RUEF TURNS ON THE PROSECUTION

Makes Serious Charges of Subornation of Perjury Against Heney.

ALLEGES UNDUE INFLUENCE

Declares His Testimony Was Obtained Through Misrepresentation—Tells of Efforts to Get Harriman and S. P. Officials.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock Abraham Ruef will, through his attorneys, Henry Ach, Frank J. Murphy and M. C. Chapman, present to Judge Dunne a motion to allow him to withdraw his plea of guilty entered on May 15, and substitute a plea of not guilty in the case brought on indictment No. 205, one of the French restaurant extortion cases. To support his motion Ruef will file affidavits of a sensational nature, the substance of which was given out tonight.

In filing the motion Ruef states that the plea of guilty was improperly and inadvisedly tendered and that the defendant is not guilty of the offense charged, and that he was induced to enter the plea of guilty by virtue of an agreement and understanding with the District Attorney, William H. Langdon, the Assistant District Attorney, Francis J. Heney, the special agent of the District Attorney, William J. Burns, and the financial backer of the District Attorney in this prosecution, Rudolph Spreckels, and because of the agreement and understanding of the judge presiding in this department of the Superior Court, Judge Frank H. Dunne, that the plea of guilty should subsequently be withdrawn and the plea of not guilty substituted, and the cause dismissed against the defendant.

Plea Obtained by Fraud.

The motion also will state that the District Attorney has heretofore consented to the withdrawal of the plea of guilty, and that this plea was obtained from the defendant by fraud, coercion, duress and false pretenses. The motion will be presented to the court on March 12.

Ruef states that his reason for filing the motion at this time is that he may not seem to be taking advantage of the technical victory he gained by the decision of the Appellate Court, and in order that the stigma of the plea may be removed in a manner which will leave no doubt of his innocence. In the affidavits to be presented in connection with the motion he states that he received nothing from the French restaurant keepers except some legal fees. The affidavit repeatedly accuses Special Agent Burns, Assistant District Attorney Heney and District Attorney Langdon with subornation of perjury in their attempts to make Ruef swear falsely in the case against Patrick Calhoun for bribing supervisors. His whole plea for the granting of the motion is based on the statement that the immunity contract was abrogated by the prosecutors when they found that he would tell the truth on the witness stand, and when he refused to sign false affidavits and swear falsely in court.

Accuses William J. Burns.

Coming down to the case brought by William J. Tevis against R. A. Crothers and Fremont Older, owner and editor of the Bulletin, respectively, for criminal libel, Ruef states that Special Agent Burns attempted to force him to sign affidavits that were false and in the attempt told him that Judge Dunne and Older were friends and that Older and the Bulletin had stood by him and therefore he should stand by the Bulletin and its editor and proprietor and make the false affidavits.

In various places in the affidavit Ruef states that Langdon, Heney and Burns repeatedly said to him that what they wanted was testimony that would convict Patrick Calhoun and that they were willing to give him full immunity if he would give such testimony.

In the Schmitz case, the affidavit states, the prosecution urged him to give false testimony, and attempted to get him to testify that he had a previous arrangement in regard to what testimony he should give. After the Ford case had been tried the affidavit asserts Heney sent word to Ruef that he could aid them in the prosecution and that what they wanted of him was testimony that would convict Calhoun.

Attempt to Bring in Harriman.

In his affidavit Ruef says that Burns attempted on behalf of the prosecution to secure from him statements in regard to the political matters which related to William F. Herrin and E. H. Harriman, of the Southern Pacific Company, to the effect that they had entered into a corrupt bargain with him regarding money to be paid to him for and concerning the nomination of James N. Gillett as a candidate for Governor of California by the Republican state convention at Santa Cruz, in 1906. Ruef states that the prosecutors claimed that Herrin, Harriman and Gillett had committed crimes against the laws of the state, for which they could be indicted, and that Burns stated to him that they had positive information and knowledge that Herrin had paid him (Ruef) a large sum of money to purchase the votes of the delegates representing the city and county of San Francisco in the convention.

Burns stated to Ruef, according to the affidavit, that the prosecution was particularly anxious to incriminate Herrin, Harriman and Gillett, and that Heney had the support of President Roosevelt in this connection and the prosecution desired the overthrow of Herrin and Harriman in California. Ruef says in his affidavit that he stated to Burns that he could not truthfully say anything concerning Herrin, Harriman or Gillett that would incriminate them and not a dollar had been paid to him for his work at the Santa Cruz convention.

The affidavit says that on his information and belief the grand jury which indicted him was at all times under the complete control and domination of the prosecution.

RUEF DOMINATED THE BOARD

Testimony of Supervisor Regarding Bay Cities Water Scheme.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—When the trial of R. A. Crothers and Fremont Older, accused of having libeled W. S. Tevis in connection with his project for a water supply for this city, was resumed before Judge Dooling today, James L. Gallagher, chairman of the finance committee of the former Board of Supervisors, resumed his testimony, which in general showed that Abe Ruef dominated the board and had dictated its policy.

C. N. Beale, manager of the Bay Cities Water Company, was then called. He could not give the present whereabouts of W. S. Tevis. It was agreed that he should produce any relevant books of the corporation.

Daniel D. Coleman, another member of the Schmitz Board of Supervisors, told of the partiality of Ruef to the Bay Cities scheme, and said he had met Tevis at Ruef's house. He said he had inferred that there would be "money in it" if he favored that project.

BIGGY REFUSES TO APPEAR

Will Not Give Deposition in Suit Instituted by Ruef.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Chief of Police William J. Biggy refused today to appear before Notary Public Hartman in Henry Ach's law office to give his deposition in the suit instituted by Abraham Ruef to recover over $650 alleged to have been unjustly extracted from him by the graft prosecution for the maintenance of his Fillmore street prison home. Following the advice of his counsel, the chief of police, who is one of the six defendants in the suit in question, ignored the subpoena which was served on him this week on Superior Judge Buck's order.

HERMANN MADE MARTYR

DECLARED THAT TRIAL MADE HIM BANKRUPT.

Basis of Objection by Mann of Illinois Against Taking Coast Cases to Washington.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 6.—An echo of the Binger Hermann case was heard in the House of Representatives last week, when the ex-Congressman and Land Commissioner was painted in his favorite pose as a martyr. Hermann has long been on the martyr stunt, and he has always played it successfully. As a martyr he has won his greatest victories, which leads to the conclusion that it is well to play on the sympathies of the dear people. However, Hermann was not instrumental in having his name brought before the House. It was injected by one of his old friends, and, as is customary with friends bemoaning the fate of martyrs, the picture was a much more pathetic one than the facts justified. Nevertheless, the artist was sufficiently skillful to gain his point.

The House was discussing the proposed appropriation of $60,000 to pay the expenses of the Benson-Hyde-Dimond land-fraud case in the courts of this District. Representative Mann, of Illinois, objected on the ground that most of the money was to be used in bringing witnesses from Oregon and California to testify against residents of those states who are under indictment here. He contended that the trial should be held on the Pacific Coast. Mann argued that the defendants would be put to enormous expense in bringing their witnesses across the continent, a procedure which he declared was unjust.

"It were better," said he, "that these men, who may be guilty, should go free than that the doctrine should be established that the great Government of the United States should have the opportunity to convict a man because he was too poor to bring his witnesses to court."

At this point Mr. Mann recalled the recent trial of Binger Hermann, which resulted in his acquittal on the charge of destroying public records. That trial cost Hermann $18,000, which, as court records go, is a pretty high price to pay for acquittal. However, Mr. Mann was misinformed as to the actual damage sustained by Mr. Hermann. But his words speak for themselves. He said:

I know next to nothing about these cases, and I know nothing about the defendants or their lawyers, but I have called to my mind very vividly a year or two ago what could be done in a case like this. A former Member of this House, who had been Commissioner of the Land Office after he had served a previous term in Congress, was indicted for these land frauds. After a long trial in the District here, where he was compelled to pay the expenses of his witnesses across the continent, he has gone back home acquitted, bankrupt, his property all gone, his position gone, and everything taken away from him by the Government which he had served; and, having been ruined financially on the trial of the case here in this District, he is to be tried at home upon some case of the same sort. His property and means were all taken away from him in obtaining an acquittal in the District here.

Nobody pretended, after the evidence was in, that there was any case against Binger Hermann in the District of Columbia, but he has gone home, ruined financially, to endeavor to defend himself at home against new indictments, with the whole power of the National Treasury against him, and because of his case, so far as I am concerned, I never will knowingly vote to drag a man from California to be tried in the District of Columbia when the offense is such that it could be tried in California, where he lives, as well as in the District of Columbia. Perhaps the venue might lie in both places.

THE DAY'S DEATH RECORD

Dr. O. D. J. Hughes.

NEW YORK, March 6.—After an illness of 10 days, Dr. O. D. J. Hughes died at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., yesterday. Dr. Hughes was born in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, where his father, John H. Hughes, was representing the United States as Resident Minister. Finishing his medical education in Germany, Dr. Hughes practiced for a time at Meriden, Conn., returning to Germany at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War and serving in the field medical corps. At the close of the war he entered the United States consular service in Mexico, China and Cuba, and was for 12 years Consul-General at Coburg, Germany. In 1904 he returned to the United States.

Third Secretary Mexican Embassy.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senor Don Eduardo de Beistegui, third secretary of the Mexican Embassy, died late last night of pneumonia, after an illness of only three days.

Senor Beistegui was only 27 years old and was appointed to his position in the Embassy six months ago. His brother, Miguel, is the Mexican Minister to Chile. Senor Beistegui was born in Paris, where his parents are now visiting.

Man Who Aided Custer.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 6.—Thomas J. Callan, the man whom General Custer sent for reinforcements when his command was entrapped by Indians on the Little Big Horn River in Montana, and who led a relief force back to the place where Custer and his men had been slaughtered, died at his home here today. Callan left the Army 28 years ago and since that time has been engaged in business here.

Fined for Illicit Liquor Sales.

EUGENE, Or., March 6.—(Special.)—Fred Lemley, found guilty of selling liquor at Springfield, was sentenced by Judge Harris this morning to pay a fine of $300.

Aged 116 Years.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., March 6.—Joseph Fletcher, the oldest man in Eastern Kentucky, died here today, aged 116 years.

Read Sharkey's Sunday ad.

PREPARE TO OBJECT

Opposition to Belgium's New Congo Treaty.

CONCESSIONS ARE BUGBEAR

Regarded as Limit to Exercise of Sovereignty—King Leopold Would Derive Immense Revenue by Privileges Thus Conferred.

BRUSSELS, March 6.—Although a rough canvass of the Chamber of Deputies by friends of King Leopold indicates that the body is in favor of the new Congo annexation treaty by a majority of 20, the members of the opposition, encouraged by the partial surrender of his majesty, already are preparing for a desperate fight against any restriction upon Belgium's control of the Congo and liberty to eradicate the abuses of the existing regime.

The new treaty was submitted to Parliament yesterday by Premier Schollaert and was sent to committee without debate. The opposition regards the recognition of private concessions as a limit upon the exercise of the sovereignty of Belgium and consequently as absolutely inadmissible. King Leopold, members of the opposition say, would retain an immense indirect revenue from these private concessions. The financial side of the transaction also is most unsatisfactory to the opposition.

The text of the treaty was given out at midnight tonight.

Lord Tweedmouth, British Lord of the Admiralty, Whose Correspondence With Emperor William Caused Anti-German Furore in England.

DISPOSE OF POWER SITES

GARFIELD ADVISES SELLING THOSE ON RESERVATIONS.

Only in That Way, He Says, Can Indians Be Benefited and Resources Utilized.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 6.—Secretary Garfield is anxious that Congress shall authorize the disposal of water powers and reservoir sites on Indian reservations in a way that will permit of the development of the country, and at the same time give the Indians a fair compensation for rights which they surrender. These resources, under Indian control, are not developed, and under existing law must lie dormant. In a report to Congress the Secretary discusses this question, saying:

The constantly increasing importance of water and water power in the arid regions makes the few remaining reservoir and power sites on Indian reservations of far greater value than they were formerly considered.

Under existing law, such sites, when the Indian lands are opened to settlement and entry, can be protected only by proceeding under the reclamation act. Conditions as they now exist make it impracticable for that service to take advantage of every possibility that is afforded, simply because it is engaged in so many and such varied projects that it can not attempt many that would be feasible were it in a position to carry on the needed work. Then, too, the Indians themselves are entitled to some consideration, and the lands should not become the property of the fortunate entrymen who may obtain lands when the reservations are opened to settlement and entry. It seems likely that the progress and development of the community, as well as of the particular project, would be delayed because of the inability of the owner to finance it, to the extent necessary to a speedy development of the possibilities which he may control by reason of his fortunate entry.

I believe that such sites should be disposed of for the benefit of the Indians, thus making possible their utmost and most speedy development, and at the same time giving the Indian a reasonable compensation for that which he claims. To do this Congress should authorize the reservation of the lands and their sale, either by sealed bids or by public auction, to the highest bidder on such terms as may seem proper to impose in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary accompanied his recommendation with the draft of a proposed bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to reserve for power sites all lands adjacent to falls and rapids in any stream on any Indian reservation, before the surplus lands of such reservation are opened to settlement, and authorizing him to dispose of such lands as outlined in his letter. The same authority is given to reserve and dispose of reservoir sites on Indian reservations, whether such reservoirs are for use in reclaiming Indian lands or lands owned by white settlers. It is provided that such reservoir sites, when reserved solely for the benefit of Indian lands, shall be held in trust until the Indian landowners can take absolute charge of their irrigation system, when the reservoir site shall be conveyed to the company or corporation representing the landowners under that system.

Suspicion of Poisoning.

NEW YORK, March 6.—An autopsy on the body of Walter F. Baker, a wealthy Boston man, who died October 27, 1907, within an hour after he had been taken ill in a New York restaurant, has shown arsenic in the viscera. During his visits to New York he made his home with Frank Hurd, at Bogata, N. J., and died at Hurd's house. His will bequeathed $200,000 of his $800,000 fortune to Hurd's little daughter, Natalie, but she died on February 23, while the relatives were contesting the will. A coroner's inquest is to be held.

SINGLE TAX PROPOSITION

Writer Says Oregon Farmers Only Own One-Tenth Land Values.

PORTLAND, March 7.—(To the Editor.)—In last Sunday's Oregonian, George W. Dixon appeals to the newspapers of Oregon against the proposed amendment prepared by the Oregon Tax Reform Association, and declares that he is the first one to discover the "plot" to put all the taxes on the farmer, which it would surely do,—so he declares.

Now, declarations don't go much with editors. The writer for several times has been an editor, and may be one again at any time. For Mr. Dixon to declare that the proposed amendment would double the taxes of the farmers of this state and for the association farthering the proposition to declare that it would reduce them, counts for little either way, with an open mind. The question is what class of property will bear the greater portion of the taxes taken from dwellings, household furniture, livestock, agricultural implements, manufacturing plants, fruit trees, etc., and who owns the greater values of that property which will be thus saddled with the extra burden? Mr. Dixon declares off-hand that it will be the land, and that the farmers own the land. Does he know what he is talking about? Every editor in this state should look up for himself the following data and publish the facts:

First—The assessed values of the lands of Oregon and what proportion are inside the corporate limits of cities and towns. Second—The assessed values of the lands in his county and what proportion is used as farming lands; also what proportion are town, mineral, timber, or idle land held for speculation.

Should it be found that the farmers of Oregon own half, or more, of the value of the lands of Oregon, then it is certain that the farmers as a class would have their taxes doubled if all taxes were placed on land values. This is what Mr. Dixon must first be able to prove to a reasonable probability, before his contentions based on this assumption can be anything more than bald guess work. He says that the manufacturing establishments of Clackamas County own one-third of the assessed property of that subdivision of Oregon. Maybe so. But, in ascertaining that fact, we are not told what proportion of the land values of Clackamas County they own. The said land would still be taxed under the proposed amendment, and we all know that manufacturing sites are valuable, the most valuable of all the lands of that county.

Even if the value of the manufacturing establishments of Clackamas County, excluding their site values, is one-third of the whole, so much the worse for Mr. Dixon's contentions. The farmers of that county do not own all the remainder of the land, surely. Some of the land values of Clackamas County consist of valuable town and suburban lots, and some of factory sites held out of use by speculators. Some of these sites are of great value, and would actually be worth more without any improvements on them than the "ramshackles" now disgracing their surfaces. Then there are vast tracts of timber lands held in Clackamas County. Who owns them, Mr. Dixon? There are some of the most fertile tracts of land in the state in Clackamas County, held out of use. Hundreds and thousands of acres of this land. Who owns these idl eacres? Some of them by farmers, no doubt, but to what proportion and extent?

When Mr. Dixon has looked into this "plot," he may claim to be the first man in the state to discover that the proposed amendment would reduce the taxes on the farmers of Clackamas County. He will find if he searches honestly and with reasonable diligence that the actual farmers of Clackamas do not own one-third of the land values of that county. That would put his contention in a hole. For, if the farmers own but one-third of the class of property bearing the taxes thus increased on it, what can be more within reason than to figure that they would pay but one-third the taxes? Do they pay more or less than one-third now? If they own one-third the land values of Clackamas County, they should pay one-third the public levies, be that more or less than the present payments.

Mr. Dixon's statements as to the manufacturers of Clackamas owning one-third of the property is unfortunate for his contentions, for if so, then the farmers do not own more than two-thirds. As part of this two-thirds consists of the classes of property which it is proposed to exempt, and as the average throughout the United States is that the land owned by the farmer is about equal to the value of his stock, machinery and improvements, I again come to the conclusion that the land owned by the farmers of Clackamas do not exceed in value, in all probability, the one-third of the total. Wherefore the farmer would not have his taxes doubled without the sum of the taxes was increased, so that $4 were collected where $3 are now. Unless the farmers of Oregon own the greater portion of the lands of Oregon measured in dollars, not square rods—then to exemp manufacturing plants, dwellings, livestock, household furniture, fruit trees, etc., would not and could not double their taxes.

For this amendment to double the taxes of the farmer, it is necessary for its opponents to prove that the farmers own most of the land and that the classes of property it proposes to exempt are not owned by the farmers to any great extent. As an actual fact, it will be found, and the Oregon Tax Reform Association hopes shortly to put the concrete figures before every farmer in every county in the state, that the farmers of Oregon do not own but about one-tenth or less of the land values of the state, and that even in the strictly agricultural counties, they do not own one-third of the land values. The editors of Oregon, to whom Mr. Dixon appeals, can verify these approximations at their county seats and thereby speed along the good cause of the truth—which shall make us free.

The contention of Mr. Dixon that the public gives value to a street-car as well as a piece of land, is honestly made by many, but is shallow in its reasoning, because the greater the population around a parcel of land—lot, acre or section—the more valuable it becomes by reason of the labors, industry, frugality and ambitions of that population. The streetcar, on the contrary, does not so increase, but decreases the more and the longer it is used, and can be depulticated at any time for approximately the same cost. The franchise on which the streetcar runs, and without which it would be worthless except for other purposes, is a land value and increases the more it is used or the more it is desired.

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Like many who believe in justice to all, yet leap to unwarranted conclusions in considering economic problems, Mr. Dixon believes that all should be taxed alike in proportion to their possessions. If he can devise any law or system of laws which will approximate such a condition, he will have become the greatest and wisest law-giver the world ever saw. When he has done so, he will, with vast machinery and numerous assessors, have accomplished no more than what a simple, easily applied tax on land values would accomplish, as has been demonstrated in New Zealand.

Let us have some figures and facts, not mere assertion, as to what the effect would be on the proposed exemptions, especially as to the farmers of Clackamas County. Mr. Dixon can ascertain those facts easily. Who owns Clackamas County? How much would Clackamas County be injured, if the manufacturing capital invested there should double by reason of the proposed exemption? How much easier would the Assessor of that county find his sworn duties, if he had nothing but land values to assess? How much easier would it be for the farmers of that county to know whether he was doing his full duties, if he had nothing but land values to consider? How much less would it cost to assess that county with nothing else but land values to value? What would be the effect on other land monopolists than the one Mr. Dixon mentions as having let go because of his taxes being increased, if taxes on land values were doubled, as he declares they would be, under the proposed change?

Before the editor and would-be lawmaker of Canby writes any more against this amendment, had he not in justice to his reputation and ambitions read up and study on a little more?

A. D. CRIDGE.

Car Plant Closes Down.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—It was announced tonight by officers of the American Car & Factory Company that its plant in South St. Louis will be closed down March 16, throwing 1200 men out of employment. In normal times the plant employs 3000 men, but 1700 were laid off several weeks ago.

There are $4,000,000,000 in German savings banks and $1,000,000,000 in British savings banks.

FLOODS AND STORM

Michigan Experiences Very Bad Weather Conditions.

TRACK IS WASHED AWAY

Electric Light Plants Out of Commission and Wind Reaches High Velocity, Unroofing Buildings. General in Middle West.

DETROIT, Mich., March 6.—Flood conditions are reported tonight from many points in Michigan. The Kalamazoo, Lake Shore & Chicago Railroad tonight announced the abandonment of all trains until Monday, and other roads, and interurban electric lines especially, are greatly hindered.

Near Erie, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 1000 feet of track was undermined and washed away. Brooklyn, Mich., is in darkness tonight, the electric light plant there being flooded.

At Ionia the wind unroofed a factory building 100 feet long, and at Bay City a wind velocity of 40 miles an hour was reported.

John McCourt, of Pendleton, Recommended for United States District Attorney.

WIND SWOOPS ON CHICAGO

Blows Down Chimneys and Raises Havic Down Town.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The highest March wind which had struck Chicago in 20 years commenced early today from the southwest and wrought much havoc in the downtown district.

The gale, which at times reached a velocity of 55 miles an hour, blew down chimneys and smashed in several store fronts in the business section. In the suburb of Gage Park, which is flooded with water, the result of the rapid thaw of the last few days, the wind drove the water into waves which rolled into the first floors of residences, driving the tenants to second stories.

The heavy iron smokestack of the Grand Pacific Hotel was blown over, the heavy plates crashing down into an alley between that building and the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank. One man was seriously injured.

Maumee Raging Torrent.

TOLEDO, O., March 6.—The Maumee River has become a raging torrent. This afternoon the ice caught a steel boat and jammed it into the bridge connecting the two sections of the city, moving the bridge out of position and stopping all traffic. Streets and cellars in streets near the river are flooded and the water continues to rise.

A span went out of the bridge across the Maumee as a result of the jam. The men on the big steel boat were saved after a heroic struggle.

Springfield Again Damaged.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 6.—For the third time in as many weeks walls were washed out and great damage has been done to the Big Four Railway yards by the washing out of tracks. A number of factories were unable to open because of the flooded conditions and damage to plants.

Wabash Out of Bounds.

PERU, Ind., March 6.—One thousand men have been rendered idle and 75 homes have been damaged by the high waters of the Wabash River, which is out of its banks. This river is rising one inch an hour, and it is expected that South Peru will be submerged before night.

Snow in Wisconsin.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., March 6.—The worst snowstorm of the season is raging here.

DECLARES SHE WILL SPEAK

Emma Goldman Having Difficulty, Though, in Securing Hall.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The Tribune today says:

Emma Goldman, the so-called priestess of anarchy, spent yesterday in Chicago keeping clear of the police and resting with friends at 970 North Winchester avenue. She has been here since late Wednesday night. Miss Goldman was in good humor when she was discovered by a reporter. The police had not seen her, but Assistant Chief Schuettler had said he was not seeking her.

"Of course, I did not expect to be found," she said. "I am too well acquainted with police stupidity to expect such a thing as that. I expect to go out tomorrow and go about my business, as usual, and if the police want me, of course, they will arrest me. But I can't see what charge they can make against me."

"How about the report that you are liable to be deported by the Government under the law forbidding the admission of foreign anarchists to this country?"

"There's nothing to it. It was talked of when I returned from Europe last Fall, but the Government authorities could find no law for it."

"Are you a naturalized American citizen?"

"I am an American citizen. My father was naturalized when I was 17 years old. That made me an American when I became of age."

Miss Goldman said she would go right on with her plans for meetings, and would hold them unless stopped by the police. However, she found her way blocked last night by inability to secure a hall. The owners of all public halls in the city have been notified that the license will be revoked in the case of any one who allows Miss Goldman to speak.

Meeting to Be Stopped.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler asserted today that he is now watching Emma Goldman, the anarchist who is scheduled to deliver several addresses in this city. She can speak, the Assistant Chief declared, all that she wishes in private. In relation, however, to a report that she intended to make an address in Metropolotan Hall, he said:

"If she talks there, we will clean out the hall. A permit was granted for the meeting on the explicit understanding that Emma Goldman was not to make an address. If the owners of the hall violate their agreement, we will stop the thing entirely."

Closer Scrutiny of Immigrants.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—In accordance with the recent order issued by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, with regard to a closer scrutiny of aliens arriving in this country, the 230 foreigners who landed here today from the British steamer Merion, were subjected to the closest possible inspection. Fifty steerage passengers were detained pending further investigation. Nine passengers who could not pass the physical examination will be deported.

WINEGROWERS FIGHT BILL

Arguments Against Littlefield Bill Before Committee on Judiciary.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Arguments were continued today before the House committee on judiciary against the Littlefield bill, providing that liquors shipped in interstate transit shall be subject to police powers of a state. A delegation from the California Wine Growers' Association was present, as was also a delegation from the W. C. T. U. The argument was made by Andrea Sharbaro, of San Francisco, president of the California Swiss Colony, who represented the California Wine Growers, and L. J. Vance, of New York, secretary of the American Wine Growers' Association. Both opposed the bill.

OPEN ANTI-DRY CAMPAIGN

Brewers Plan Country-Wide Fight on Prohibition.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A campaign of publicity to counteract the effect of the present prohibition wave was decided upon by the board of trustees of the United States Brewers' Association at a

The meeting was attended by Colonel Gustave Pabst, of Milwaukee, Edward A. Faust, of St. Louis, William Hann, of St. Paul, and other leading brewers from all parts of the country. The object of the gathering was to extend the work of the organization committee, going on all over the country under the auspices of the association.

Many of the brewers had just returned from a big brewers' meeting in New Orleans and reports were received from many Southern communities to the effect that prohibition in towns that have gone "dry" in those states has been a failure.

The board decided to investigate conditions all over the country with reference to the liquor business, both in "open" and in "dry" communities, and to publish the results for the benefit of the country. Literature on the economic aspects of the business and other phases of the traffic will be prepared by the organization committee and distributed in every city and community in the Nation.

Prohibition Agitation in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—A campaign to bring about prohibition in Louisiana when the Legislature meets, next May, will be made by the Louisiana Anti-Saloon League, it was announced today. The league expects the backing of the forces which have carried three other Southern States for prohibition within a year. The saloon interests have organized in opposition to the Prohibitionists.

The Anti-Saloon League will stump the state with speakers from various sections of the country beginning March 9.

SHIRT SALE.

The great Mount Hood brand in fancy percales at 47 cents; soft golf, 67c, $1.25 and $1.50 values; French ribbed shirts and drawers, blue only, regular 50c grade, today 29c. McAllen & McDonnell, corner Third and Morrison streets.

Coffee was first produced in Arabia early in the 15th century. It was first imported into England about 1650.

Baby Laugh

It belongs to health for a baby to eat and sleep, to laugh and grow fat.

But fat comes first; don't ask a scrawny baby to laugh; why, even his smile is pitiful! Fat comes first.

The way to be fat is the way to be healthy.

Scott's Emulsion

is the proper food, but only a little at first.

All Druggists: 50c. and $1.00.

Vapo-Cresolene

(Established 1879.)

"Cures While You Sleep."

Whooping-Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Diphtheria, Catarrh.

Confidence can be placed in a remedy, which for a quarter of a century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.

Cresolene is a Boon to Asthmatics All Druggists

Send postal for descriptive booklet.

Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, of your druggist or from us, 10c. in stamps.

The Vapo-Cresolene Co., 180 Fulton St., N. Y.

XTRAGOOD
CLOTHES FOR BOYS
Ederheimer, Stein & Co. - Makers

IN a few plain words, here is what you get in an XTRAGOOD suit: A heaping measure of quality for every dollar you spend; and the satisfaction of seeing your boy look as well as any lad more expensively dressed.

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