would give the matter his personal attention, until it had been arranged to the satisfaction of the Ambassador. In his message the Governor practically admits the innocence of Nichols and says if there has been an error in imposing sentence on the American it was due to ignorance on the part of the judge, rather than to persecution.

Ambassador Wilson expressed himself as satisfied for the present, but will admit of no unnecessary delay in further proceedings, which he is confident will result in freeing Nichols.

Senor Lascruano, Mexican Foreign Minister, expressed his indignation at the action of the supreme court of Tamaulipas in ordering the imprisonment of Nichols, who before the appeal had been removed from the jail and kept under guard at a local hospital.

The Ambassador has been advised that Nichols is ill and that his life is in jeopardy as a result of his confinement. The charge against him is the killing of a robber, Caballos, who had been pursued by the authorities for months.

While the situation on the northern border of Mexico appears less acute as the result of the disposition of the larger rebel forces in the neighborhood of important towns, today's reports from the country at large were anything but encouraging to those who had looked for an early return of peace.

Among the many points mentioned in the official dispatches, was the state of Tobasco, where there have been no disturbances for the past month.

# T. R. QUIETS CROWD AS STAND FALLS

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 24.—When Colonel Roosevelt reached Tulsa today he went to the platform of his car to speak, but he was told that another crowd had gathered in the public square. He shouldered his way through the throng to the grandstand. There he talked fifteen minutes and had just stepped from the structure to return to his car when the structure gave way.

A dozen men, most of them army veterans were thrown to the ground. Colonel Roosevelt ran back to give aid. He saw that no one had been seriously hurt and waved the crowd back.

"It's all right," he shouted. Colonel Roosevelt appealed to the Democrats of the south to stand with the Progressive party.

# POWERS WILL DELAY CHINA RECOGNITION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The American Consul at Foo Chow, China, reports the situation is extremely critical. The Peking government is sending a large force to remove from office the chief of police, who, defying the authority of the central government, threatens to destroy the city in case he is attacked. The consul also reports unrest in the country districts.

The state department is not likely to change its attitude toward the new Chinese republic as a result of the letter sent by the China Society of America to President Taft, asking for formal recognition of that government. Officials fear the appeal is founded upon a misconception of the conditions existing in China.

The United States has been in communication on the subject to insure the existence of the new republic as an independent government, and they all have agreed that recognition should be deferred until the present provisional government gives place to a constitutional government.

## PRESIDENT TO GO TO HOT SPRINGS, VA.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 26.—Plans for President Taft's vacation here were changed today, and it became known that the President would probably remain in Beverly only until October 29. He had intended staying at Parramatta until a few days before election, and then closing up his summer home, travel to Cincinnati to vote. According to the new plan the President will leave Beverly with Mrs. Taft for Hot Springs, Va., late in October.

# TAFT WANTS MONEY KEPT IN CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—"I think all the money we have should be in circulation in a system which invites it and does not drive it into socks and safety deposit vaults," said President Taft today, in addressing the American Association of Commercial Executives in session here before he left for New York.

"One of the troubles with us, inherent in the character of our Government, is that Congress and our public men who attract men most easily and favorably—in short, to 'headline' the attention of the general public," said the president.

"It is pretty hard to get the people to pay attention to a banking system but the problem must be solved, and it up to the business men of the country."

Mr. Taft also discussed the budget system of Government finance, which he favors, but which Congress at its last session declined to adopt.

# OIL TRUST ACCUSED OF PLAYING OLD GAME

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, is assigning territory to oil refiners of its former subsidiaries outside of its own territory given today at the hearing of the Walters-Pierce-Standard Oil litigation by Kenneth Adams, assignment clerk of the New Jersey Company.

Adams was asked a series of questions by S. M. Fordyce, of St. Louis, counsel for the Walters-Pierce Company, in line with that company's contention there is no real competition among the Star Standard Oil Companies.

"Do you receive stock reports of any refinery other than refiners of the Standard Oil of New Jersey?" Adams was asked.

"Not that I know of," was the reply. "Have you assigned stations or territory to refiners outside of the territory of the New Jersey Company?"

"Yes," said the witness.

# BOSTON AMERICANS WINNERS OF PENNANT

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The world's championship baseball series is to be held on Monday, October 7. This date is said to have been provisionally agreed upon by the National Commission, which meets here next Wednesday to draft the plans for the games. The date for the opening of the series was based upon the assumption that the New York Nationals and the Boston Americans would win the pennants of their respective leagues.

The Boston club has already won the pennant and the Giants expect to win within the next ten days. The playing season of the Boston Red Sox and the New York Giants closes October 5, and one day's rest is deemed sufficient.

An early start of the series is desired, as the commission wishes to take advantage of the good weather. It is learned that the commission has practically decided to play two consecutive days in one city. The club owners will toss a coin to determine which city shall have the opening game.

# 150 DROWNED AS STEAMBOAT SINKS

PARIS, Sept. 23.—One hundred and fifty persons were drowned today on the Northern Davina River near Archangel, as a result of a collision between two steamboats, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Information News Agency. The steamboat Obneva, with 150 passengers on board, was proceeding along the river when the collision with another boat moving in the opposite direction. The Obneva filled rapidly and sank in a few minutes, only 35 of those on board being saved.

# PENNANT WINNERS GET GREAT OVATION

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The Boston Club returned from the west today as champions of the American League to one of the greatest welcoming demonstrations in this city. Great crowds lined the city streets through which the players passed in automobiles to Boston Commons, where the welcome was formally made. Business was stopped temporarily all along the line while thousands of workers thronged the windows.

On the Commons the welcome was official as well as popular. Mayor Fitzgerald presided and gave the keys of the city to the team, no member of which owns Boston as his home. In common with the other speakers, the Mayor expressed the hope and belief that the team would return victorious in the world's series in October.

Manager "Jake" Stahl, responding in behalf of the club, said: "This great demonstration will be an inspiration to us in the games ahead."

All the other players appeared and expressed their thanks for the welcome.

# PRESIDENT TAFT FAVORS BUDGET

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTS HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS TO MAKE ESTIMATES

## LETTER TO MAC VEAGH EXPLAINS

### United States Only Great Country That Does Not Have Budget—People are Left to Judge

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 19.—President Taft tonight made public a letter to Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, taking open issue with Congress on the question of a Federal budget and directing all heads of Government departments to make their estimates of revenue and expenditures for the fiscal year in conformity with the budget plan.

The President's letter to Mr. MacVeagh said the clause in one of the big supply bills passed by Congress in the closing hours of the last session, practically forbidding the use of a budget system, was unconstitutional.

"If the President is to assume responsibility for either the manner in which business of the Government is transacted or results obtained," the President writes to Secretary MacVeagh, "it is evident that he cannot be limited by Congress to such information as that branch may think sufficient for his purposes. In my opinion it is entirely competent for the President to submit to Congress and to the country a statement of resources, obligations, revenues, expenditures, and estimates in the form he deems advisable. And this power I propose to exercise."

"The United States is the only great country that does not have a budget. Each year the Congress has been making increasingly large appropriations, based on estimates which are submitted by officers acting in the capacity of ministerial agents to Congress, under a law which makes no provisions whatever for executive review and revision. This I have sought in a measure to correct by asking the heads of departments to send estimates to me before they are printed, but the conditions attached by Congress have been such as to make executive review impossible."

# CHATTEN DECLINES DEMOCRATIC TOGA

SALEM, Or., Sept. 19.—(Special.)—Declaring that he was nominated on the wrong ticket, W. H. Chatten, of Portland, who has served in the Legislature as a Republican, but was nominated at the last primaries on the Democratic ticket, declined the nomination today.

Ernest C. Smith declined the nomination for District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District on the Democratic ticket and A. J. Derby as Democratic nominee for Representative in the Legislature in the Twenty-ninth District. Both of these men are from Hood River.

# NATIONAL BUREAU OF HEALTH URGED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A National Bureau of Health was strongly urged today by President Taft in his annual message to the 15th annual congress of hygiene and demography, and by Dr. Henry P. Walcott, of Massachusetts, president of the congress.

Dr. John H. Long, of Northwestern University Medical School, told the delegates he had experimented with "poison squads" and had found no ill effects from the use of benzoin of soda and sulphate of copper. His experiments with benzoin of soda, he declared had been practically duplicated by Dr. Russell H. Crittenden, director of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, who had reported similar results.

# SCHOOL BOYS HAVE STRIKE OVER TEACHERS

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Police reserves were called out today to quell a riot of 1500 public schoolboys who took this means of protesting against transfer of their principals.

Pupils of two schools were involved, and for a short time they smashed windows, ranted the janitors with showers of vegetables and terrorized the neighborhood. The youngsters paraded the streets and prevented the children who did not join them from entering the school buildings.

Gen. Sicles Sued. NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—General Dan E. Sicles was today made defendant in a suit in the Supreme Court, in which the bank of the Metropolitan sued to recover \$5000 on a promissory note.

Millionaire to be Missionary. CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—William Whiting Borden, son of the late William Borden and Mrs. Mary Borden, whose share of his father's estate is said to be \$5,000,000 is to become a foreign missionary and will take up his life's work at Kansu, China, as soon as his studies are completed.

Postmasters to be Aided. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—It virtually was decided today that President Taft would issue an order placing fourth-class postmasters in the classified service.

This order will relieve 25,368 postmasters from the uncertainty of political appointment.

# WILSON SCORED AS FOE OF WORKINGMAN

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—An attack on Theodore Roosevelt and the policies of the Progressive party in nation and state, marked the address of William D. Guthrie, temporary chairman, today, before the Republican state convention.

"We clearly see," said Guthrie, "that the Progressive campaign is doomed to pitiable defeat and that only a malevolent desire to work injury to the Republican party continues its campaigning."

Guthrie gave three reasons why the Republican national convention fulfilled its duty in refusing to nominate Colonel Roosevelt.

"In the first place," he said "the nomination of an ex-president of the United States for a third term would have been a violation of an unwritten rule established by Washington, Jefferson and Monroe and followed ever since."

Colonel Roosevelt, he declared, had fomented more than any man living the discontent and class hatred existing among people. He was known to be a Socialist at heart, he said, although protesting that he alone could save the country from Socialism. He also said Wilson was a foe of the workingman.

Guthrie defined the great issues of the national campaign as follows:

"First, the constitutional right and power of Congress to protect American industries and to preserve our present industrial system; second, the threatened overthrow of the representative system of government in state and nation by the introduction of the initiative, referendum and recall; and third, the assault upon the administration of justice in American courts."

Almost the only reference Guthrie made to the Democratic party's candidate was in his discussion of the tariff.

"As pointed out by a Republican in congress," he said, "although we may be willing to face free competition with Europeans, we cannot be blind to the menace and danger of free competition with Asiatics. Just across the Pacific ocean, with constantly cheapening freight and passenger rates are populations of 50,000,000 in Japan, 450,000,000 in China, 200,000,000 in India and they will furnish efficient labor at wages ranging from six to thirty cents a day for 12 hours' work on the same kind of machines at which American men and women are working."

# "SPEAK OUT! SPEAK OUT!"

Democratic Stomachs Revolt Against Wilson-Marshall Mash.

"Speak out! Speak out!" is the almost desperate cry of the New York World, the newspaper chiefly responsible for the nomination of Woodrow Wilson in 1912, as it was for the nomination of Alton B. Parker in 1904. Day after day, it seems, the World has been waiting with ears to the windward for some point, some virtue, vital expression from its latest presidential jack out of the box on questions of the hour, some solid positive utterance by the candidate, which it could grab and lay about with as a campaign shillinglee. It has waited in vain.

Rounded periods of dreary drivel, pedagogical commonplace that might have come out of a third reader to issues of the campaign as "It is a sin to steal a pin" at Metropolitan opera, have been fed to curious crowds and to editors walking with whetted pens for red hot meteors of inspiration.

Disappointment and disgust are not confined to the World office. "We asked you for bread and you gave us a stone" is paraphrased in Democratic sentiment by "We asked you for meat and you gave us mush." Nauseated with Wilson they turned to Marshall only to find him as asperient of vacuous platitudes as his coadjutor.

It's a hopeless appeal. As well try to seize the elusive tail of a greased pig at a county fair as expect to get anything definite out of Wilson. He was definite enough when he said in his "History of the American People" that "the Chinese are more to be desired as workmen, if not as citizens," than "the coarse crew crowding in at eastern ports"—that is, immigrants from Europe. He was definite enough in saying in the same book that congress had "dealt very harshly" in passing the law excluding Chinese from the United States. He was definite enough in denouncing immigrants from Poland, Hungary and Italy.

Evidently Wilson can speak out if he wants to, and the inference is that he is afraid to. On the issue of a navy powerful enough to defend the interests and uphold the honor of the United States he is silent for fear of offending the Democratic majority in congress opposed to strengthening the navy. On the tariff he is, to quote an old comparison, "neither a man, nor a mouse, nor a long tailed rat," but more like one of those ancient Egyptian mummies carved on the mummy cases, with heads looking contrarily. On one point he is definite—he wants to be president, and he doesn't care much how he gets there. He is willing to slash through a sea of boob to the White House, and now that he has the nomination he counts upon the world and the rest of the whang doodles to follow, whether they like his style or not.

Perhaps they will, notwithstanding grimaces of disgust and protesting cries to speak out.

But the people—they want a man for president.

# OIL KING ARCHBOLD HAS GUARD OF THREE

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sept. 25.—John D. Archbold is sick of being bothered about political exposures, he declared in a brief interview here today before sailing for the United States on the Majestic.

He declined to add anything further and three men were placed on guard at the door of his cabin to keep off interviewers.

# WHERE THE CASH IS COMING FROM

### Women Work at Night to Finance Roosevelt Campaign.

## AWFUL FACTORY CONDITIONS

### New York State Investigating Committee Found Pale, Worn Woman Working in Twine Manufacturing Concern Owned by the International Harvester Company.

Awful conditions have been found by the state factory investigating committee of New York in the mills of the Osborne Twine company, No. 3, at Auburn, N. Y., owned by the International Harvester company, of which George W. Perkins, chief financial backer of Theodore Roosevelt, is a director.

"The appearance of the women workers in this plant," said a member of the committee, "was very disheartening. They were worn and pale and their clothes, faces and hands were covered with oil and hemp cloth. Many of these women, so called, are only children in age and they have to lug huge piles of hemp, weighing 150 pounds each, across the floor, the load in some cases being bigger than the women themselves. In the spinning room, where women are employed alone, to the exclusion of men, who would have to receive higher wages, the clatter of machinery is so frightful that a voice below a shriek cannot be heard. The rooms are dark, though no attempt is made to remove the dust, which is kept in constant motion by the line shaftings despite the requirements of the law. This dust is breathed continuously by the women, many of whom complain of chronic coughs and colds. The dust and dirt are so thick upon the clothes of the girls that at the noon hour—which in many cases consists of but a few minutes—and at the close of the day's or night's labor, the girls have to sweep each other clean with brooms."

It is further stated that the custom of working the women all night is permanent, married women being selected for night work, their hours being from sundown until 6:30 o'clock in the morning. Of 400 women employed in the mills, 200 work all night.

When George W. Perkins was asked by a New York Times reporter for an explanation of the conditions in an establishment of which he is one of the directors, he made, in part, the following remarkable reply: "This night work has been rendered necessary largely because of the government's perfectly unreasonable attitude toward large corporations, which has made it impossible for managers of large concerns to know whether they were on foot or horseback, whether they could expand their plans to keep up with increasing demands or not."

The late Mark Twain in his brightest moments never uttered anything more grimly humorous than the foregoing explanation by George W. Perkins of why the company of which he is a director is working women all night under the frightful conditions disclosed by the New York state factory investigating committee.

Meantime it ought to be of interest to millions of Republicans throughout the United States to know where the money comes from to finance Theodore Roosevelt in his campaign of "rule or ruin."

# BOUGHT HIS SOCKS IN SCOTLAND.

Governor Wilson is a free trader and is so recognized by the rank and file of his party. The truth is emphasized a little by the fact that he buys his socks in Scotland.

His apparent indifference to the condition of American laborers may be due to his ability to get along without being obliged to eat bread in the sweat of his brow.

He has been extremely fortunate in this respect. His auto-eracy has been deeply tinged with aristocracy during his entire career as an educator and dabbler in literature.

He has neither by personal experience or observation acquainted himself with the actual struggles and needs of the ordinary wage earner.

During the trying times that this country was under the blight of free trade in 1894, '95 and '96, Woodrow Wilson was enjoying a liberal income that was in no degree affected by the deplorable conditions surrounding the laborers in this country.

Mr. Wilson is not to be condemned for his good fortune. On the contrary, we should be disposed to congratulate him, but in self interest the less fortunate should protect themselves against the enforcement of his tariff theories and policy, a trial of which has been given more than once with deplorable effect upon the industrial life of this country.—Trenton Gazette.

# AGED SOLDIER GOES TO FINAL BIVOUCAC

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25.—John H. Savage, aged seventy-one, a veteran of the civil war and a unique figure in more than a score of Grand Army conventions, died here today of pneumonia. Savage marched in many Grand Army parades at the National reunions, carrying a stuffed goose perched on a long pole with a banner bearing the inscription: "Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high."

He came to Los Angeles from his home in Cerro Cordo, Ill.

# WILSON WOULD REPEAL ALL PROTECTIVE TARIFF LAWS.

The following is taken from an address delivered by Professor Woodrow Wilson before the tariff board in 1882, showing his view then on the question of the tariff and the distinct announcement of his position as a free trader, opposed to all tariffs except merely for the purpose of raising revenue:

"But the danger of imposing protective duties is that, when the policy is once embarked upon it cannot be easily receded from. Protection is nothing more than a bounty, and when we offer bounties to manufacturers they will enter into industries and build up interests and when at a later day we seek to overthrow this protective tariff we must hurt somebody and of course there is objection. They will say, 'Thousands of men will be thrown out of employment and hundreds of people will lose their capital.' This seems very plausible; but I maintain that manufacturers are made better manufacturers whenever they are thrown upon their own resources and left to the natural competition of trade."

"Protection also hinders commerce immensely. The English people do not send as many goods to this country as they would if the duties were not so much and in that way there is a restriction of commerce and we are building up manufacturers here at the expense of commerce. We are holding ourselves aloof from foreign countries in effect and saying, 'We are sufficient to ourselves; we wish to trade, not with England, but with each other.' I maintain that it is not only a pernicious system, but a corrupt system."

"By Commissioner Garland: 'Q. Are you advocating the repeal of all tariff laws?'

"A. Of all protective tariff laws; of establishing a tariff for revenue merely. It seems to me very absurd to maintain that we shall have free trade between different portions of this country and at the same time shut ourselves out from free communication with other producing countries of the world. If it is necessary to impose restrictive duties on goods brought from abroad it would seem to me as a matter of logic, necessary to impose similar restrictions on goods taken from one state of this Union to another. That follows as a necessary consequence; there is no escape from it."

# HAS CHANGED AS CANDIDATE

### Woodrow Wilson's Speeches Show Those of Office Seeker.

Scattered among the platitudes of Dr. Wilson's speech of acceptance are some truths. None is more significant than this: "We stand in the presence of an awakened nation, impatient of partisan make believe."

Following which he makes believe that he is telling the voters of the country his position on the campaign issues. No one has yet been able to determine from a reading of the speech precisely what that position is. Some slight enlightenment comes from time to time in his later utterances. Like, for example, the declaration the other day that Tammany is to be safe from his assaults; but none of it is satisfying.

Dr. Wilson, in the preconvention days, was represented to the country as a scholarly gentleman, too lofty of mind to practice the wiles of the professional politician, too earnest in the cause of good government to be caught but frank and fearless in his expression, too unselfish to put private ambition above the public weal, too idealistic in character to truckle to the forces of evil in the nation.

But how singularly he has masked all of these qualities since William Jennings Bryan forced his nomination at Baltimore.

There is no difference, save in the purity of the English, between his speeches and the speeches of the professional office seeker of the worst period in American politics. He steps pussy footed over all the large questions of the day. He exhibits a suspiciously broad tolerance for all elements which, to nominate him, Bryan found it expedient to denounce by name in the convention. There is none of the rugged frankness of utterance that characterized his writings in the days before he was inoculated with the virus of political ambition. He is proving over apt as an advanced student of practical politics.

It is not a pleasant nor a heartening exhibition he makes of himself. The right minded citizen can feel nothing but sadness in contemplating a man of education and culture so intent upon partisan and personal victory that he sacrifices those ideals of truth and honesty for which he has always stood to fawn upon and honeyfuge the voters.

Dr. Wilson as a candidate is not in character with the Dr. Wilson that was pictured to us prior to the Baltimore convention. This "awakened nation, impatient of partisan make believe," detects the difference.

Glander. Son.—They say I am the living picture of you, dad. Father.—It was your mother who said it. I suppose. She is mad as me because I wouldn't give her the price of a new hat.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

# A Fitting Person.

"Shakespeare ought to have made Hamlet give that speech about rather being a dog and baying the moon."

"Why should Hamlet have said it?"

"Wasn't he a great Dane?"—Balt. more American.

# He Showed Them a Neat Trick

By F. A. MITCHEL.

A man alighted from a stagecoach—this happened when most of that region lying beyond the Missouri river was known as the wild and woolly west—at a point called Silver City.

He wore an alpine hat, a tweed suit, fashionably cut, with flaps on the hip pockets; tan gaiters and highly polished shoes. Crossing his waistcoat was a gold watch chain, and in one eye he wore a single glass. The only ornament on his was a cross, apparently made of bronze, which dangled from the watch chain.

"Beg pardon," he said to a man who stepped out of a saloon, "could you tell me what time the stage going north comes along?"

"The questioned man was so astonished at the questioner's makeup—remarkable for that country at that time—that he forgot to reply, but stood gaping at the well dressed man as if he were an apparition sprung from the bowels of the earth.

"And I beg your pardoning, stranger," said the man from the saloon. "Would you mind telling me where the show is you come out of?"

"I don't think I quite understand you."

"One of the wax figures, I surmise." By this time another man had emerged from the saloon with a long red mustache, a red face and smelling of liquor.

He, too, started at beholding the gentleman in the tweed suit.

"I'm taking for Canada," said the latter. "I'm to take the coach here. Would either of you mind telling me where the looking office is?"

"The looking office!" exclaimed the last comer. "What's a looking office?"

The stranger dropped his monocle by winking and regarded the speaker with surprise.

"Don't know what a looking office is? Why, it's one of those places where a fellow takes a seat in a coach."

"You don't mean it! Do you know how to dance?"

"Well," drawing an enormous revolver from his hip, "suppose you show off some."

"Oh, let him alone, Jim," said the man whom the stranger had first addressed. "He's a wax figure of the Prince of Wales from a museum."

"I reckon the prince knows how to dance," said Jim, and he knocked the stranger's hat off with a ballet.

"Oh, I don't mind doing a bit for a fine gentleman like you. But how would you like a handful of gold pieces instead?"

"Do you take me for a road agent?" asked Jim.

"You mean a highwayman? No, indeed. But you feel at liberty to ask me to dance, don't you?"

"Reckon we like to give a man a chance to show off all there is in him."

"Well, I'd much rather satisfy you in some other way. You see, there's no place here for dancing. I can't dance in the road, you know."

"You can't, eh?"

Jim fired another shot that whizzed within an inch of the Britisher's ear.

"Now, suppose I show you a new trick with coins," said the latter. "I've won no end of money at it. I took in £200 aboard ship come over."

"This was something the roughs could understand."

"What do you say, Bill? Shall we take his game instead of a dance?"

"Reckon," acquiesced Bill, "and don't be too slow about it. It's a hot day, and you might melt before you show us your trick."

Jim lowered his revolver, and Bill stood with his thumbs in his belt. The Britisher began his exhibition.

"I have half a crown in me right hand pocket and a sovereign in me left. Now, I'll put a hand in each pocket, this way." He crammed a hand down into each pocket. "Then I'll pull 'em out like this." He drew a fist doubled up from each pocket. The audience stood looking at him with evident interest. Each fist as it came out of its pocket was drawn up under a large cuff, so as to be partly concealed.

"Now, I want you to tell which hand holds the half crown and which the sovereign."

He extended one hand toward Jim and the other toward Bill. Something cracked; a puff of smoke ensued from his right fist, and Jim fell forward with a bullet in his brain.

"Hands up!" said the wax figure to Bill.

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