THE PUEBLO CHIEFTAIN

Complete Associated Press Report Every Day In the Year . . .

D 1868. PUEBLO, COLO., MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1903.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A DASTARDLY CRIME

Dr. J. H. Turner Murdered by Hold-Ups While Dining in Lousteau's Cafe and C. E. Bishop Fatally Wounded.

Dr. J. H. Turner is dead and C. E. Bishop is probably fatally shot as a result of one of the most dastardly crimes ever perpetrated in the state. While Lousteaus cafe on west Fourth street was crowded with people at 7:35 o'clock last night two masked men entered and attempted to hold up the place. Mr. Bishop was shot while attempting to comply with the demand of one of the holdups to "stand up." Dr. Turner was killed as he sat at a table in the front part of the restaurant.

No money was secured and both men succeeded in making their escape. No crime in many years has created such excitement as was manifest in the city last night. If the men had been caught there would doubtless have been a lynching party rivalling in promptness any that has ever transpired in the west. Popular indignation was at fever heat and before midnight more than $3,000 reward had been subscribed by the city, county, private citizens.

Dr. J. H. Turner was shot and instantly killed and C. E. Bishop fatally wounded in an attempted hold-up of Lousteau's cafe by two masked men at 7:25 last night. One man did the shooting.

The affair was the most cold-blooded and terribly executed crime that has ever been committed in Pueblo. Without warning two roughly clad and heavily masked men entered the front door of the cafe, and in the presence of nearly 40 terrified guests, commanded "hands up!" and without granting time for the order to be obeyed, poured a murderous fusillade of lead into the occupants of the nearest table.

Dr. Turner and Mr. Bishop were eating at the table near the Fourth street window in the northeast corner of the room. The cafe was filled with men, women and children and busy waiters. Mrs. Lousteau and her little daughter were behind the cash register on the west side of the room and just opposite the table occupied by Dr. Turner and Mr. Bishop. Mr. Lousteau, the proprietor, was talking to several gentlemen at the last table on the east side. The masked men entered the front door almost simultaneously. The smaller of the two sprang a few steps toward Dr. Turner and Mr. Bishop, levelled a revolver at the former and shouted "stand up! Throw up your hands!" and almost upon the instant shot three times.

The tall one gave his attention to Mrs. Lousteau and those standing near the cigar case, commanding them to "stand over," and striking the cash register with his gun. What his intentions were can not be definitely decided. When his companion fired in rapid succession the place became a scene of panic, the majority of the guests fleeing to the rear of the cafe and through the kitchen into the alley. In the melee the murderers escaped through the front door and ran west on Fourth street. They got no money.

Mr. Lousteau, the proprietor, is unable to give a detailed account of the affair. He was sitting at one of the rear tables and the first intimation that something unusual was transpiring was the robbers' loud order near the door. Before he could get to his feet three shots mingled with a scream from his wife, who came running toward him. He joined his wife and little girl and together with the panic stricken guests went to the rear of the house.

Descriptions of the two men as furnished by those in the cafe are meagre. Though everyone saw the desperadoes plainly, they were so effectually masked as to conceal their faces and the only descriptions obtainable pertain to their clothes.

The man who killed Dr. Turner is described as about 5 feet 4 inches in height, with a boyish looking figure and carriage. He wore a gray cap, jumper and rough trousers, and his left hand was either bandaged or wrapped in a handkerchief.

The taller of the two men, who confined his operations to the counter, was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, wore a black slouch hat and overalls. As the majority of those present had their eyes glued to the man doing the shooting, no one was able to furnish a good description of even the clothes worn by the tallest man.

Alderman Frank G. Vance and C. W. Green sat at the table with Mr. Lousteau. Both saw the men when they entered the cafe, and their statements are practically as follows: Two men wearing masks entered the door. The smaller one was boyish in appearance, about five feet and four inches tall. He wore a gray cap, long dark mask covering the entire lower part of his face. He held a long-barreled revolver in his right hand, resting the barrel in the hollow of his left arm. His right hand appeared to be bandaged. He was dressed roughly in a blue jumper and brownish overalls. His companion was possibly four inches taller, wore a black felt hat and a white covering over his face. He appeared to be nervous and undecided as he commanded the two men near the cash register to stand over. His revolver was not visible. The small man seemed to be the leader. Without hesitating he took two or three steps toward the first table on the left, covered Dr. Turner with his gun and shouted three times without pausing for breath, "throw up your hands!" With the utterance of each order the murderer threw his body slightly forward as though endeavoring to emphasize the command. Dr. Turner, who sat directly facing the murderer, apparently started to raise his hands but was killed before he could do so. The murderer immediately turned his weapon on Bishop and fired once and fled. Bishop sat at the left of Dr. Turner.

Others who occupied seats at tables near the front part of the cafe give practically the same account of the tragedy up to the time a general rush for the rear took place. The whole thing happened so unexpectedly and the cafe was in a terror-stricken and demoralized state so suddenly that there are but few of the many witnesses who are able to give a clear account of the details.

Phillip Gorman, the night cook, says that one of the murderers came in at the rear side door about 7:30. Gorman was drawing coffee from an urn near the entrance to the kitchen. A small man with a dark mask concealing his face appeared inside the door and asked, "Can you lock that door?" following with, "I mean business!" The stranger had a large rusty looking revolver in his right hand and his left hand was wrapped with a bandage. Before Gorman could reply the man turned and went out through the door into the alley in the rear of Rider & perkins' barber shop. Gorman says he was unable to realize the situation but went cautiously to the door and saw the man run to Fourth street and disappear around the corner of the building in the direction of the cafe entrance. A moment later and before he could return to his work he heard the pistol shots in the front of the cafe, and was met in the passage between the bar and the kitchen by the demoralized guests. The description of the back door intruder given by Gorman agrees precisely with that of the man who committed the dastardly deed in the front of the cafe.

Hold-Ups Make Their Escape and Intense Excitement Now Reigns Throughout the City.

Within a few hours after the news of the foul crime of last night was noised about the city, the following rewards for apprehension of the criminals were subscribed:

City of Pueblo	$1,000
County of Pueblo	1,000
Sheriff Beaman	50
O. G. Withers	100
J. Will Johnson	100
P. G. Lousteau	100
N. W. Calkins	100
S. A. Abbey	100
Pueblo Chieftain	100
L. Florman	100
Mayor B. B. Brown	100
Schwer Bros.	100
Dr. Frederick Singer	100
Sam Baer & Co.	100

Governor Peabody was communicated with at Denver regarding the tragedy and stated that he would confer with the attorney general today in regard to offering a reward from the state.

(Continued on Page Three.)

Rush Law is Opposed

Amendment to Suit and Strong Argument

Denver Bureau,
The Pueblo Chieftain.

Denver, March 15.—Fred T. Watts through his attorney John T. Bottom will file an amended bill of complaint before Judge Hallett in the circuit court of the United States in relation to the suit now pending in that court against the Rush bill. In his amended bill Mr. Watts recites a number of other reasons why the United States court should assume jurisdiction in the matter and why the constitutional amendment passed last fall should be declared unconstitutional. Among other reasons are the following:

First, that the sheriff and board of supervisors of the new county and city of Denver are not required to furnish bond as are other public officials holding trusts of a similar nature.

Second, that the adoption of the amendment takes from the state the right to legislate and pass laws affecting the life, liberty and property of more than a majority of the whole population of the state, and in this the state government is not republican in form.

Third, that it gives the citizens of the city and county of Denver the right to assist in making laws for the rest of the state but that it does not give the rest of the state the right to assist in making laws for the city and county of Denver.

Fourth, that a portion of Arapahoe county was stricken off and added to an adjoining county without submitting the question to the qualified voters of Arapahoe county who were affected. That it does away with Arapahoe county altogether.

Fifth, that under the provisions of the amendment inhabitants of the city and county of Denver are compelled by the people of the whole state to legislate for themselves, and in that particular the amendment is coercive and contrary to the intentions of republican institutions and a republican form of government.

Sixth, that the city and county of Denver are responsible for all the debts of old Arapahoe county.

Seventh, that it gives certain officers the right to hold office for an indefinite period of time, and requires other officials who were elected for a specified period of time from fulfilling their duties to the people by filling their terms of office.

Eighth, that the Legislature had no right to divide Arapahoe county, so that it left no Arapahoe county whatever.

Town Recaptured

Caracas, March 15.—A body of government troops was sent from Magarita island March 10 to attack the rebels at Carapunalo, which during the blockade was taken by them. After three hours of fighting the goverment forces re-occupied the town, capturing the guns and mausers and taking 63 prisoners, 39 of whom were wounded.

HAS THE CASH READY.

Caracas, March 15.—The amount of the first payment to Germany under the Washington agreement was deposited in a safe at the treasury today and will be paid on the order of the German minister. Herr Von Palldramm, who is expected to arrive here next Tuesday.

PACIFIC COAST CHAMPION.

San Francisco, March 15.—C. E. Maud of Riverside is the champion golf player of the Pacific coast, having easily defeated H. C. Golcher in the finals, the score being 8 up and 6 to play.

Northern California won the team match by defeating Wilson 2 up.

To the West

Actual Survey of the Gould Line to the Coast.

Salt Lake, Utah, March 15.—Engineers in the employ of the Gould lines, it is said on good authority today, will shortly start from Marysvale, the terminus of the Rio Grande Western, in this state, to survey a line southwest from that point. While no official information is given as to the destination, it is stated here that there can be but one outcome—a line to Los Angeles. The Rio Grande already has a preliminary survey from Marysvale to Los Angeles and San Diego. Near Muddy Pass, in Lincoln county, Nevada, this survey crosses the line which has been surveyed by the Santa Fe from Manvel, Cal., to the north. The Santa Fe has been doing some building in this direction and the two lines would meet if continued.

RAILROAD MAGNATE ILL.

San Francisco, March 15.—Dr. Seward Webb of New York has arrived here unexpectedly from southern California. He was suffering from an attack of the gout, and came to this city to stay a few days.

THE NEW CHIEFTAIN BUILDING

Contract Given Out for Construction of a Commodious Newspaper Building--Accommodations for Each Department.

WORK OF ALTERATION WILL BEGIN TODAY

This morning work will begin on the new building to be erected by the management of the Chieftain. A new building is to be erected on the east half of the Chieftain lot, and the west half of the building is to be remodeled and rebuilt. When the work is finished it is believed that the Chieftain will be in every respect a model of a compact and well arranged newspaper office.

The contract for the new building was let Saturday to George E. Reynolds, and it is stipulated in the contract that the time of completion shall not be later than June 1. Penalties are provided for any delay after that date.

Plans for the new building and remodeling were drawn by Francis W. Cooper, the architect, and provide for a very complete and well arranged newspaper building.

The Chieftain lot at No. 111 east Fourth street has a frontage on Fourth street of 44 feet and a depth of 120 feet, with a public alley on the east side and at the rear.

At the present time the west half of the lot is occupied by a two story brick, and the east half by an old adobe dwelling, which was one of the first houses erected in Pueblo. The plan proposed is to move the adobe half and to construct in its place a two-story brick to conform with the building on the west. The new half of the building will then be occupied during the remodeling of the portion now on the west half.

The plans provide for an office building the width of the entire lots and extending back 38 feet from Fourth street. The lower part of this will be occupied by the business office, a vault, a private office for the advertising manager and a regular's office, and also a waiting room for carriers and one to be used as a folding and mailing room. In the southeast corner will be a hall and the stairway leading to the editorial rooms above.

Up stairs in the office building will be rooms for the editor, stenographer, reception, associate editor, local's news room, news editor and proof readers, telephone, library and cut room, society reporter and Associated Press.

To the rear of the office building and extending back for the entire distance of the lot, will be the manufactory. On the ground floor will be located the room for the stereotyping department, the press room and the boiler and furnace rooms. On the second floor will be the make-up room, linotype room and advertising and composing rooms.

The rear of the building will be occupied by the job department for the present, but it is expected that in the near future the newspaper will occupy the entire building and the job office will be compelled to seek quarters elsewhere. In that event provision has been made that the additional space shall be utilized for more linotype machines, the photo-engraving plant and other departments as necessary.

The building throughout is to be thoroughly equipped in every department, and arrangements are so planned as to save unnecessary work wherever possible. The total cost of the improvements, including equipment, but not the machinery, will be in the neighborhood of $15,000.

TO HEAD ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE

Dr. Simeon Flexner, Who Believes He Has Discovered Cholera and Dysentry Serum, to Be Chief of New Medical Research College.



Dr. Simeon Flexner, whose latest photograph is published above, has

STRIKE NOW AT ONLY ONE MILL

Work Is to Be Resumed at Both the Other Plants at Satisfactory Terms of Wages That are Definitely Stated

But the Strike at the Standard Continues and Men at Its Supply Mines Will Be Ordered to Strike.

Denver, Colo., March 15.—A partial settlement has been effected in the millmen's strike at Colorado City, which has been on for nearly a month, and on account of which the state troops were ordered out. One of the features of the settlement was an agreement that the troops will be withdrawn at once. Only two of the three mills have been affected by the accepted terms of settlement, namely, the Portland and Telluride mills. The employees of the Standard mill refused to make any concessions whatever, and the strike will be continued there. The managers of the Telluride and Portland mills agree that eight hours shall constitute a day's work except in the sampling works, where the men are to work ten hours; there is to be no discrimination against union men, but the mill managers retain the right to employ non-union men at any time if they choose to do so. At the same time the men are given the right to use all fair means to bring non-union men into the union. The employes of the Telluride mill are to return to work in twenty days and those of the Portland in thirty days. The question of wages is to be taken up by representatives of the mill owners and the union within thirty days.

The conference, which was attended by Governor James H. Peabody and representatives of the Western Federation of Miners, left for Cripple Creek o'clock a recess was taken. On leaving the room at that time the Standard people announced their withdrawal from the conference, but they stated that they would prepare their side of the case and submit it to the governor in writing later.

Governor Peabody tonight wired Brigadier General Chase, in command of the troops at Colorado City, that he had notified Sheriff Gilbert that the troops would be withdrawn on Tuesday morning, and requesting him to be ready to afford any protection to the mills that may become necessary.

President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, left for Cripple Creek tonight. Before going he said that the purpose of his trip was to prevent, if possible, any further shipment of ore to the Standard mill. He said that five of the Cripple Creek mines are patrons of the Standard and that unless they cease their shipments the miners employed would be called out.

With the exception of the Standard men the members of the conference reassembled in the governor's room a half hour later, and continued together until 3 o'clock this morning, when it was announced that an understanding had been effected between the Portland and Telluride managers and the strikers' representatives.

At 11 o'clock this morning the Standard people went into executive session with the governor and the mill men's representatives, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon the conference broke up without having come to any agreement. The strikers refused to concede a point in regard to the wages question, and the mill men refused to grant the eight hour day. The conference then adjourned subject to the call of the governor.

Governor Peabody tonight issued the following statement:

"I have notified the sheriff that troops will be withdrawn next Tuesday morning and that he must take necessary steps to protect the property of the mill men. I have also notified the mill men that the troops will be withdrawn and that they must look to the sheriff for protection. I have also notified the sheriff that he must protect the property of the mill men. I have also notified the mill men that the troops will be withdrawn and that they must look to the sheriff for protection. I have also notified the sheriff that he must protect the property of the mill men."

Soldiers Go Home

Denver, Colo., March 15. (Special.)—The result of last night's conference, at which an agreement was reached between the owners and the strikers in the Portland and Telluride mills, will stand. Governor Peabody has issued an order withdrawing the troops next Tuesday morning and has notified the sheriff to preserve order after that date. President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners has gone to Cripple Creek for the purpose of inducing mine owners there not to send ore to the Standard mill. If the owners refuse the miners in those mines will be called out. The rest of the camp will not be affected. Such is the strike situation tonight.

The following is a copy of a telegram Governor Peabody sent to Brigadier General John Chase tonight:

"I have notified the sheriff that troops will be withdrawn next Tuesday morning and that he must take necessary steps to protect the property of the mill men. I have also notified the mill men that the troops will be withdrawn and that they must look to the sheriff for protection. I have also notified the sheriff that he must protect the property of the mill men."

Practically the same conference committee that settled the labor troubles between the mill owners and strikers of the Portland and Telluride mills at Colorado City early this morning met again at 11 o'clock for the purpose of settling the troubles of the Standard mill. Manager McNeill of the Standard mill was present, and in response to the governor's invitation that he submit his proposition to the miners presented the following:

To His Excellency James H. Peabody, Governor—

Sir: In settlement of the matters involved in connection with the labor troubles at Colorado City we submit the following:

First, that eight hours shall constitute a day's work in and around the mills, with the exception of the sampling department, which may work ten hours per day.

Second, that in the employment of men by this company there shall be no discrimination between union and non-union labor and that no person shall be discharged because of membership in any labor organization.

Respectfully submitted,
THE UNITED STATES REDUCTION AND REFINING COMPANY,
C. M. McNEIL, Vice President.
SPENCER PENROSE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

President Moyer immediately rejected the proposition and submitted the following:

To His Excellency James H. Peabody, Governor—

Sir: In behalf of the Colorado City