

HE FEARS STAKE MAY AWAIT HIM

Negro Chapman, Accused of Murder in Stillwater, Okla., Pleads For Protection

A plea for protection from the race hatred of the south, made to his honor Judge Taylor by James Chapman, the negro accused of the murder of Lawrence Matthews, of Stillwater, Oklahoma, was the feature of the extradition proceedings in the district court Thursday afternoon at the conclusion of which the prisoner was remanded until Saturday morning when the decision of the court will be made known.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. Matthews too will appear in the court for trial on the murder charge which has been laid against her. She was prevented from coming to the court yesterday by illness, but her physician expects that if she is left unmolested that she will be able to make her appearance on Saturday. Her house at 606 Namoye Avenue is meanwhile under police surveillance. Should she be ordered for extradition he made on Saturday the counsel for both Mrs. Matthews and Chapman will make application for habeas corpus, which would delay the handing over of the prisoners to the United States authorities for at least a couple of weeks.

Chapman's Statement. F. D. Byers called Chapman as the sole witness for the defence on the re-opening of the court yesterday afternoon.

The first question asked him was whether he had made the statements which appeared in the signed confession brought to the court by Inspector Tucker.

"The way I was feeling and the shape I was in was such that I couldn't say whether I said those things or not," was his answer.

"I went to the office weeping. They asked me what was the matter. After a time I told them that I was in love with a woman and she had told me that I didn't know how to get out. I told them of the complaint made against me in the United States, but in the statements I made to that man there was not a word of truth."

"I had nothing at all to do with the death of Lawrence Matthews," quipped Mr. Byers.

"I don't know what was the cause of the examination of Chapman for the counsel for the defence proceeded to re-examine him as to what he had told the prisoner asked for permission to address the court. He was told that he might make any statement that he had on the stand.

Woman Betrayed Him. Raising himself up from a lounging position and his dark eyes brightening at what he seemed to take as a question from the court, he began, speaking slowly and distinctly: "I don't want to see an innocent man punished, not even myself. I don't want to see a woman and body and mind bound up in a woman who betrayed me. You understand me. How could I be responsible for what I said under the provocation? I loved her and that book on which I was sworn to tell the truth was in my hands. The trouble in which I was, was the worst which could happen to a man. It is a certain fact, if I had not suffered for the false statements I made that they were false."

"And now why should I be handed over to the United States for fifteen days and have no evidence whatever. Now they want me on this charge. It is left to you to decide if they take me back to Stillwater."

"When I said what I did about the death of Lawrence Matthews I was in such a state of mind that I would have just as soon cut my throat or gone to the gallows, as do anything else."

"I know that there will be no show at all for me if I am sent over there, no more than a match in a bonfire. I hate to be punished for a thing I didn't do."

"If I'm sent to the States, I might as well plead guilty as unguilty."

When he had finished speaking Chapman leaned on the box and looked directly ahead of him as though he foresaw all that would happen should his extradition be effected.

ROOSEVELT IS TO ATTEND FUNERAL

Former President of United States Appointed Special Ambassador to Be Present at Ceremony

Washington, D. C., May 11.—Theodore Roosevelt today accepted by cable the appointment by President Taft to be special ambassador to represent the United States at the funeral of King Edward in London on May 20th. The cablegrams exchanged between the President and Col. Roosevelt were not made public.

Parliament's Tribute to Late King. London, May 11.—Parliament met this afternoon to pay a national tribute to the memory of King Edward, and to announce his successor, King George. A message from the new monarch, in which he announced the death of his father and his own accession, was read in both houses, which subsequently adopted addresses of condolence and congratulations to the King. Speeches were made by the leaders of the political parties.

The Royal message was received in the House of commons with unanimity, the members standing uncovered as it was read. It was as follows:

The Message as Read. "The King knows that the House of Commons shares in the profound sorrow which has befallen His Majesty by the death of His Majesty's father, the late King and that the House entertains a true sense of the loss which His Majesty and the nation have sustained in this mournful event."

"King Edward's care for the welfare of the people and his skilled and prudent guidance of affairs, his unwavering devotion to public duty during an illustrious reign, and his simple courage in danger and pain will long be held in honor by his subjects at home and beyond the seas."

House of Commons's Reply. On a motion by Premier Asquith, seconded by A. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, the House passed unanimously an address to be paid to King George. The address said: "We will ever remember with grateful affection the zeal and success with which our late Majesty endeavored to consolidate the peace and concord of the world, to aid every endeavor for the alleviation of suffering, to unite and unite in justice and freedom of the races and classes of his subjects with his imperial throne."

Congratulations to New King. "We beg to offer your Majesty our loyal congratulations upon your auspicious accession and we assure your Majesty of our devoted and faithful person and our sure conviction that his reign will, under the favor of Divine providence, be distinguished by unswerving efforts to promote the virtue and contentment of the realm and to guard the rights and liberties of his Majesty's faithful people."

Speaking on the motion, Mr. Asquith referred to the reign of the great King suddenly taken from us, as years crowded with moving events through out the Empire.

King Edward's Illness. London, May 12.—The official report of King Edward's last illness, issued this afternoon over the signature of Sir Francis Laking, Sir James Reid, and Sir Douglas Powell, declared that for several years the King suffered from emphysema (abnormal distention of the air vessels of the lungs) with an attendant bronchial catarrh, the signs of which were permanently present at the time of his death.

While in Paris his Majesty had a severe attack of acute indigestion with subsequent dyspepsia and certain considerable cardiac distress. When he arrived at Biarritz he had contracted a chill which developed into a bronchitic attack which lasted ten days.

The report then details the condition of his Majesty from March 7, when he started for Biarritz, to when he ceased his medical attention to realize that he no longer had the reserve of constitutional power which had stood him in such good stead after the operation of 1902 and that any inter-current catarrhal or bronchitic attack would call at once on heart and lungs for their full effort.

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The consecutive bad nights and several attacks of dyspepsia told on the patient. There was no improvement in Thursday, yet the King gave audience. The attack of dyspepsia then became more frequent and the King was threatened with heart failure.

Small Vote in Calgary. Calgary, May 11.—The by-law providing \$80,000 for the improvement of the city streets was defeated by 16 votes, and the by-law providing \$70,000 for the extension of the electric lighting system was carried by 41 votes and a majority of 25.

STEAMER SANK IN MISSISSIPPI

City of Sallito Ran on Rock Near Glen Park, Missouri and Sank

St. Louis, Mo., May 11.—A long distance telephone message to the Globe-Democrat about 11 o'clock tonight states that the steamer, the 40,000 stern wheeler, City of Sallito, which left St. Louis at 7 o'clock tonight for Waterloo, Mo., with twenty-seven passengers and a large freight cargo, struck a rock and sank near the Missouri bank of the Mississippi River at Glen Park, Mo., about thirty miles from St. Louis. In the confusion attending the heading of the rescued passengers, it could not be ascertained if any had been drowned, but it is believed many perished. The Sallito was one of the Taft fleet which took the president and governors and congressmen from St. Louis to the death-water convention at New Orleans. The boat struck at 9:30 o'clock just as the passengers were retiring. It is thought that through some error the pilot got out of his course and came too near the shore.

Sank Quickly. On account of the present high stage of the water the steamer filled and sank quickly. The passengers, including many women and children, were thrown into confusion and required the utmost efforts of Captain Harry Crane and his crew to rescue any. The boat turned on its side as it went down and many are thought to have drowned in their cabins. The crew, numbering about twenty-five including the "constabulary" placed a gang plank from the boat to the bank across which the frightened passengers rushed. In the darkness and confusion it was impossible to tell if all negotiated the precarious bridge safely. The passengers list was also on the boat.

The little town of Glen Park was quickly aroused and as the news of the disaster spread they threw their doors open for the care of survivors.

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ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE FEARED IN COSTA RICA

Port Limon, Costa Rica, May 12.—The telegraph line between this port and San Jose was suddenly interrupted today.

It is feared another heavy earthquake has occurred in the interior. The last reports were that heavy detonations were heard from the volcano of Poas and Irazu, and that the eruptions seemed to be increasing in severity. There is great anxiety here.

Chicago, May 12.—Reports from many parts of the United States state that the serious volcanic disturbances believed to be near Costa Rica.

THE ALL WATER ROUTE EDMONTON TO WINNIPEG

Senator Davis Expressed Himself Strongly in Favor of the Development of the Saskatchewan—Says That Scheme Will Mean Much to Winnipeg and Manitoba.

Winnipeg, May 11.—That Edmonton, Prince Albert and Winnipeg will, within the next few years be connected by a system of navigable waterways, was the opinion expressed today by Senator Davis of Prince Albert, who was in the city on his return from Ottawa, where he has spent the past few months. The senator stated that the minister of the interior is in the closest sympathy with the undertaking and that the engineers who have gone carefully into the matter report that it is entirely feasible.

A begin will be made on the work this year, said Senator Davis. "There will be a survey boat on the river during the summer between Winnipeg and the Grand Rapids, and two small boats will be in commission."

Chapman for Winnipeg. "The completion of the necessary work of improvement will mean much to all three western provinces. It will create a market for the coal of Alberta, which is being mined in large quantities. It will afford cheaper coal to Winnipeg, and will enable the people of Western Canada to get their goods without the expense of the railroads."

The chief impediment to the completion of the undertaking is the rapids at the Grand Rapids. There is only seventy feet in three miles and it is computed that 60,000 horse power can be developed there in connection with the construction of the canal.

It is certain that in a comparatively short time four will be ground at Grand Rapids, and will be shipped to England from the port on Hudson's Bay. The development of the waterway will be in perfect with the plan of the government for the construction of the canal to the Bay.

Connecting the Lakes. "From the lake across Lake Winnipeg can be secured by the excavation of an old waterway and no lock will be needed. From Lake Winnipeg to the construction of the canal, it will be required in a short canal."

The entire cost of the creation of the waterway would be insignificant and the resulting benefit incalculable."

Rockefeller's Preacher is Ill. New York, N. Y., May 11.—The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, the Rockefeller fellow, is seriously ill. He has been in the hospital in West 66th Street, Dr. C. H. McMichael, who is attending Dr. Aked, said tonight that for the last four days he has had a temperature of 104, but that he is making a brave fight for recovery with bright prospects.

Dr. McMichael says that the fever will have to run its course, and that Dr. Aked will not be able to leave his home for a month at least. When he recovers it is probable that he will take a trip to Liverpool, his old home.

No Mercy for Kidnapper. Pittsburgh, Pa., May 12.—Refusing to quash the appeal of Mrs. Helen Boyle, now serving sentence for complicity in the kidnaping of Billy Whittle, of Shar a Penna, over a year ago, for a new trial, Judge Charles E. Smith today postponed the hearing of the appeal until the first Monday in October, when the case will be heard in Philadelphia.

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DROPPED DEAD.

Collapsed in Act of Raising Glass to Lips—Young Man's Serious Position.

Saskatoon, May 11.—While just in the act of raising a glass of beer to his lips in the Empire hotel an unknown man dropped dead. The bar contained a half dozen others at the time, and as this unfortunate man was seen to reel two or three rushed to his assistance, but he collapsed in his tracks and all efforts to revive him proved futile.

Coroner Ishbister and Dr. Doran were summoned and the latter pronounced death due to heart failure. The body was removed, having been engaged in carpenter work on the south side, and later admitted his identity. He was given a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Brun, this morning and will be held here until the arrival of a constable from the Ontario town.

Charged With Seduction. Donald McGregor, aged 18, of St. Thomas, Ont., under arrest here on information from that town, charged with seducing a sixteen-year-old girl there. He has been the object of a search on the part of the police for some time and was located here by Officer Donald, having been engaged in carpenter work on the south side, and later admitted his identity. He was given a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Brun, this morning and will be held here until the arrival of a constable from the Ontario town.

Protestant and Catholic Bodies Making Their Views Known on the Question of the Oath. London, May 12.—The controversy over the accession declaration increases in heat, but its maximum temperature has not yet been reached. The various Protestant societies in the United Kingdom, the number of which is surprising, are hastily buckling on the armor, eager for the slaughter and dust of the polemic list. "Giant Pope" is still to a large proportion of the professing Christians forming these societies what he was to Bunyan.

The London Council of United Protestant Societies, representing fifty-one of these associations, will hold a special meeting today to "consider the position," which is a euphemism for declaring war in a language on all attempts to tamper with the declaration. The Church Association, representing the evangelic branch of the Established Church, sent Mr. Asquith and every member of both Houses of Parliament a copy of a resolution passed by the association denouncing the proposal to suppress the declaration and demanding that the government "Promptly reject Mr. Redmond's insidious appeal."

The English Church Union, representing the Ritualists, takes a different view. The union intends to use its force to support the declaration, without reiterating the old word theological argument. Moreover, said the union secretary, discussing the question, "many people feel that the declaration is so harsh in its terms that it practically assumes that the king is not a gentleman and his word of honor is not to be regarded."

Among Roman Catholics there are doubtless a few who are indignant that any Protestant declaration should be made, but the bulk of the thinking members of that faith do not quarrel with the fact.

They recognize that as the Protestants are in a great majority in the United Kingdom, it is only to be expected that the Protestant succession to the throne should be defined and preferred. It is the branding by the epistles of the religious tenets of a large number of loyal Britons of which they complain.

Timothy Healy, one of the former controversialists, said with much force, "The Turk, Jew and Atheist are left unscathed in these foul words of the only creed that is outraged is the creed that honors the Virgin Mother of God and the divinity of Christ in the blessed sacrament."

Catholics quote approvingly the utterances of British Protestant statesmen who tried to resist what the Catholic Salisbury described as a stain on the statute books. Lord Salisbury declared that apart from the declaration being made offensive to all Catholics, "The staunch loyalty of the sovereign's Catholic subjects in Canada, comprising about forty-three per cent of the entire population of the Dominion, should be exempt from any such offensive reference." This government has not yet taken any other steps in the matter, and pending some definite pronouncement nothing can be said of the prospect of revising the declaration.

Father Bernard Vaughan, the famous preacher, brother of the late Cardinal Vaughan, speaking at Aberdeen, described the accession declaration as having been drawn up in a moment of mad frenzy. It was insulting, he said, and was intended to be a warning to the people that he was writing the history of the world with the utmost repugnance.

Father Vaughan prayed that King George might be spared the pain which a repetition of the blighting words would inflict upon his manly and loving character.

The subject was discussed at a meeting of the (Wexford, Ireland) corporation on the occasion of the passing of a resolution of sympathy with Queen Alexandra. A Roman Catholic councillor protested against the "vile blasphemous oath" remaining on the statute book. A Protestant colleague declared that it ought to be eliminated but he remarked that "the Queen of Spain before she was enthroned had to make a severe declaration regarding Protestantism in which faith she was reared. The speaker pleaded for tolerance all round."

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