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THIEVES GET BUSY

FRED HILL IS TAKEN WITH GOODS AT LAPAZ. HIS ACCOMPLICE JESSE HAYES, HAS FLOWN.

Robbers gained entrance to the Phoenix Cigar store on Laporte street, owned by Charles McLaughlin, presumably late Sunday night, and departed with \$55 in cash, besides a couple of valuable pipes. The thief was not discovered until Monday morning. It was then found that the thief or thieves entered by one of the round windows, in the west end of the building. These windows were closed but not locked. Scratches on the bricks, and on the eaves racks inside of the building, proved the manner of entrance and egress.

Only about \$400 in change, of the money stolen was in the register. The remainder was contained in a sack, which was deposited in a small secret drawer under the counter and supposedly known only to the clerks. It had been customary for Mr. McLaughlin to leave about this amount of money in the store, all of the time.

Fred Hill, the notorious Marshall county thief, has been captured with half of the Phoenix robbery booty on his person. He has confessed to the theft, but tries to put the blame on Jesse Hayes, another disreputable character, who has been in this city for some time.

The morning after the Phoenix cigar store was burglarized, Policeman Daniel Jacoby, knowing that these two characters had been loaing around the bowing alley and opera house of late, had once suspected them of the theft. Upon investigation he found that both were missing from the city. Officials at South Bend and the surrounding towns were notified to watch for them. Later it was learned by telephone that a character answering to the description of Hill, was at Lapaz. Chas. McLaughlin and Constable Chas. Miles, immediately drove to Lapaz and found Hill at the Sherland hotel in that town. He had \$24.80 on his person, and was smoking one of Mack's \$2.50 pipes. He owned up to the theft at once and told how the deed was done. Hill said, that Jesse Hayes had been sleeping at Rockhill's livery barn Sunday night. Hill stayed with him. Late in the night Hayes left the barn, went into the opera house and secured a ladder with which he gained admittance into the cigar store through one of the small windows in the west end of the building. After securing the money Hayes came to the livery barn and divided the money with Hill. Hill says that this division was made before Lester Plummer who was employed at the barn. Hayes then took the 2:30 a. m. Penna. train east, expecting to change cars at Warsaw, enroute to Terrean, Mich., where he has two brothers. Hill walked to Lapaz Monday morning and was about to take the evening train to South Bend.

Young Plummer says that both Hill and Hayes staid at the barn Sunday night, that they might have left about midnight, they were both there at 3:00 a. m. He denies that any money was divided in his presence. Hill has been placed in jail, and efforts are being made to capture Hayes.

This robbery is only a fulfillment of what has been expected by many residents of this city. It shows the weakness of our police protection. It is only lucky that the thief did not amount to a larger sum. Furthermore it has been said by many that it would be a difficult task to find a policeman on the streets after 11 o'clock, and an impossibility after 4:30 a. m.

Odd Coincidence in Deaths.

A strange coincidence exists in the deaths Sunday night of Engineers P. D. Collins and Thomas Keefe of the Chicago and Northwestern at Clinton, Iowa, veterans who entered the service of the company at Fulton, Ill., and who retired on pensions last October. Keefe had been with the company for fifty years, forty-two years on the Iowa lines, and Collins had been for thirty-eight years on the Galena division. The men were lifelong friends, and during the last ten years of their railroad careers ran the same trains, Nos. 13 and 14, on their respective divisions. The death of each was due to internal cancer. Keefe dying suddenly after the receipt of the intelligence that his old friend could survive but a few hours. Keefe was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers forty years and treasurer of the local division for thirty years.

Sees Bright Future.

Cardinal Gibbons has expressed his opinion of the outlook for the new year in the following words: "The prospects for 1908 appear fair. The most reasonable way to judge of the future is by the light of the past, and we find that, if Almighty God has inflicted upon us some trials the blessings he has vouchsafed always have exceeded them. This has been the experience in the years gone by, and, I think, we may rely upon the same goodness and protection in the one upon which we are now entering. There may be some things that probably will appear to certain minds discouraging, but under the will of Divine Providence I am sure we may hope for the best."

Fight for Fairbanks Clean and Dignified.

No aspirant for the Republican presidential nomination is making a more dignified campaign than Vice President Fairbanks. He may not win the nomination, but at the same time he is not likely to lose much sleep over the contest. Our Vice President is essentially a man of dignity and he has refused to enter into a mad scramble for delegates. The thief was not discovered until Monday morning. It was then found that the thief or thieves entered by one of the round windows, in the west end of the building. These windows were closed but not locked. Scratches on the bricks, and on the eaves racks inside of the building, proved the manner of entrance and egress.

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Spending As Fast as Getting.

For several years every person willing to do any kind of work, easily found employment at good wages. Yet, notwithstanding this, we are told that there are now walking the streets of Chicago fully 75,000 men seeking work and begging to get something to eat. In New York 100,000 unemployed are reduced to a similar condition. What conclusions can be drawn from this? Were these people shiftless when work was plentiful, or were prices of commodities run up so high by trust influences that very little could be saved? Those who have given such matters special attention unhesitatingly declare that in a majority of cases the spendthrift propensity was strongly developed during flush times; that laying up a little something for a rainy day was not thought of; that entirely too many squandered their earnings and lived altogether too high. Of course, crying over split milk, or chiding those who pursued this ruinous course, will not mend the mistakes of the recent past. But the lesson which recent events have taught, ought to make a lasting impression, and lead to the adoption of saner methods. Some will never learn. But many can learn if they will only settle down to solid thinking and sensible acting.—South Bend Times.

Moral Standards Now High.

That the people of this nation in private and public life conduct business of all kinds on a higher moral plane than ever before was the belief expressed by Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa, in an address to the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn Sunday.

"At the beginning of the civil war a famous gambler named Pendleton, whose house was near the capitol, was the leader of the lobby," said Senator Dolliver. "His gambling house was the vestibule of Congress. Senators and representatives met their respective houses during the day and gathered under his roof at night.

Within his gambling-house could be found highly members of the cabinet, generals of the army, admirals of the navy and diplomats. When Pendleton died, a few weeks before Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated for the first term, President Buchanan was one of the mourners at the funeral. His pallbearers were members of the cabinet and United States senators.

Second Thaw Trial is On.

Harry K. Thaw Monday was placed on trial for the second time for the killing of Stanford White. In regard to the selection of the jury, the case is proceeding far more rapidly than did the first one. Nine men were found out of the first fifty-seven examined, who appeared to be satisfactory to both sides.

They were placed in the jury box, but were not sworn, it being desired to obviate the embarrassment which followed the excusing of five jurors after they had taken the oath in the first trial. All nine men are subject to peremptory challenge, but judgment from the progress made it appears likely that the jury will be completed in much less time than was the first one. The examination of tales was conducted by District Attorney Jerome for the state and by Attorney Martin J. Littleton for the defense.

THE JURY DISAGREES.

Couldn't Conclude That Powers Was Implicated in Assassination of William Goebel.

After being out more than forty-eight hours the jury in the case of Caleb Powers, tried on a charge of complicity in the murder of William Goebel, Saturday reported for the second time that its members were unable to agree upon a verdict and was discharged by Judge Morris. This was the fourth trial of Powers. In two of the former trials Powers was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment and in the third trial he was also convicted and given a death sentence.

After the discharge of the jury court was adjourned until afternoon to hear the motion of the defense for a new trial.

Judge Morris overruled the motion for bail. He fixed July 6 as the date for the next trial.

The jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. J. L. Price, the foreman, and J. W. Renaker the Harrison county juror held out for conviction.

Powers was showered with congratulations. He said that he would make a statement later adding: "I am pleased."

There came near being an acquittal Saturday. Mr. Renaker made the proposition to Mr. Price to vote for acquittal. Price held out, although a sick man, and Renaker said he would vote with him. C. J. Marshall first voted for conviction but soon changed. The jurors were much wrought up, there being much ill feeling, and two of them shook Powers by the hand. Powers actually cried.

There was no money in the treasury fund with which to pay the jury.

The last chapters in one of the most tragic events in the history of Kentucky was reached Saturday on the completion of the four trials of former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, indicted eight years ago as accessory before the fact to the murder of William Goebel, Democratic contestant for governor. It has been one of the most stubbornly contested criminal trials in the history of the American jurisdiction.

The present trial has covered more than seven weeks, with forty-six days of court proceedings. There have been 177 witnesses examined 73 for the Commonwealth and 101 for the defense. In addition three sets of depositions have been read and the testimony of six witnesses who died since the last trial was admitted.

Powers was the chief witness for the defense. Henry E. Youtsey, who is now a life convict, was the leading witness for the state.

The first trial was held in 1900; it resulted in conviction. The sentence was life imprisonment. This sentence and verdict were reversed by the court of appeals on the grounds of misconduct upon the part of Attorney Thomas C. Campbell during the trial in forcing too speedy a judgment and sentence in order to have it entered in the time provided by the criminal court.

The second trial came about a year later and resulted in a life sentence. This verdict was also set aside on the ground that Judge James C. Campbell had refused to vacate the bench upon a motion filed by the defense, supported by an affidavit charging him with partiality.

At the third trial, in 1903, Judge J. E. Robbins of Mayfield presided. It again resulted in a verdict of guilty, and this time the death penalty was imposed. Following this sentence the case was taken from the state courts by Judge M. J. Cochran of the United States district court, and the accused became a federal prisoner and was confined in the Newport jail. This was done on a motion that the federal courts take jurisdiction of the case under the constitution, a jurisdiction which Judge Cochran assumed. The case was carried to the supreme court of the United States, but by this tribunal was returned to the state courts, and Powers once more brought back to the jail at Georgetown.

The Aldrich Currency Bill.

Senator Aldrich has completed his emergency currency bill intended to prevent financial stringency and has introduced it in the Senate. The bill has received the approval of the Senate finance committee. It provides for the issuance of additional bank notes in times of emergency to the limit of \$250,000,000. Its retirement, when the emergency ceases, will be provided for by means of a 6 per cent tax on the entire issue. Approved state and municipal bonds are to form the security upon which the emergency notes may be issued.

Ex-Senator Stewart of Nevada says currency reform is the easiest thing in the world. Mr. Stewart held the same opinion of free silver. In a word, the way to inflate is to inflate.

The Democratic Situation.

Stokes Jackson and J. Kirby Risk each claim five committee men in their race for chairman of the Democratic state committee. If one of the two committee men not tied up votes for each of them it will leave a tie with Stevens voting for Barnhart "first last and all the time." If a compromise is made it will be agreed upon Mr. Stevens, the committee man of the Thirteenth district will have no voice in the matter as he has to vote for Barnhart from start to finish.

WALKERTON IS WET

REMONSTRATORS LOSE OUT IN SUPERIOR COURT DECISION.

The question of whether or not the town of Walkerton shall be "dry" for the next two years was determined in a decision made Friday by Superior Judge Van Fleet, when he decided in favor of the applicant in the case of V. W. Hardenbrook, who had been refused a license by the commissioners and appealed. A remonstrance was the cause of the refusal and as a result of its failure to prevent the issuance of the license, costs to the amount of \$150 will be left for the remonstrators to pay.

The decision was based on the legality of taking names from a remonstrance and re-signing them prior to the hearing. No notice of an appeal has yet been given. Former State's Attorney George E. Clarke and D. F. Brooks appeared for the applicant, while Charles Drummond and Slick & Curtis represented the remonstrators.

Japs' Attitude May Halt Congress in Coolie Act.

Further information than that afforded Thursday relative to the contents of the communication from Ambassador O'Brien in transmitting from Tokio the Japanese reply to his memorandum dealing with the important question was refused at the State Department at Washington on Friday.

It is expected, however, that the Japanese Government will, in some manner, register its opposition to the Coolie Act.

The field officers of our army can not be held exclusively responsible for the poor riding which has been frequently observed among them. The quality of our horses does not equal that of mounts used in foreign armies. Furthermore, though all infantry captains in European armies are mounted, an infantry officer in our service has little opportunity to practice riding until he becomes a field officer.

Attempts in that direction already

have been made by the Pacific coast representatives, and if the President is able to convince Congress that the Japanese government is in good faith endeavoring to do by internal regulations what is proposed to do here by statutory law—namely, to stop the influx of Japanese coolies—he will not find it necessary to veto any such legislation.

Japs Quietly Preparing to Quit American Shores.

Many Japanese reserve army men have been ordered to Tokio, according to a report current at Vancouver Sunday. The Japanese themselves refuse to discuss the question, but it is known that they have been sent to the United States, and when the assurance on this point has taken satisfactory form, the administration will see to it that Congress is acquainted with the fact and thereby relieved from the necessity of enacting any legislation looking to the exclusion of Japanese immigration as a whole.

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France is For Peace.

The French government is considerably exercised over the reports cabled to some American newspapers last week in which it is represented as secretly desirous of a war between Japan and the United States and the destruction of the American fleet, with the ultimate object of witnessing the internalization of the Panama canal.

A statement Monday says that nothing could be farther from the truth. France is the sincerest friends of both countries, and she is extremely desirous of seeing the present difficulties settled amicably. It was for this reason that France, as long ago as last spring, made an official tender of her good offices in the field of peace.

The gathering of the Japanese is being carried out with much mystery. No less than 200 landed Sunday morning from a small American steamer which slipped in and out of the harbor at Vancouver before day-light, and neither entered nor cleared from the custom house. Since Friday there has been a steady stream of the brown men from the logging camps. No Japanese in the city of Vancouver will admit the entry of the soldiers, but officers of the Asiatic Exclusion League declare they have absolute information that this order has been received in Vancouver since the departure of the American fleet for Pacific waters.

Pettibone Gets Free.

George A. Pettibone Saturday was found not guilty of complicity in the assassination of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho. The jury deliberated from 8:30 o'clock Friday until shortly before noon Saturday. Their deliberation continued through the night without a break for sleep.

After the verdict had been read, Pettibone was surrounded by friends and showered with congratulations. Pettibone had been so weak that he had to be carried into court, but the verdict seemed to give him new life. He had spent Friday night in a hospital and was taken back there from the court room Saturday.

Judge Wood's instructions had been considered more favorable to the state than were the instructions in the Haywood trial, but it was the general opinion after the verdict that the jury had freed Pettibone in the belief that Harry Orchard's tale of blood was not to be believed. The state concluded its arguments Friday evening and the defense followed its announced program of submitting the case without argument.

While no action has been taken in the Moyer case, it is certain that there will be no prosecution. Moyer will be released from bail at once and he and Pettibone will return to Denver.

Lawyer Found Guilty.

John Graves, of Warsaw, must spend thirty days in the county jail and pay a fine of \$100, a verdict of guilty having been returned against him on a charge of embezzling \$1,200 and a certificate of sale to forty acres of land belonging to the Aruckle-Ryan Harvester Co. The trial occupied the entire week last week.

YANKEES POOR RIDERS.

GARY IN SAD PLIGHT.

Goes Dry With Vengeance.

Gary has gone dry with a vengeance, and in addition is deprived of its electric lights, owing to an accident in the transformer in the Gary Water and Electric Light Plant. The accident occurred last Saturday afternoon and no repairs are promised until Wednesday.

In the meantime the Garyites are going about unwashed, and in their homes they are burning candles. The candle stock, too, threatens to run low, and nobody is prepared to burn coal oil lamps.

Dishes in the restaurants and in the hotels are piling up and the barber shops have closed down. The laundries, too, are out of business, and a car load of washings was ex-pressed to Chicago Monday.

People walk about on the streets in the evening carrying lanterns and often fail to recognize each other owing to the unfamiliar appearance of some of their dirty friends. Thomas E. Knotts, the president of the town, is the only man who has a pump on his premises and it has been kept working overtime. The saloon keepers are the only ones who have been profiting by the water famine.

The official correspondence with these pictures consists of a letter from the President to the secretary of war, Dec. 3, last, requesting him to secure legislation to make infantry captains mounted officers and establish remount depots, saying "both of these measures are essential to the improvement of horsemanship in the army."

Another letter from the President to the chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs transmits a report from Maj. Gen. Bell, chief of staff, explaining the photographs, the President saying: