

POINT BY POINT

Net Is Weaving Around Defendants.

GOOD CASE BEING MADE

Damaging Evidence Is Given in Land-Conspiracy Case.

PROSECUTION WINNING OUT

Chicago Hotelkeeper Goes on Stand and Gives Sensational Testimony in Regard to Actions of Puter and Mrs. Watson.

A scathing arraignment of "Captain" S. B. Ormsby of Salem, formerly forest superintendent, who was accused by Francis J. Henry as being a conspirator against the Government, a perjurer and one who of right should have been indicted with the rest of the defendants in the present conspiracy trial, was sprung by the prosecution yesterday. The discovery of another name for S. A. D. Puter and Mrs. Emma L. Watson was made public, and the story of their arrest in Chicago under the assumed relation of man and wife and while passing as Mr. and Mrs. Potter.

The prosecution is quietly, steadily and unobtrusively weaving a net around the defendants which would seem to be unbreakable to a mind not versed in the escapades provided by the hopheads of the law. Point after point of objection and protest is being raised by the defense as the trial drags on, and invariably the ruling is in favor of the prosecution. Hence, by force the testimony is being piled up, the loose ends are being united, as promised by the counsel for the Government, and with many more witnesses to come it looks to the spectator as though the defense would have to have sharp evidence and a very acute rebuttal to snap the cords and free their clients.

The session opened yesterday morning by the prosecution recalling G. R. Ogden, the clerk in the registry department of the General Land Office, to identify the reports and affidavits of S. B. Ormsby. Mr. Ogden told of how he had sent C. E. Loomis to the contested claims in township 11 south, range 7 east, to report on the validity of the same. Mr. Ogden said that he was not satisfied with the report and had directed, at the order of the department, that S. B. Ormsby make a supplementary report covering the same ground as that taken by Loomis.

After having established the fact by the witness that Ormsby had been sent out on a special mission by the department and was therefore qualified to take an affidavit under the ruling of the Interior Department, Mr. Henry asked that the affidavits and report of the forest superintendent be placed in evidence. Counsel for the defense objected on the ground that the affidavits were not sworn to and would tend to connect the defendants in any way with the facts charged in the indictment.

"We expect to show," said Mr. Henry, in answering the objections, "that S. B. Ormsby was sent out by the Government on this mission of investigation; that he made false and fraudulent reports to the department, representing that the land had been cultivated and the claims improved when they had not; that he was, in fact, a conspirator, and that he had induced by them to make false and fraudulent affidavits in support of his report and their allegations. He is a conspirator, and should have been indicted with the others with these defendants, and he is now facing the trial for his offense."

The introduction of the evidence was allowed by the court, and the report was then read in the case of all the claims under present consideration. The reports submitted to the department by Ormsby were practically the same as those which were made at that time by C. E. Loomis, the special agent who made false representations to the department, and covered the same ground as to improvements and cultivation.

Made Bogus Report.

In the Emma Porter claim the superintendent reported that four acres had been put under cultivation, that there was over an acre in garden and all was fenced with a good post-and-rail fence. There were two log houses reported, all improvements being valued at \$200. On the Wolgamot claim, so Mr. Ormsby said, there had been a high bank built. The garden had been cultivated recently and all improvements were valued at \$500 when made.

Mr. Henry next brought out the letter written by Senator John H. Mitchell to Elinger Hermann, in which were inclosed the affidavits of Emma Watson and S. A. D. Puter in regard to the 12 claims held by the department on suspicion. The personal letter from the Senator had asked Mr. Hermann to take speedy action on the claims if possible, but in the passage of the claims through the office to final patent," asked Mr. Henry.

"Yes," answered the witness, "they were taken into consideration in making the final papers."

Judge Pipes objected to the introduction of the papers on the ground that they were immaterial.

Mr. Henry took the opposite view of the matter, however. "Our position in the matter is this," he said. "The evidence of Hermann sufficiently establishes the authority of Mitchell in transferring the papers so that his act in the transmission is, in effect, their act. My purpose in offering the letters is to show that the affidavits were used with the knowledge of Puter and Watson; that they were introduced with the assistance of Mitchell, and that the fact of their being found in the office in proof that the defendants are connected with them and through them with the conspiracy." The letters were admitted.

A. S. Dresser, of Oregon City, was called by the prosecution. Mr. Dresser testified that he was the Register of the Oregon City Land Office. He produced the original patents issued in the cases of Mattie E. Lowell, William McLaughlin,

A. O. Austin, J. R. Foster, James Wakefield, Christie E. Langham and James A. Taylor.

"Now take up the track of the seven claims other than those accounted for and transferred to Emma L. Watson," said Mr. Hall, who read the dates and signatures in place of those of Emma. Each was signed by T. Roosevelt, President.

"I don't suppose that you claim the President was one of the conspirators?" Interrupted Judge O'Day. Mr. Hall looked surprised.

"Well," explained counsel for the defense, "I just saw the name of the President and another officer of the Government and thought maybe he might be one of the conspirators; everyone else seems to be."

"If the counsel won't get facetious," said Mr. Hall gravely, "we will find conspirators enough to satisfy even him before we are done with the case."

Offer Deed in Evidence.

The prosecution then offered a certified copy of a deed from William McLaughlin to George A. Howe, transferring a quarter section of land for \$600. Upon the objection of the defense Mr. Hall stated that he wished to show by the introduction of the deed from the seven homesteaders whose patents had just been offered in evidence that the claims had all been transferred to Howe, who was a fictitious person.

"Is it another Government officer?" sneered Judge O'Day.

"Do you want me to state?" asked Mr. Hall, turning on his interrupter ominously. "I don't want to prejudice your case until I bring the evidence out in regular order, but if you want me to tell you I can do so at this time."

"There was a quiet twinkling in Mr. Dresser's eye as he sat on the witness-stand, and Judge O'Day subsided into his chair and said nothing.

"I don't think that it is at all material," interposed Judge Pipes, coming to the rescue of his colleague.

"By this testimony," said Mr. Hall, addressing the court, "it will show that the conspirators traveled under another name." The court admitted the evidence.

As the next link in the chain the prosecution introduced a deed from George A. Howe to Horace G. McKinley, which was witnessed by Dan W. Tarpley and transferred a part of the land acquired under the preceding transaction.

In explaining this move the prosecution showed that it would prove that the land covered by the deed from the Government to the defendant was the same as that last relinquished again to the Government and land of value taken in lieu had been secured by the transaction. Mr. Hall, in objecting to the deed, said:

"We do not intend to allege that the Government was defrauded except in township 11 south, range 7 east. We will show that they defrauded the prosecution, a fictitious person and others to a fictitious person, by which means ownership in other property was gained."

"The deed," said the court, in ruling on the objection, "that the Government was defrauded in it. If you can show that these lands were sold for cash, you might show a conspiracy to defraud the Government."

J. H. Booth, the Receiver of the Roseburg Land Office, was next called. He testified that he had received the deed in 1890 or 1892. He had had correspondence with him in relation to land, and identified his signature. The witness also identified the name of Mr. and Mrs. Puter as an application of George A. Howe for selection of land from base in township 11 south, range 7 east.

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Miss Wyman on Stand.

The prosecution evidently thought that the jury was tired of its line of evidence, for the subject was changed, and Miss Wyman was called to the stand. The witness stated that she was the proprietor of a small hotel on Dearborn avenue, in Chicago, and had been for the past six years.

"Have you ever seen the defendant, S. A. D. Puter?" asked Mr. Henry, indicating the defendant. The witness identified him.

"Have you ever seen that lady over there?" further queried the lawyer. The answer was affirmative.

"Where did you see them and when?" asked Mr. Henry.

"I saw them both together. They came to my hotel on March 30, of this year," answered the witness.

"They came to the hotel," continued the witness, "while her cheeks grew pink, and asked for rooms. I asked them for references and they said they had just reached the city and could not give any. They gave me the name of Mr. and Mrs. Potter, and he said he was in the mining business."

"What else?" asked Mr. Henry, as the witness paused.

"Putter gave me a \$100 bill," continued Miss Wyman, "and I asked for a lesser amount. The lady replied, 'I have the correct amount, dear,' and gave it to me. They remained until the morning of April 2."

"Is that all," asked Mr. Henry. "Did they ask anything about their apartments?"

"Yes," answered the witness. "There were two beds in the room, and Mr. Potter made for a large bed. I had the porter make the change."

"What else to remember," prompted the prosecution, as Miss Wyman paused again.

"They lived there until Captain Porter, of the mines here, called," answered Mrs. Potter, "and she was the witness."

FOR RIVER WORK

House Committee Is Framing Bill.

COLUMBIA IS IN FAVOR

Is Classed as One of the Most Important Improvements.

WILL BE TAKEN CARE OF FIRST

Coming Session of Congress Will Determine One for All Whether The Dalles-Celilo Canal Is to Be a Continuing Project.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 28.—The House committee on rivers and harbors held a preliminary meeting today to prepare a bill which will be ready for presentation to the House before the Christmas recess. The measure was discussed only in a general way, but an agreement was reached that the most important projects would be taken care of first by the committee and the less important afterward. Representative Jones, of Washington, will look after the interests of the Columbia River, the improvement of which means so much to his constituents in Washington. Members of the committee who were seen today were of opinion that the Columbia project proper, and it will be along those considered first.

Mr. Jones was present today. In addition to caring for the Columbia River work, Mr. Jones will control to a large degree appropriations for improvements in the State of Washington.

It has been definitely determined that a river and harbor bill shall be passed at the approaching session of Congress. Chairman Burton decided to get his committee together in advance of the convening of Congress, so as to complete work on the bill and have it ready to present to the House just before the holiday recess. Once the bill is called up in the House it will take but a short time to get it through that body, and it will go through in practically the shape in which the committee reports it.

In the Senate, however, there is likely to be considerable discussion of various features of the measure, and there is apt to be of some delay in getting the bill before the Senate, to be considerable discussion and amendment by the Senate committee. The Senate will, of course, pass the bill about as it comes from the Committee on Commerce, with probably a few amendments, increasing individual appropriations. Then it will be a question of holding the Senate increases in the bill, and this will have to be done by the combined efforts of the various members of delegations whose states are interested.

No Bill for Three Years.

There has been no river and harbor bill for three years, and there will probably not be another until the short session of the fifty-ninth Congress. Therefore the appropriations to be made this winter will be of sufficient size to continue work for two years to come, commencing July 1, 1905.

Four years ago Senator Tom Carter, of Montana, angry because the Western men were unable to secure the enactment of a national irrigation law, vented his spite by talking the river and harbor bill to death, at the close of the short session of the fifty-sixth Congress. There is little probability that any such tactics will be resorted to by disgruntled Senators this year, though there is always a possibility of defeating a bill of this character in a short session. There has of late grown up a sentiment against enacting river and harbor legislation in the long session, as it is the season immediately preceding elections, and members do not like to go before the people with a fresh record of expenditures that will surely be termed "extravagant" by the opposition. That is why river and harbor bills are now put over until the short session.

It should be said, in passing, that the appropriation for continuing the jetty improvement at the mouth of the Columbia River will not be made in the river and harbor bill, as this is a "continuing project," appropriated for each year in the sundry civil bill.

The coming session will determine once for all whether The Dalles-Celilo canal project is intended to be a continuing project. By some it is contended it is such; Chairman Burton of the House committee says it is not. It is highly desirable that this should be made a continuing project, if it is not already, for each time it enters this class there is sure to be adequate appropriations made for carrying on the work each year, irrespective of whether or not Congress passes a river and harbor bill. All continuing projects are appropriated for yearly, and enough money is always made available to continue work without cessation until the project is completed.

It may require special legislation to make The Dalles-Celilo canal a continuing project. If so, the members of the Oregon delegation will endeavor to secure the enactment of such legislation.

MORTON MAY SUCCEED SHAW

Secretary of Navy Will Succeed for the Treasury Portfolio.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 28.—According to current rumor, Paul Morton, now Secretary of the Navy, is to be made Secretary of the

Treasury when the new Cabinet is formed next March, it being generally understood that Secretary Shaw will retire at the close of this Administration. One thing is certain: if the next Secretary of the Treasury is to be picked from the present Cabinet, no man is so well qualified for the office as Morton. Morton has had more practical experience with big financial concerns and is more familiar with up-to-date financial methods than any other Cabinet officer. Combined with this qualification, he has a fund of good, hard sense and is reliable to the extreme. He it was who a few years ago successfully accomplished the supposedly impossible task of financing the Santa Fe Railroad and placing it upon a sound basis. Certainly no man can accomplish such a result can fill the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

In this same connection it is rumored that Victor Metcalf, of California, the present Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is to succeed Secretary Hitchcock as head of the Interior Department. The change would be very acceptable for Mr. Metcalf, not alone because it would take him out of the Junior Cabinet office and place him in two places, but because it would bring him in touch with work with which he is more familiar than he is with the work of the Commerce Department.

City of Seattle Wins in Supreme Court

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 28.—The Supreme Court today reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of the City of Seattle vs. Daniel Heileher, administrator of the estate of John W. Thompson, deceased.

The question at issue was the right of the city to assess property for street and sidewalk improvements in what is known as the Maynard donation claim and additions thereto in that city. The lower court declared that the city had not the power to make such assessment, but the Supreme Court today declared that it had under the act of the State Legislature.

Rural Carriers for Hillsboro.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 28.—Edward B. Pale was today appointed regular and Sidney J. Talbot substitute rural carrier on route No. 3, Hillsboro, Or.

SINGULAR FATAL ACCIDENT.

Explosion on Launch Belonging to Torpedo-Boat Causes Two Deaths.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Nov. 28.—A singular accident, resulting in the death of two men and injuries to a number of others, occurred in Portsmouth harbor today. Two launches belonging to the British torpedo-boat school were engaged in an instructional course of sweeping the harbor mines, when suddenly an explosion occurred on one of the launches, which resulted in the death of two men and injuries to a number of others.

The official report says the explosion was due to an unexploded effort to fire a counter-mining explosive charge used during the sweeping operations.

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER

TODAY'S—Showers, southeast winds.

YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 53 degs.; minimum, 44. Precipitation, 0.69 inch.

National.

House river and harbor committee begins work on bill to be presented to Congress, and regards the Columbia River as one of the most important projects.

Morton may succeed Shaw as Secretary of the Treasury, Page 1.

Russia accepts invitation of America to negotiate an arbitration treaty, Page 6.

Clementine Morgan, who heads the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot fix rates, in deciding famous case, Page 6.

Secretary of War Taft, in his annual report, urges that the Philippines be retained, Page 5.

Domestic.

Herr Most, the anarchist leader, is arrested by St. Louis police when he attempts to hold a meeting, Page 1.

Adams does not take threats of Republicanism seriously, Page 4.

Suit for \$100,000, borrowed money, against prominent Cleveland, O., woman creates a sensation; one bank concludes to close, Page 4.

Roosevelt's Trip.

President Roosevelt makes few stops on his homeward trip, Page 1.

Woman artist who tried to gain an audience with the President at St. Louis is released, Page 4.

Russo-Japanese War.

Marines at Okinawa mutiny, 25 are killed, 100 wounded, Page 4.

Japanese are making progress in assault on Port Arthur, Page 4.

HEADLOCK IS ON

District Attorney and Grand Jury Clash.

INDICTMENTS ARE TIED UP

John Manning Refuses to Sign True Bills.

ONE AGAINST EUGENE BLAZIER

Another Is Directed Against M. G. Nease, Poolroom Manager—A. H. Breymann and John Somerville Are Indicted.

GRAND JURY'S INDICTMENTS.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in spite of the impending storm, the grand jury returned several indictments, a few of which were sensational. The only one of prominence is that against A. H. Breymann and John Somerville, prominent and well-known capitalists in Portland, charging them, as owners of the Paris House property, with a crime which grossly injures public morals and outrages public decency. The indictment states that the Paris House, on Third, Fourth and Davis streets, two of which were frequented by people of ill-fame of all classes to the annoyance of good and respectable citizens. The witnesses whose names appear on the indictment are W. L. Johnson, Miller Murdoch, John Bain, A. S. Pattullo and W. H. Markell, all members of the Municipal Reform League. An indictment was also returned charging M. A. Ward with adultery with Mrs. Carrie Ward, and the woman in the case is Julia Heavland.

A battle for supremacy between District Attorney John Manning on the one hand and the grand jury on the other, is on. There have already occurred several preliminary skirmishes, and the firing lines are in position.

It is reported that the grand jury has a supply of indictments, two of them against Eugene Blazier and M. G. Nease, which are ready to be returned to the State Circuit Court with the exception that they have not been signed by the District Attorney. Rumor has it that these papers the District Attorney flatly refuses to prepare and sign. It is further stated that the grand jury has called the attention of the District Attorney to section 1290 of the code, as follows:

The District Attorney, when so required by the grand jury, must prepare indictments or presentments for them and attend their sittings to advise them in relation to their duties, or to examine witnesses in their presence, but no person other than the District Attorney, or his assistant, shall be permitted to be present at the sittings of the grand jury, nor either such attorney or witness when the grand jury are deliberating or voting on any case before them.

Thirty Indictments Ready.

The grand jury, it is said, desires to return some 30 indictments against various persons for different offenses, including some indictments for gambling. To these indictments, it is alleged, the District Attorney, for various reasons, will not agree. The indictments cannot be properly prepared and returned unless the District Attorney takes a hand. The grand jury will, of course, insist that the District Attorney will not prepare them; hence, the declaration of war, the breaking off of negotiations, the ultimatum, and the situation is now a deadlock.

Further, and in addition, it is stated that there are other differences between the District Attorney and the grand jury, chiefly in regard to Judge Henry McGinn, assistant prosecutor, who accuses the District Attorney of faithfully attaching himself, like a bulldog, to several persons under charge of gambling, and who did much to secure conviction in one of the cases. It is said that Attorney Manning is greatly displeased because the grand jury recognizes Attorney McGinn's capacity and takes his advice on matters pending. Judge McGinn's advice is contrary to the advice of the District Attorney. The grand jury is apparently unwilling to take the advice of the assistant prosecutor than it is to listen to the District Attorney. Hence, again, the displeasure of that official.

Displeased With Grand Jurors.

Again, there is another case bell, the District Attorney, it is further alleged, objects strenuously and seriously to the manner of certain of those gentlemen who comprise the grand jury. The gentlemen are: A. C. Fairchild, J. M. A. Lane, J. B. Quay, Larkin Russell, G. H. Thomas, Lewis Van Fleet and F. N. Johnson, the foreman.

These men are possessed of ideas of reform—ideas of what should be and what should not be. The list includes a minister of the gospel, Rev. A. C. Fairchild, who, naturally, does not believe in wrong-doing and corruption, mentally, morally or otherwise, either by individuals, municipalities or county officials.

It is reported that when the grand jury first convened the District Attorney indicated that the clerk who happened to draw such a list from the box intended to "fix" things. It is also alleged that the District Attorney recently threatened to reveal information against the clerk, if he refused to sign the list.

"This is foolish trash," said the clerk. The information has not been filed.

Would Dismiss the Jurors.

Other faults has the District Attorney found with the grand jury. If stories in circulation are true, the District Attorney is much vexed at the fact that a grand jury was called at all by Judge George, and threatens to have the jury dismissed for revealing secrets of the grand jury room and for other instances of alleged improper conduct.

Yesterday Mr. Manning complained to Judge George because the grand jury advised with Judge Henry McGinn. Later in the day Foreman Johnson and another member of the jury held a long and a secret conference, during which, at times, the name of the District Attorney could be heard uttered, not exactly in tones of

reverence and respect. After the discussion it became apparent from the rumors which freely populated the air in the vicinity of the Courthouse that the members of the grand jury would stand by their guns.

—Bone of Contention.

The bone of contention, it is alleged, is the indictment of the grand jury returned against Eugene Blazier, charging him with perjury during his trial for gambling, when he stated that he owned no gambling resort because he had sold out and in spite of which statement he was convicted. District Attorney Manning, say those who apparently know, does not desire the indictment returned, and will not listen to such an indictment, and will not approve of it. One of the reasons advanced for this stand by the District Attorney is said to be that the wife of Blazier is a dear friend of the attorney's wife, and an indictment might result in a neighborhood disturbance. Others scoff at the idea of withdrawing into the controversy, and mention other reasons, including campaign patronage and campaign promises.

The prosecuting attorney declared dramatically in the grand jury room, it is asserted, as follows:

"I closed gambling. I gave impetus to the move for a closed town. There are 70 indictments returned against me. The grand jury girded itself about its compound loin and came back at him with this:

"None of the 70 cases of which you speak have yet been set down for trial, although the jury convenes again on December 11. We have also read that Sheriff Fortney was the good thief who gave the impetus of which you speak."

Indictment of Nease Held Up.

Another report is that Mr. Manning did all in his power to prevent the indictment of M. G. Nease, manager of the Warlock Club poolroom. He made a considerable comment on the fact that while Judge Frazer instructed Deputy District Attorney Moser to call the attention of the grand jury to the Eugene Blazier case and submit evidence on a perjury charge, the District Attorney's office made no move whatever in the matter and the grand jury took it up themselves without waiting the pleasure of the District Attorney.

The grand jury they will, unless acknowledged receiving assistance during the campaign from the gamblers, which, some say, amounted to as much as \$400.

"Why," said one, "he said during the campaign, that he was sure to be elected, as every saloon man was with him, every wholesale liquor house, every brewery and all the gamblers, with the exception of the Fortian Club. He said he had promised to spend \$10,000, if necessary, in his behalf."

Explosion Is Coming.

The explosion, however, cannot be long delayed, and wise ones say the match which will be applied to the magazine at any moment, unless the District Attorney and the grand jury bury the hatchet, go into a court of arbitration and come to amicable terms.

Unless this is done the outcome of the fight will be such that at present no man cares to conjecture. Rumors of impeachment, rumors of legal proceedings, rumors of battles galore, all are flying thick and fast. The jury say they will, and the District Attorney says he won't, and judges, attorneys, defendants and witnesses are straggling themselves on either side and stripping for the fray.

CANADA SEIZES FISHING BOATS

Ten American Craft Are Fined for Illegal Fishing.

EASTPORT, Me., Nov. 28.—Ten American fishing craft, including eight sailing vessels and two steamboats, have been seized by the Canadian Fisheries Protection Force in the Canadian waters of a tributary of Passamaquoddy Bay, near St. George, N. B. The fishing craft were seized near St. George last night, though an announcement of this procedure was not made until today. Three specific charges were placed against the vessels, that they violated the fisheries laws, that they were fishing in Canadian waters, and that they had set illegal nets in Canadian waters. For the first two offenses each boat was fined \$50, and for the last one, in addition, the fish of the seines and fish were confiscated.

It is understood that the fines will be paid, and the entire matter will be disposed of without involving any international question. The aggregate value of the craft is about \$20,000. The seizure is the most extensive that has been made by a Canadian cruiser for many years.

State Department Not Advised.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Taking their cue from the statements contained in the Eastport dispatch, State Department officials are not expecting the seizure of the American fishing vessels, though an issue between the governments of Canada and the United States. So far, nothing has been heard about the matter except that they are being held in the United States, and that they had set illegal nets in Canadian waters. In the present instance the question of extra-territorial application of law has been raised, and which has happened in the case of seizures heretofore made, either of these vessels or of the fishing boats, is the settlement of the matter by a matter of diplomatic negotiations.

BURIED BY CAVE-IN.

Eight or Ten Men Are Believed to Have Perished.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—Eight to 12 laborers employed in the digging of a trench for the laying of water mains in Southwestern St. Louis, were buried today by a cave-in, and it is believed all have perished. The men were working close together when without warning the soil water-pipe caused the cave-in. Those who escaped at once went to work, with the help of others, and in 20 minutes dug out three of their companions, who were dead. The men were Italian. The trench in which the men were at work was ten feet deep.

Philadelphia Oil Dealer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—James H. Stevenson, head of the firm of J. H. Stevenson Bros. & Co., wholesale dealers in oil, died suddenly on the street today of a heart disease. Mr. Stevenson's eldest son, Shepard Stevenson, is a Lieutenant in the United States Army, stationed in Utah.

Milwaukee Educator.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—Mrs. Edward C. Wall died suddenly tonight after a short illness. She was the wife of Edward C. Wall, well known in business and political circles throughout the country.

Ex-Secretary of State for Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Matthew White Ridley, Viscount Ridley, ex-Secretary of State for the home government, died today of a heart failure while asleep at Hagdon, his country seat in Northumberland. He was born in 1842.

HAD HEARD MOST

St. Louis Police Arrest Anarchist.

TRIES TO HOLD MEETING

Leader Remains Under Cover for Several Days.

COMES INTO CITY BY NIGHT

He Declares Presence of Roosevelt Had Nothing to Do With His Visit, but Officers Will Not Allow Him to Speak.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—John Most, alias Herr Most, anarchist of New York, was arrested at 11 o'clock tonight after a fruitless effort to hold a meeting in St. Louis, and is now a prisoner at the Four Courts, held for Kieley.

For ten days St. Louis detectives have watched Most. He was to have made a speech in National Hall on Sunday afternoon, November 20, but the police prohibited it in view of the approaching visit of President Roosevelt.

He remained in St. Louis until last Wednesday, when it was announced he had gone to Chicago. Instead, it is declared he went across the river to East St. Louis, where he remained at the home of a friend until last night, when he re-crossed the river. With the presence of Most in St. Louis, it has developed that an international convention of anarchists was held in St. Louis for ten days