

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD ACQUITTED OF MURDER

Prosecution of Haywood's Associates to Continue.

NO FAITH WAS PUT IN ORCHARD.

Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners Freed From the Charge of Murdering Steunenberg—Haywood's First Show of Emotion on Hearing Verdict.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE TRIAL.

Frank Steunenberg assassinated on December 30, 1905.
 Harry Orchard arrested January 1, 1906.
 Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone arrested February 17, 1906.
 Trial began May 9, 1907.
 Jury completed June 3, 1907.
 Number of veniremen summoned, 248.
 Number of witnesses for prosecution, 89.
 Number of witnesses for defense, including depositions, 87.
 Verdict of not guilty returned July 28, 1907.
 Cost of trial to State of Idaho, \$95,000.
 Cost of trial to Canyon County, \$25,000.

Boise, Idaho (Special).—William D. Heywood is a free man. The historic trial which has engrossed the attention of the entire country ended at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, when an Idaho jury pronounced the secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners not guilty of the murder of Frank Steunenberg.

Never was a more dramatic scene witnessed in a courtroom than that which followed the reading of the verdict. As the words pronouncing Heywood free fell from the lips of the clerk of the court they proved too much for the strong man who has sat in the prisoner's dock for the last three months. Heywood cried. His powerful frame shook convulsively and great tears rolled down his cheeks.

Not once throughout the trial has this strong-willed labor leader given way. When his chief accuser, Orchard, told his incriminating story Heywood sat unmoved. When he was assailed by the prosecuting counsel he returned a look of defiance. When Attorney Darrow pleaded for the life of his client with an eloquence that moved many to tears it had no visible effect on the defendant. He appeared to be a man of iron will as well as of iron constitution.

But when the supreme moment came he showed that he was human. He did not try to conceal his tears as his friends crowded around him, eager to grasp his hand. For a moment he appeared stunned, as, indeed, did most of the early morning spectators who appeared in the courtroom. No one seemed prepared for the verdict. The most that the friends and even the attorneys for the defendant hoped for was a disagreement.

Few persons other than attorneys and correspondents were in the courtroom. It was not generally known that a verdict had been reached. Governor Gooding was notified and he drove rapidly to the courthouse. He appeared confident that a verdict vindicating him for his activity in the prosecution would be reached. Attorneys Darrow and Richardson looked dejected as they entered the courtroom and took their seats, one on each side of the defendant. There was a depressing gloom in the air as Judge Wood entered and took his seat.

"Call the jury," announced the court, and Sheriff Hodgkin instructed a bailiff to bring in the jury. All eyes were turned on the jurors as they filed in and in their manner indicated to the defendant and his friends that the worst was to be expected. They appeared tired and worn out after the 21 hours they had fought in the small jury room.

As the jurors took their seats Attorney Darrow's face was a study. He scanned each face closely, but saw nothing to cause him to hope. He took the hand of Heywood and whispered, "Be prepared for the worst. Nerve yourself for a shock."

"Have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked Judge Wood.
 "We have, your Honor," announced Thomas B. Gess, who had been chosen foreman. He handed the clerk of the court an envelope. The clerk handed it to Judge Wood, who slowly opened it. The spectators held their breath.

"There is a mistake," said the court. "You must have given me the wrong envelope."

It was a blank form of verdict. Juror Gess looked confused and felt in his coat pockets. Another envelope was brought out and handed the court. He glanced at it, and it appeared for a moment as if a smile of satisfaction came into his eyes, but it was hardly noticeable. As the clerk slowly read the words, "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty," the tension was relieved. Before the court had time to discharge the jury the defendant was surrounded. He shook hands with each juror individually as the tears rolled down his cheeks.

Jury Disagrees.

San Francisco (Special).—The jury in the case of Louis Glass, vice president of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, charged with bribing Supervisor Boxton, was unable to reach an agreement and was discharged. The jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal on the first ballot, and subsequent ballots brought no change. The jury was out many hours.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

Attorney Clarence Darrow closed an eloquent plea for the life of Harry T. Haywood, on trial in Boise, Idaho, in connection with the assassination of Governor Steunenberg.

E. S. Simon, a prominent manufacturer, of Lyons, France, shot himself in his room at the Hotel Imperial, New York. He was taken to a hospital in a dying condition.

Baron von Humbrecht, German minister to Cuba, sailed from New York for Europe on board the steamship Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American Line.

Harry Reed, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was cut to pieces by a Monou flyer as he was hurrying to shelter at Lafayette, Ind., during a severe electrical storm.

All the objections made by the Christian Science attorneys for the purpose of limiting the scope of the inquiry into the competency of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy were overruled by Judge Chamberlin.

Three lives were lost by the explosion of a car of naphtha in a Big Four train near Euclaire, Mich. The car left the track on a curve and immediately burst into flames.

The causes of the failure of public ownership in America is discussed in reports to the Civic Federation made by Professor Goodenow and Walter L. Fisher.

Charles Johnson was hanged at the Bradford County, Pa., jail for the murder of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Bigler Johnson, and her niece.

A thousand Jewish women mobbed butcher shops and turned on the police owing to high prices for meats in Philadelphia.

Citizens of Ely, Minn., drove Alfred Lunstrom, an organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, out of town.

Miss Elsie Moore, daughter of the president of the American Protective Tariff League, and the Duke Don Marino Torlonia are engaged.

The miners of the Pittsburgh district have won their fight for the use of steam dump labor-saving device in the mines.

A vein of coal 30 feet thick, 1,300 feet wide and 6 miles long has been opened near Hazleton, Pa.

William E. McLachlan, a recluse, found stabbed to death at Amsterdam, N. Y., was worth \$75,000.

Louisiana is to test the federal immigration law by paying the passage of Cubans into the State.

Charles Weiss, once a famous opera singer, died in the poorhouse at Allentown, Pa.

James B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company, was married to Mrs. Nanaline Hoyt in Brooklyn in the presence of a few friends. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Daniel J. Burrell.

Governor Folk granted a respite of 30 days to "Lord" Frederick Seymour Barrington, under sentence to be hanged at Clayton, Mo., for the murder of James P. McCann.

Private Hammond, of the United States Artillery, was killed by the explosion of a bag of powder during army maneuvers at New London, Ct.

Charles Warner, a New York business man, supposed to be crazed by financial reverses, shot and killed Miss Esther Norling in Forty-second Street.

The State of New York will collect \$2,000,000 as transfer taxes from the estate of the late (Silent) James Henry Smith.

Miss Elizabeth Cadenhead was shot by Private Gillette near Fort Brady while Gillette was firing at a deserter.

Foreign.

Count Yanagisawa, of the Japanese House of Peers, says the government will soon be defeated by the attitude of Premier Sonjoi in the difficulties with the United States.

A woman called "Chicago May" Churchill and a man named Smith were found guilty in London of an attempt to murder "Eddie" Guerrin.

A German engineer has invented a system of wireless telegraphy for use on railroad trains.

The town of New Edinburgh, a suburb of Ottawa, Ont., was swept by fire. Loss, \$200,000.

A revolt against John Redmond's leadership may cause a split in the Irish Nationalists party.

The father of Prof. Karl Hau suffered a stroke of paralysis at Karlsruhe.

Three hundred Italian marines have been landed at Messina, Sicily, to guard against further disorders arising from the arrest of Nunzio Nosi, ex-minister of public instruction, on a charge of embezzlement.

Frequent crimes by Hungarian gipsies have resulted in a movement to compel the government to solve the problem of the disposition of these 50,000 wanderers.

Because every man in the little village of Kerisova, Hungary, has emigrated to America, the women have elected a young woman to the office of mayor.

The Grand Duke of Baden, being opposed to capital punishment, is expected to commute the death sentence of Professor Hau to imprisonment for life.

The passing of the Congo Free State into the possession of Belgium will end King Leopold's long struggle to state of the annexation.

The Russian Imperial Geographical Society has decided to send an expedition to Tibet under the leadership of the famous explorer Kosloff.

The Korean court has been thrown into consternation by the Japanese proposals for the administration of the government.

United States Senator Dillingham and William R. Wheeler, of the American Immigration commission, who are studying the emigrant question in Russia, were presented to the Russian Ministry.

Although the use of the guillotine in France for capital punishment was suppressed two years ago, a jury in Paris condemned a man to death for the atrocious murder of a little girl.

Is Mere Man Getting Gay?

A casual comparison of the summer man of 1907 with the corresponding types of previous seasons would seem to indicate that he is, increased frivolity the keynote of masculine modes. Marked male tendency toward rowdy raiment causes sober-minded to view the situation with alarm.



THE MARQUIS OF ITO WILL RULE KOREA

As the Resident General He Will Control.

THE EMPEROR A FIGUREHEAD.

Neither the Government nor Any Legislative Body Can Enact Any Law or Carry Out Any Administration Measure Unless Approved by the Japanese Resident General.

Seoul (By Cable).—Iwan-Yung, premier of Korea, acting by authority of the Emperor, given under the imperial seal at the palace, and Marquis Ito, resident general of Japan, signed the following agreement at midnight at the Japanese residence:

"The governments of Japan and Korea, in view of the early attainment of prosperity and strength in Korea and the speedy promotion of the welfare of the Korean people, have agreed upon and concluded the following stipulations:

"Article 1.—The government of Korea shall follow the direction of the resident general in connection with the reform of the administration.

"Article 2.—Korea shall not enact any law or ordinance or carry out any administration measure unless it has the previous approval of the resident general.

"Article 3.—Judicial affairs of Korea shall be kept distinct from ordinary administration affairs.

"Article 4.—No appointment or dismissal of Korean officials of high grade shall be made without the consent of the resident general.

"Article 5.—Korean shall appoint to official position such Japanese as are recommended by the resident general.

"Article 6.—Korea shall not engage any foreigner without the consent of the resident general.

"Article 7.—The first clause of the agreement between Japan and Korea, dated August 22, 1904, is hereby abrogated."

The agreement abrogates the advisor system, especially affecting the finance department under Advisor Megata, who now becomes a Korean official.

Preferred Death to Indigestion.

Danbury, Ct. (Special).—Miss May B. Sackett, aged 35 years, daughter of Charles E. Sackett, a wealthy New York business man, who lived alone with her sister here, was found hanging to a beam in the cellar. She had been ill with indigestion, which is the only known reason for her supposed suicide.

Gored To Death By A Bull.

Augusta, Ga. (Special).—A special from Covington, Ga., tells of the tragic death of Newton A. Berry, a wealthy farmer, who lived near there, when he was gored to death by a mad bull. The animal belonged to a neighboring farm.

Battleship Was In Peril.

Boston (Special).—But for the fortunate discovery that the smokeless powder in the magazine of the battleship Illinois, at the navy yard here, had deteriorated, and therefore become dangerous, a disaster might have occurred. As soon as the discovery was made the crew was put to work throwing the powder into the water. The Illinois has been at the yard since June. The inspectors who passed the powder may be called to account, perhaps before a court-martial.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

Director of the Mint Roberts announced the appointment of Kingsbury Foster, of New York, as superintendent of the United States assay office at New York.

Manuel Iarabia, the Mexican who was kidnapped from an Arizona jail and taken across the border, was returned by the Mexican authorities.

New regulations designed to encourage the manufacture of denatured alcohol were issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Cyrus Phelps, despondent over the loss of his position in the Government Printing Office, committed suicide.

The report of the board which inquired into the battleship Georgia explosion declares that the air blast attached to the gun being fired was still in operation several minutes after the fire occurred.

As a result of charges of the poor quality of the paper used in postal cards, a change has been made at the plant where it is made for the government.

COTTON GINNING STATISTICS

The Census Bureau Perfects Its Plans.

Washington (Special).—The Census Bureau has perfected its arrangements for collecting cotton-ginning statistics covering the cotton crop of 1907-8. There will be 10 reports, the first appearing September 8 and the last March 20. The intermediate dates of publication will be October 2, October 25, November 8, November 21, December 8, December 20, January 9 and January 23. In each instance, except in that of the March report, the statement will represent the condition of the crop about a week before the date of publication. The report of March 20 will deal with the condition on March 1.

As heretofore, the agents will be given six days in which to visit the ginneries and secure the returns. Summaries of these will be wired to the bureau on the last day of the canvass. On the day following the close of the canvass these telegraphic summaries will be added and the results will be given to the public. The reports will be printed and mailed within 24 hours after publication to all ginneries and to all others interested.

Last season these reports were published at 2 P. M. on the day following the close of the canvass, but this season the bureau will endeavor to publish the results at 10 A. M.

The publication at this hour will permit the results to reach Europe within trading hours on the day that they are published in America. This is in line with the earnest requests of European spinners of American cotton, and it is believed that by enabling them to trade on these reports in their own market on the dates of publication the fluctuations in the price of cotton and the results of speculation in the product on these occasions will be reduced.

Between the hour of 6 P. M., when the agents complete their canvass and make their county summaries for telegraphing, and 10 A. M. of the following morning, when the reports are published in Washington, no business is transacted on cotton exchanges in this country, and hence, under this system, Director North says, there can be no improper use of the information.

Two of the publication dates—September 8 and December 8—fall on Sunday, and Director North stated this evening that these two dates would be changed.

14 KNOWN DEAD.

Another Tenement House Horror In New York.

New York (Special).—An explosion, accompanied by fire, shattered an East Side tenement shortly before midnight and, with the crumbling walls, at least 14 persons and perhaps more went down to death, while many more were probably fatally injured.

At 2 A. M. 14 bodies had been recovered from the ruins.

The horror was a repetition of the periodical blaze that sweeps through the densely populated foreign section of the city and is almost invariably attended with panic and death. The wrecked building was at 222 Christie Street, where a six-story tenement rose above the grocery basement. An explosion as yet unaccounted for tore out the front of the building, and the fire that followed caught the 20 families, numbering about 100 persons, while most of them were sound asleep. Of the injured many jumped from the windows, others were caught by falling timbers, many half-suffocated by smoke were dragged from the hallways, while others received their wounds during the panic and mad fight among each other for an exit.

U. S. AS "BOSS."

Attitude Of This Country Toward Venezuela.

London (Special).—A cartoon in "Punch" it attracting much attention from those persons who are of the belief that the United States is responsible morally for the action of Venezuela in refusing to pay debts that have been passed upon as just by The Hague conference. It portrays the South American republic in the shape of a monkey perched in a tree, holding in its hand a catchel. The tree is labeled "Monroe Doctrine."

Standing beneath the tree are Uncle Sam and a Belgian boy, the latter pointing up at the monkey saying:

"Please, sir, your monkey has taken my bag."

"That's so," replies the genial and smiling Uncle Sam. "Ain't he cute?"

Fortune For Three Young Women.

Helena, Mont. (Special).—The Misses Bertha and Fredericka Volk and Miss Anton Kepner were apprised that after three year's litigation in German courts, they had been made heiresses to the estate of their grandfather, valued at \$40,000,000. The young women will go to Germany shortly.

Juvenile Train-Wreckers.

Fayetteville, N. C. (Special).—Two diminutive negroes, 10 and 11 years of age, respectively, were placed in jail for attempting to wreck an Atlantic Coast Line fast train, 14 miles from this city, by placing cross ties on the track. The engineer's discovery of the obstruction averted a wreck.

Teller Runyan Pleads Guilty.

New York (Special).—Chester B. Runyan, the paying teller of the Windsor Trust Company who recently defaulted with nearly \$100,000 of the company's funds, came into court, pleaded guilty to the indictment charging him with grand larceny and was remanded for sentence. His counsel asked that no date be fixed for sentence, as Runyan desired a few days to attend to some personal affairs before being sent away.

NO COAL FAMINE IN THE NEAR FUTURE

It Is Not Even a Very Remote Possibility.

A STATEMENT BY MR. WOODRUFF.

Valuable Statistics By Acting Head of Interior Department to Show That There Are Millions Upon Millions of Acres Under Which There Are Mines of Coal Yet Untouched.

Washington (Special).—That a coal famine is not necessary nor imminent is the opinion expressed by Acting Secretary Woodruff, of the Interior Department. In a statement just made public he discussed the coal area as developed by the Geological Survey, saying:

"Not including great areas of lignite, which will be mined only after the more valuable coal deposits are exhausted, the Geological Survey has determined that there are townships in the states and territories west of South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, aggregating in all over 60,000,000 acres of land, each township of which contains under its entire surface, or part of it, workable deposits of coal. The Geological Survey has been busy for several years in determining the location, quantity, quality and workable condition of these coal deposits. This work has been taken up with utmost vigor during the present year, and townships containing more than 25,000,000 acres in which workable coal exists have been examined and classified.

"When one remembers that these classified areas are most conveniently situated with reference to transportation and settled districts, and that every acre of them is subject to purchase from the government under the coal-land laws, and has been for several months; also that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company alone is reputed to have in its own possession land containing over \$300,000,000 worth of coal, and also that many hundred thousand acres of coal land scattered throughout the entire region containing coal have already passed into private holding, and in many instances contain large mining plants, it is easy to see that if there is to be a coal famine next winter such a famine will result only from failure to mine the coal which is easily accessible either by grant to railroads, purchase in the past by individuals and companies or entry at the present time under the laws.

"The Geological Survey has 16 parties of trained expert advantageously scattered over the entire region containing coal. These mining engineers are daily adding to the areas classified and opened to entry. It is believed that by November 1 all land in the public-land states known to contain workable deposits of coal will be classified and subject to entry."

Mr. Woodruff expresses the hope that the next Congress may enact a leasing law which will permit companies to acquire control of more than the 640 acres now allowed to be purchased.

Of the coal lands still held by the government, over 25,000,000 acres is held at the minimum prices of \$10 and \$20 per acre, over 220,000 at \$50 and over 20,000 at \$75. This is in accordance with the classification made by the survey.

WANTS BARE CHILDREN.

Prof. Starr's Idea May Be Carried Out In Chicago.

Chicago (Special).—"Children should wear no clothing until ten years old."

Prof. Fred Starr, of Congo exploration fame, made this statement at the University of Chicago, and shortly afterward it became definitely known that several university professors are to experiment on cures for the "family problem" in a specially constructed "paradise flats," at Fifty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue.

"Children," said Prof. Starr, in his usual terse, emphatic fashion, "should not wear clothing until they are ten years old. No, not a stitch," he added with even more emphasis. "This is right for both physiological and moral grounds."

There was much speculation as to how far Prof. Starr's theories would be employed in the residential "Utopia," which will be built at a cost of more than \$50,000 in the exclusive South Side neighborhood.

The families, all prominent socially, who have joined in this most remarkable "home" experiment, include those of Prof. Edwin Erie Sparks, a noted historical authority; Prof. Harry A. Bigelow, and Prof. Clarke B. Whittier, of the University Law School; Dr. Charles Frederick Millsbaugh, and Dr. Andrew S. Allen.

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Housman, who is regarded as a Morcan broker, sold 10,000 Union Pacific.

The street is now admitting a 20 per cent. contraction in the steel trade.

Since Union Traction took over the street railway lines in Philadelphia earnings have increased \$7,700,000 a year.

A week's delay in Southern Pacific's dividend will give the speculators a nice chance.

There is no let-down in the Bank of England's discount rate.

Erie dropped from 25 1/2 to 23 1/2. Considering the price that is equal to a decline of 10 per cent. in Union Pacific.

Bull traders have been somewhat disappointed because the market generally did not respond more to the rise in the Pacific.

Mr. Harriman announced that Southern Pacific directors will likely increase the dividend to 5 per cent. He says they will not do more than that.