

MEYER AGAINST SELLING SITES

Secretary Says Government Should Hold Yards in South Until After Canal is Finished.

MAY NEED THEM BADLY

Then it Might Have to Buy Them Back at Big Price.

FOR TWO BIG BATTLESHIPS

Fighting Machines of the All-Gun Class Recommended.

SENIOR OFFICERS ARE TOO OLD

Plan Favored to Have Men Reach Higher Ranks Early in Life—Estimates Reduced Ten Millions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Warning the government that it might be compelled to buy them back at an increased cost, Secretary Meyer of the Navy department, in his annual report to the president today, recommended the retention for the present of all the navy yards owned by the government. He would have the government wait until the completion of the Panama canal before closing any of the yards on the southern coast.

Two big battleships of the all-big-gun class are recommended by the secretary, as well as a repair ship. He makes it plain in his report that he is opposed, except occasionally as a check on cost, to the construction of battleships at government yards and to the limitation of the construction of only one battleship by any one shipbuilding concern.

Estimates for the coming fiscal year were included in the report. They are more than \$9,000,000 less than the total amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The secretary says that the senior officers of the navy are too old. He wants some new legislation on the subject. He says that he is preparing recommendations on the matter and will submit it to the president shortly.

Recommendations for the legal establishment of a naval reserve of officers and men will also be submitted to President Taft soon. Recommendations in regard to the development of a naval militia are also promised.

Secretary Meyer reviews and explains in detail his proposed plan for the reorganization of the Navy department and navy yards, and asks for such legislation as may be needed to carry it into effect.

Naval Yards in South.

Secretary Meyer says that he is not entirely convinced that the government can advantageously give up navy yard sites, in which large expenditures have been made, until after the opening of the Panama canal, when it definitely can be demonstrated which are likely to be of the greatest value.

"It is not unknown in the history of the nation that the government has given up and later were bought back at increased cost." Again in discussing the same subject he says that the "completion of the Panama canal, the development of trade in the Gulf of Mexico and the whole Caribbean region, and the present increase of the naval establishments, to meet our national responsibilities in that area will probably call for supply stations, in part for the heavy fleet, but principally for the torpedo craft and submarines and the smaller vessels needed there."

Naval Station in Cuba.

He urges the expediency of developing the naval station partly established at Guanahama, Cuba. "With the opening of the Panama canal, the Caribbean sea will become the scene of the greatest commercial activity, and our responsibility as to the police and maintenance call for an adequate naval repair base in that locality."

The secretary reviews in detail his proposed plan for the re-organization of the navy, and in addition makes many recommendations for the conduct of affairs in his department.

Two more battleships of the all-big-gun type are recommended for construction, but on account of the desire to keep down the expenditures, he asks only for a repair ship in addition to these two proposed giants of the sea.

The completion of the big dry dock at the Brooklyn navy yard is urged, and furthermore, the secretary says, it is clear that one dock on the Atlantic coast, for docking our largest battleships, is not sufficient since that one might be injured. In this connection, he points out that provisions for docking of heavy vessels injured or damaged in action or by stranding are almost entirely lacking, and that but few navy yards exist on either coast which have sufficient water to dock an injured battleship drawing four or five feet more than its ordinary draft.

Ship construction at the navy yards of the United States is opposed as a principle by the secretary. Only occasionally, as a check on the cost of particular types, does he believe that the United States should build a ship. Shipbuilding concerns should be encouraged, in his opinion, so that the government can profit by their experience and resources, and also because ordinarily the work is done more economically by them than at navy yards.

Opposes Restrictions on Builders. Furthermore, Secretary Meyer is opposed to congress restricting the construction by one shipbuilding company to one battleship, or to requiring one battleship to be constructed at a navy yard, or on one coast or the other.

Recommendations for the coming fiscal year were included in the report. They are \$18,010,000 less than the total amount appropriated for the present fiscal year.

The senior officers of the navy are too old according to the secretary. He announces in his report that he soon will submit to the president some recommendations as to new legislation for remedying this defect. "The senior officers of our navy are too old for the responsibilities and arduous duty required in the modern battleship," says the secretary. "They are much older than similar officers in the other principal navies of the world. Not only is this the case, but flag officers are at the grade of rear admiral or late admiral even though they are of the longest possible service. It is not adequate training as subordinate flag officers before assuming the chief command."

Court of Appeals Finds Western Men to Be Guilty

United States Court of Appeals at St. Paul Affirms Decision in Famous Spade Ranch Case.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—The United States court of appeals at St. Paul today affirmed the decision of the Nebraska court in the Spade ranch land frauds of western Nebraska.

The decision of the United States court of appeals in the famous Nebraska land frauds means that the officers and agents of the Nebraska Land and Feeding company, indicted last in 1906 on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States of the title to lands by means of fraudulent entries, will have to serve the full term of their sentences and pay the fine imposed on each of the convicted men in the Nebraska court in the Spade ranch land frauds of western Nebraska.

The decision is considered one of the most important affecting Nebraska handed down in some time, the case being the largest land case in the history of this state and requiring thirty days in written to try. The land company was made up of Bartlett Richards, Will G. Comstock, and C. C. Jamieson, a clerk. Along with the officers there were indicted Thomas W. Huntington, a partner in the Spade ranch, former United States Commissioner Fred Hoyt, A. B. Todd, an old soldier, and another soldier named Aquila Triplet.

The company held possession of several hundred thousand acres of government land which, it is alleged, they fenced in under the name of Spade ranch. The operations of the company, it is claimed, were extensive and enormous. By means of fraudulent entries the government was defrauded out of much of its land in the western portion of the state.

The men were indicted under the same charge, but there were two separate trials. Richards, Comstock, Jamieson and Triplet were tried together, and Hoyt, Todd and Huntington together. Richards and Comstock were fined \$1,000 each and sentenced to serve one year in the Douglas county jail; Jamieson was given an eight months' jail sentence and Triplet six months. Hoyt's sentence was to pay a fine of \$1,000 or go to jail if the fine was not paid, while Huntington and Todd were sentenced to three months in jail.

Chauffeur Weds Olga Everard

Family of Millionaire Brewer Admits Alliance, but Denies it Was Elopement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—"Yes, Olga was married to Williams in Newark November 23. They are away on a short trip. It was not an elopement." This was the telephone announcement made today by Mrs. James Everard, wife of the multi-millionaire brewer, that her daughter Olga had married William Williams, the former chauffeur of the family and later private secretary. The Everards live on an estate in Greenwich, Conn., which adjoins that of William G. Rockefeller.

ROBINSON CHARGED WITH MURDER OF WIFE

Lincoln Barber Will Be Arraigned at Beatrice as Soon as He Recovers.

BEATRICE, Neb., Dec. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—County Attorney McGill filed indictment today against Fred Robinson, slayer of his wife, charging him with murder in the first degree. The man, who is suffering from a gunshot wound, self-inflicted, will be arraigned as soon as he is able to appear in court.

JURY PASSES ON LONG CASE

Flinds Boy Came to Death by Shots Supposedly Fired by Wesley McBride.

That Harry Long, 13-year-old son of Alexander S. Long of Eighteenth street and Missouri avenue, South Omaha, came to his death Saturday afternoon last from the effects of gunshot wounds supposed to have been fired by the hand of Wesley McBride was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury at its sitting yesterday afternoon. The shooting occurred near the Burlington tracks, on the river bank. McBride, who was at once taken in charge by the juvenile authorities, is held at the county jail and will be tried on a minor felony charge, the county attorney states. McBride did not attend the inquest.

EDWARD WILL BE ARBITER

King of England Accepts Invitation to Settle the Aloop Claims.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—King Edward, through the foreign office today formally accepted the invitation to act as arbitrator of the Aloop claim dispute between the United States and Chile.

Red Cross Stamps Good, but Not for Postage

Red Cross stamps don't "go" with the postal officials. People mailing Santa Claus gifts to friends in distant lands must remember this, for the Christmas stamps are not accepted by Uncle Sam as postage. Already the "new wrinkles" in stamps has caused some trouble in the handling of the mail and it is "guessed" to cause considerable more before the holiday season is over. "The Red Cross stamps are destined simply as 'stickers' like the nuptial and holy wreath stamps that are sold to seal Christmas packages," said the superintendent of mails at the local postoffice. "They don't count at all with the mail-matching clerk and Christmas packages bearing these stamps will either be returned to the sender or may wind up in the dead letter office."

MRS. DOXEY THRO

Columbus Woman Sent for Murder at St. Louis Taken from Train in Officer's Arms.

CREATES SCENE AT UNION DEPOT

Prisoner Appears Completely Broken Down by Serious Charge.

REFUSES TO DISCUSS INCIDENT

Passengers Claim Illness and Nervousness is Feigned by Woman.

OFFICER GUARDS HER CAREFULLY

Arrested at Home Upon Requisition of Missouri Governor—Charged with Bigamous Marriage and Murder of Spouse.

In the arms of Detective Sergeant Wade Matthews of St. Louis, Mrs. Dora Phillips Doxey of Columbus was taken from a Union Pacific train at Union station at 5 o'clock last night and an hour and a half later was in a sleeping car on the Wabash railroad bound for the Missouri city to answer for the death of William J. Erder, whom she was accused of marrying bigamously and later poisoning by means of arsenic. The woman presented a pitiable sight, sobbing and moaning in the officer's arms and closely followed by her husband, Loren E. Doxey and her aged father. She was also accompanied by a trained nurse and her counsel, J. G. Albert. To all appearances the fair prisoner had completely collapsed from the shock of her arrest on the charge of murder and seemed in a helpless condition.

"My wife is completely wrecked as far as her nerves are concerned, and cannot be interviewed by anyone," said her husband. "We have nothing to say about the death of Erder. Mrs. Doxey says she will be prepared to face the charge of murder and is sure of acquittal."

Officer Carefully Guards Woman.

Detective Matthews watched his prisoner and her husband carefully at the station while waiting for the St. Louis train. He carried her to an invalid's chair in which she was taken to the women's resting room, where she was placed on a couch. While being removed from the train and to the waiting room Mrs. Doxey kept her face veiled from the public's curious gaze, but the knowledge of her identity soon attracted a crowd about the waiting room.

Her husband, alleged to have been her accomplice, is not under arrest, although he was at first named in the requisition papers sent to Nebraska by Governor Hadley of Missouri.

Mrs. Doxey was arrested at her Columbus home shortly before noon. It was first intimated that she was to be taken to answer the charge of bigamy, but the officer quietly broke the news to her that she was wanted for murder. The entire town of Columbus had heard of the requisition issued by the Missouri governor for her arrest and every person in town was aroused.

Learns of Murder Charge.

"My prisoner evinced no great surprise when I told her the enormity of her alleged crime," said Detective Matthews. "She submitted quietly to arrest and said she was prepared to go to St. Louis to answer trial. I had no warrant for her husband."

"It was my first intention to hurry her out of the state and over the Missouri line as quickly as possible and intended first taking her by way of Lincoln, but as her lawyer gave the assurance that the requisition would not be executed I agreed to take her by way of Omaha."

Passengers on the Union Pacific train state that the entire population was at the depot to see her leave for St. Louis. She created a scene when the time came for leaving her home and cried and moaned piteously. She was in the constant care of her physician and a trained nurse.

Hint Made at Feigned Illness.

"On the train Mrs. Doxey seemed to recover her composure and showed no signs of a breakdown," said a passenger on the train who stopped off at Omaha. "She rang for the porter and called for a table and stationery and calmly wrote a letter. When the train drew into the Union station she appeared to break down again."

"What she has to say will be said in court," said J. G. Albert, her lawyer. "Mrs. Doxey will not commit herself and in fact is in no condition to be interviewed. She has been put to a great test and is bearing up the best she can."

Woman Leaves Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Dec. 3.—Mrs. L. E. Doxey left at 3:30 this afternoon for St. Louis to face the charge of murdering W. J. Erder. She was accompanied by her husband, Dr. Doxey, Dr. W. S. Evans, J.

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LANDED. From the New York World.

PARR TELLS OF FIXED SCALES

Man Who Discovered Sugar Weight Frauds Testifies for Government.

TWO OFFERS OF A BRIBE

He Says He Was Told to Make His Own Price for Keeping Still About His Discoveries.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The storm-center of the sugar trial today focused upon Richard Parr, the special agent of the Treasury department, who was foremost in his covering and exposing short weight frauds on the Williamsburg docks of the American Sugar Refining company. Parr rehearsed once more his story of how he caught Kehoe, a tally clerk, manipulating the crooked scales; how Oliver Spitzer, one of the six company employes now charged with conspiracy, offered to let him name his own price for hushing the thing up; and how Brisinski, Spitzer's partner, hooked him by the elbow and asked anxiously: "Dick, this fellow says you're a fool. Does that get you?"

Attempt to Discredit Witness.

Told with heat and great excitement, the narrative made a visible effect and counsel for the defense was quick to retort with an attack on Parr's credibility.

"You started to investigate without orders from any superior officer?" he was asked.

"If you call President Roosevelt and his secretary," (now Collector Loeb) "superior officers, I was working under orders," replied Parr, "but if you mean the secretary of the treasury, then I was working without orders."

Further inquiry along this line was dropped.

Questions designed to show that Parr had once written sheets for pool and policy room keepers were barred by the court, but Parr insisted on an angry denial.

The wire with which, it was shown at a former trial, the scales were manipulated, was produced in court again today and identified. A working model of the scales was exhibited for the benefit of the jury. Parr told how he first came upon Kehoe crouching behind the scales.

Special Federal Attorney Sidman said today that the government's side of the case could not be completed before Tuesday next unless the court should decide to sit tomorrow.

Parr Describes Raid. Parr took the stand to tell how, as special customs employe, he had raided the Williamsburg docks on November 11, 1907, and found there the evidence which was so largely instrumental in bringing about the indictments of the men on trial and in leading the American Sugar Refining company to pay the government more than \$200,000 in back duties.

Parr's story of his discovery of the trick scales, familiar as it now is, lost nothing.

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Missing Banker Gives Up After Two Years Siege

Hyman Epstein, Defaulter for Sixty Thousand Dollars, Comes Back to Take Medicine.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Hyman Epstein walked into court today and surrendered himself to the authorities, saying: "My conscience would not let me be happy. I'm ready to take my medicine." Two years ago Epstein, who conducted a private bank in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, disappeared after the bank had closed. He was said to have made away with more than \$60,000. "I have not a penny left," Epstein said. "I have spent all that I gained from the bank and I am tired of hiding. I will plead guilty and if I am given a chance I hope I will be able to pay former depositors to the last cent."

Taft's Message is in Print

Sixteen Thousand Copies are Ready for Distribution to the Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Sixteen hundred copies of President Taft's annual message were delivered at the White House at 9 o'clock this morning and were immediately turned over to press associations for distribution to the daily newspapers in the country. All night long the government printing office rushed work to get the message printed. It was not until midnight that the White House turned over to the printing office the last corrected pages of the proof sheets that had been received from that office and the public printer put a large force to work making the corrections in the message and then having the copies printed. It was stated today the message contained from 15,000 to 16,000 words.

Buttermilk Saves Town from Fire

Supply from Creamery Takes Place of Water in Fighting Blaze.

FENIMORE, Wis., Dec. 3.—A plentiful supply of buttermilk saved the little town of Patch Grove from destruction by fire when the plant of A. F. Habberman creamery company was destroyed. When the 500 people of the town realized that the creamery could not be saved, they tried to save the house of Wesley Garlich adjoining. A bucket brigade was formed and with 500 buckets of buttermilk secured from the creamery the Garlich home was saved. Had the fire communicated to the Garlich residence, it is probable that the rest of the town would have gone.

Heavy Gale in England.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A severe gale prevailed throughout Great Britain early today. Considerable damage was wrought, particularly in the coast towns. Small shipping also suffered, but no loss of life has been reported.

Dense Fog Over Chicago Cause of Two Bad Wrecks

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Dense fog which hung over Chicago today interfered seriously with traffic on the steam, street and elevated railroads and was the cause of two wrecks in the early part of the day in which a number of persons were seriously injured. One of the collisions was at 18th street and Vincennes avenue, where two interurban cars crashed together, injuring eight persons, two of whom may die. The

BUDGET CAMPAIGN BEGINS

Lloyd-George Fires First Shot at Luncheon of Liberal Club.

KING REFERS TO BUDGET FIGHT

In Speech of Prorogation Edward Thanks Commons for Provisions and Regrets It Has Proved Unavailing.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The king's speech prorogating Parliament was read today. The proceedings were brief and the attendance small. The speech was read by Lord High Chancellor Lord Buxton, who was supported by Viscount Althorp, the lord chamberlain; Lord MacDonnell, lord principal secretary for Scotland, and Lord Haversham.

As soon as the speech had been read, the king's comment to the bills passed during the session was announced and the members dispersed.

Freedom of legislative duties members of the House of Commons and many peers began their own political predictions in their constituencies today. Comparatively few remained in London for the formalities connected with the ceremony of prorogation.

David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, whose budget was the initial cause of the crisis, was given the opportunity of firing the first shot in the struggle as the guest at luncheon of the National Liberal club. The function was one of the most elaborate of the kind ever held in this city and being timed with the prorogation of Parliament afforded an occasion of which the chancellor took advantage to deliver a speech which will be the cue of the radicals throughout the country.

Winston Spencer Churchill started the campaign while on the other side Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the House of Lords and J. Austen Chamberlain, who was chancellor of the exchequer in the Balfour ministry, have gone to Plymouth to speak the first words for the unionists.

King Refers to Budget. The reference to the political crisis in the speech of prorogation was contained in the clause, addressed to the House of Commons, in which the king thanked the members for the adoption of the provision for the national expenditures. This concluded.

"I regret that the privilege has proved unavailing."

On foreign relations the speech said: "Difficulties which unfortunately arose in southeastern Europe in the autumn a year ago have resulted, happily, in a practical solution for the maintenance of peace."

At a luncheon of the National Liberal club Mr. Lloyd-George delivered a vigorous speech in which he expressed confidence that, although the budget had been buried, it was insured the certain hope of an early resurrection. It was time for the lords to be handled firmly, the chancellor said, and for one he would not remain a member of the Liberal cabinet for an hour unless he knew that the cabinet had power to carry its bills. He added that the greatest members of the upper house had been opposed to the rejection of the budget bill. Even Lord Lansdowne, he believed, would rather have passed the budget, but he had been forced into the position taken against his better judgment.

The chancellor concluded: "With all the lords' cunning, their greed has overcome their craft, and we have got them at last."

TRAINMEN WILL RETURN TO WORK

Members of the Order Who Struck with Switchmen Have Decided to Resume Duties.

HAWLEY DISCUSSES OUTLOOK

Says Few Trainmen Went Out and that Situation is Unchanged.

RUMOR OF SETTLEMENT SOON

Statement that Negotiations Are On Denied by Both Sides.

"PLENTY OF MEN," SAYS HILL

President of Great Northern Will Wait Day or Two Before Bringing In More Switchmen from the East.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 3.—Officials of the Switchmen's union said they were not alarmed at the reports received from the west today of members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen going back to work. Union officers received reports that every third switchman in Seattle, despite the report that the trainmen had decided to go back to work. The switchmen say whatever action was taken by the Seattle trainmen will make no material difference as there are only a few of them in the Seattle yards, and that, in fact, 95 per cent of the switchmen in the northwest are members of the Switchmen's union.

President Hawley spent the day in Minneapolis, where he had a conference with Governor Eberhart. In this conference were Secretary Martin of the executive committee of the switchmen and W. W. Decker, president of the Minneapolis Clearing-house association.

Movement Toward Settlement.

Governor Eberhart announced later that a well defined movement had been started to effect a settlement of the strike. A statement was published quoting the governor as saying he believed that the strike would be settled in a few days. Governor Eberhart, when asked as to the truth of the interview, said he had been incorrectly quoted.

He said he had met some of the Minneapolis business men, who had talked with him regarding the possibility of giving the same ideas to the controversy together, and he thought that a movement was on foot in that direction.

President L. W. Hill of the Great Northern, when asked if he knew anything about it, said there could be no truth in any talk of settlement even with individual railroads, as the general managers had decided that they would all stand together. Mr. Hill said the railroads could get so many men for the east to take the strikers' places they could fill all the places, but that they did not want to bring them all in now, preferring to give the old men a chance to return to their places.

Hawley Reviews Outlook.

President Hawley of the Switchmen's union also said there was nothing definite accomplished at the Minneapolis conference and that so far as he knew the prospects of a settlement were no better tonight than they were before.

Regarding the defection of the men in Duluth, Minn., Hawley said he had a message from Duluth today stating that only three of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen had returned to work and that it was believed they would go out again tonight.

Mr. Hawley again reiterated his statement that there was no possibility of arbitration under the Eberhart act.

So far as the freight situation is concerned here, it is being moved with difficulty and there was congestion in the local yards.

It was estimated that about 1,500 men had been imported into the Twin Cities today and the railroad officials said they were satisfied that conditions would resume their normal state within a few days.

Superintendent Morrison of the Union depot terminals said today that he had been approached by five members of the switchmen's union who said that there was much dissatisfaction in the ranks and that fully half of the men are desirous of returning to work and are deterred only by fear of the rest of the strikers.

Little Freight is Moved. Conditions at the local terminals were still in bad shape this morning. While there was some movement of cars, there was no volume of business being done and most passenger traffic was delayed. Most strike breakers were put to work this morning and the railroad officials state that before the day is over enough new men will be working to considerably improve the conditions. Conditions at the large terminals are worst than at the smaller ones and way stations.

It is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the number of strikers employed. We put a dozen new men to work here yesterday and will put two or three dozen more to work today," said General Manager Gruber of the Great Northern. General Manager Griffin of the Northern Pacific would make no statement of the number of men employed on his road. The officials say, however, that several hundred new men are expected to arrive today, one carload being from Winnipeg and several from Chicago.

The strikers say that the men imported are not railroad men and cannot do the work properly.

When Governor A. O. Eberhart arrives today from Chicago State Labor Commissioner W. R. E. McEwen will recommend that the governor organize an interstate board of mediation to be composed of the chief executives of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the strike.

Cold Wave, Coal Short.

With a cold wave hovering over Montana and Illinois, and the feared much suffering will result because of the depletion of the coal supply unless traffic conditions are improved. The Northern Pacific was able to get two coal trains over its Montana division yesterday, but both were for their own use.

Superintendent F. D. Kelley announced that full switching crews will be at work at all points on the Dakota division of the Great Northern today. It is reported the officials for all points except Duluth and the Twin Cities.

No freight is being received at Crookston, Minn., but passenger trains are moving with more or less regularity. The yardmaster of the Great Northern at Fargo began this morning to use horses in moving freight cars for the business men. Horses are also being used for the movement of the freight cars at Brainerd,