

## HAVE WILD FIGHT

MURDEROUS MUTINY AT THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY

## FOUR CONVICTS IN RUSH

Mutineers Surrender After Two Are Badly Wounded—Rush for Liberty Seemingly Planned And Men Armed

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—A desperate attempt to escape from the state penitentiary was made by four convicts, resulting in a terrific battle with weapons and nitro-glycerine at the prison gate, a running fight through the streets of Jefferson City and the final capture of the four convicts, two of whom were shot and wounded. Two prison officers were shot and a third was severely wounded. The dead:

JOHN CLAY, gatekeeper.  
E. ALLISON, officer of the commissary department.

The wounded:  
Harry Vaughn, convict, St. Louis, shot in arm.

Hiram Blake, convict from Grundy county, shot and probably fatally hurt.

George Ryan, from St. Louis.  
Charles Raymond.

Warden Mat Hall, Yardmaster Porter Gilvin and five prison guards departed for Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on a special train, conveying seventy-one federal prisoners, who are being transferred from the Missouri state penitentiary to the government prison at Fort Leavenworth. It is believed that this fact had much to do with the outbreak, as it is surmised the convicts had counted largely upon Warden Hall's absence in their premeditated desperate attempt to escape.

There was not the slightest pretension of any trouble within the prison walls. Suddenly Convicts Harry Vaughn, Charles Raymond, Hiram Blake, George Ryan and Ed Zeigler, who were working in close proximity to the prison gate, inside the inclosure, as if by a given signal, made a rush for the gate. From their pockets they drew pistols and it is presumed that at least one of them carried a bottle of nitro-glycerine. Where these weapons and the explosive were obtained has not yet been discovered.

Rushing past the gate they entered Deputy Warden See's office and shot him as he sat in his chair. He sank back and was unable to resist them. Instantly they returned to the gate and met Gatekeeper John Clay, who had been alarmed by the shot. Before he could raise his weapon he was shot dead. Then, as if to signal the convicts generally that the attempt to escape had been started, the convicts seized the bell rope hanging by the gate and momentarily rang the bell.

Gatekeeper Clay had left the wagon gate ajar when he appeared and was shot dead. The convicts rushed through dragging his body with them, slammed the gate shut and fastened it on the inside. They were then in the wagon entrance to the penitentiary, this entrance being about forty feet long by fifteen feet wide, and leading to the public street through another double gate of steel. This outside gate was locked, but the desperate convicts were deterred but for a moment.

Placing their nitro-glycerine under the outside gate, they blew an opening through the massive steel doors and before the smoke had cleared the opening they had dashed through and past a number of "trustee" convicts working in the street and ran madly for twelve blocks.

Zeigler, it was found had failed to leave the penitentiary walls. Almost before the four escaping convicts had covered the distance of one block, the prison officials, heavily armed, were in pursuit, shooting as they ran. Pedestrians jumped behind trees, ran into houses and crouched down behind any obstacle that presented refuge. Those living in houses along the line of flight alarmed by the shooting, rushed out to ascertain the cause. Women screamed and fled precipitately while the majority of the men seized weapons and joined the prison officials in the pursuit.

A desperate fear gave speed to the convicts and they outran their pursuers. Near the Missouri Pacific railroad they came upon a wagon being driven by Orville Lane. Jumping into this wagon they seized Lane and held him to act as a shield from the bullets.

## REVOLT COMES AT LAST

TROOPS IN ORGANIZED REVOLT AT SEBASTOPOL

Trains Stopped to Prevent Loyal Troops From Giving Aid—Situation Very Grave at St. Petersburg.

SEBASTOPOL.—The long expected mutiny of sailors, who have been on the verge of revolt for months has come and Russia's stronghold on the Black sea is in danger of falling completely in their hands.

The situation is very critical. All the shore equipages, numbering four thousand men are open in rebellion, having driven away or taken their officers prisoners.

The Brest infantry regiment has gone in a body to the revolters. General Neptoff, the commander of the fortress is a captive. The Bielstok regiment the only other regiment in the city, received the mutineers with cheers but thus far it remains loyal. Some of the artillerymen have joined the men in mutiny. Beside the Bielstok regiment there are two batteries of artillery and a battery of fortress artillery here. The Euxine fleet is standing in the offing and is still obeying the orders of Vice Admiral Chouknin, but the crews are disaffected and there is grave doubt whether they can be restrained from joining the mutineers and greater doubt that they will fire upon them. The Seventh army corps and the commander of the corps have been hastily summoned from Simferopol, eight hours distant.

There is every evidence that the mutineers was deliberately and perfectly planned by the social revolutionaries who have been pushing their propaganda with great energy since the St. Petersburg strike was organized to save the Cornstadt mutineers. Eight sailors at the barracks seized, disarmed and expelled their officers. They then assembly a great meeting. Rear Admiral Pizarveski, commander of the practice squadron, supported by a company from the Brest regiment went to the meeting and when it refused to disperse ordered the troops to fire. Instead of shooting the mutineer however, two shots rang out and Captain Stein of the company fell dead and Rear Admiral Pizarveski received a ball in his shoulder. During the night the sailors with the aid the social democrat leaders having learned a lesson from the less prudent mutineers at Cronstadt, elected officers and decided upon a program pledging themselves not only to pillage, kill, or drink vodka, but to take measures to prevent rowdism. They were joined by the workmen of the port and in complete order, the sailors carrying the banner of St. George and the workmen red flags, marched to the barracks of the Brest regiment.

The officers of the regiment threatened to fire upon the mutineers but General Neptoff, a colonel and five other officers surrendered and were sent under escort to the marine prison. Being reinforced by the rank and file of the entire regiment the mutineers and workmen formed a procession composed of 10,000 men and marched through the city. At Novilisteff place the procession encountered several companies of the Bielstok regiment with a machine gun battery. The mutineers approached, their bands playing the national anthem and the soldiers received in procession with full military honors, presenting arms and exchanging cheers. But the Bielstok men resisted the appeals of the mutineers to join them, and obeying the commands of Commander Schulman marched off toward the road leading to Balaklava. The battery, however, remained with the mutineers and participated in the meeting.

After the meeting the procession formed again and went to the barracks of the Bielstok regiment where there were other companies, but these companies also declined the invitation of the mutineers to join them. The sailors from the barracks signalled their comrades aboard the warships to join them and also sent a deputation to Vice Admiral Chouknin, requesting him to come to the sailors' barracks and hear their speech in which he pointed out the madness and criminality of their acts and the dreadful penalties to which they had subjected themselves declined to accede to the request.

## DRILL THROUGH THE WALL

BOLD ROBBERY OF A BANK AT LOS ANGELES

Fifteen Thousand Dollars Secured as Result of Night's Work—Expert Burglars Credited With the Job

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Robbers broke into the local Japanese bank at 111 East Fifth street and took cash amounting to \$15,000.

The robbers gained access to the bank, which is a branch of the Nishi Be I Cinko, by opening the door of a bicycle shop in the adjoining building, cutting a hole through the brick wall into the bank and thus reach the rear of the safe. They had intended, it appears, to break into the safe by the use of dynamite, as tools and dynamite caps were found by the police behind the safe. Evidently they feared the noise of an explosion so near a busy corner, and they resorted to the use of chisels. With these a hole was cut through the back of the safe, a task that must have required several hours' steady work. Through this hole the strong box was reached and all the cash taken out, except \$312.50, which was covered with papers. The robbery was not discovered until the bank was about to open for business. The police say it was the work of expert burglars.

Murdered in a Dance Hall

NEW YORK.—Election frauds are believed by the police to have caused the murder in New York of W. F. Harrington in the Little Naples dance hall and also the probable fatal injuries of Abraham Juekerman, who was found with a fractured skull some distance away from the Little Naples.

The dance hall is at 57 Great Jones street, and is conducted by Paul Kelly, leader of an east side gang. From papers found on the dead man and from information obtained from nine prisoners, two of them women, who were arrested after the murder, the police learned that the quarrel started over election matters. One of the prisoners had a marked ballot for the last election in his pocket. Harrington was killed in the barroom of the Little Naples during a revolver battle which left the floors spotted with blood and riddled the pictures on the wall.

Bar-tender Bernard Escotte, one of those under arrest, said that the fight started when four members of the liberty association, which is hostile to the Kelly gang, entered the room after midnight. One of these men, Escotte says, immediately ordered drinks for the whole crowd. When everyone was drinking he insolently pounded with his fist on the bar, and exclaimed:

"My best friend was shot here. Are there any of you here that know how to shoot? If you do I'd like to have you begin."

The challenge was accepted and in the battle which followed the police say that fifty shots were fired. When the officer arrived Harrington was dead on the floor and all the others, including the wounded in the dance-hall, had fled after turning out the lights. The dead man's dog was found crouched over his master's body, and whining.

The police say that the friend of the Liberty gang whose name was made the pretext for the fight was John Ratta, who was wounded at the Little Naples. The police also believe that a quarrel over the division of election money was the original cause of the fight.

John Elder was held in \$10,000 bail charged with illegal voting and perjury, and James Gallagher was held in \$5,000 bail on a charge of perjury. W. R. Hearst's lawyers claimed that ninety-one votes were found in the one election district of the Twentieth assembly district, which should have been counted for Hearst and were not.

WASHINGTON.—The state department received a cablegram from Mr. Eddy the charge d'affaires of the American embassy at St. Petersburg, bringing this information:

"The imperial proclamation states that during the year 1906 the payments on land granted to peasants will be diminished by one half and will cease entirely on January 1, 1907, the peasants then becoming owners of the land. For peasants who have not taken up land the emperor will afford increased facilities to his peasants' bank to advance them money so that they may profit by the new arrangement.

## LASHED TO A FURY

HURRICANE STORM SWEEPS OVER THE GREAT LAKES

## Ships At Mercy Of Waves

Steamer Matansa Breaks In Two and Twenty-six Men Aboard Believed to Have Perished From Cold

MILWAUKEE.—The fiercest wind storm in many years prevailed on the Great Lakes, causing much damage to shipping and other property. Lake Michigan on this shore was a mass of foam, while the water was driven high on the beach and against the clay banks south and north of Milwaukee. On Lake Michigan the wind reached a velocity of forty-six miles an hour, but on Lake Superior the storm approximated a hurricane, racing at over sixty miles an hour.

The government light house and fog signal building at the end of the Milwaukee breakwater pier was battered by the high seas and the assistant keeper, William Foster, was rescued with difficulty by the life-savers. The entire east wall of the fog signal building was smashed in by the waves, which, according to Foster, were the worst he had ever seen in his fifteen years' experience on the lakes.

The big steamer Appolattox, coal laden, which went ashore seven miles north of this city some time ago, and was later abandoned, was battered to pieces by the intensity of the waves. The boat broke into three pieces. Bow and stern were washed away and driven upon the shore. Wreckage strewn the shore of the lake from Lake Park to Whitefish Bay.

Port Washington, thirty miles north of Milwaukee, reports that the steamer D. C. Whitney, coal laden ran ashore during the gale. The vessel belongs to the Gilechrist fleet of Cleveland. The Milwaukee life-saving crew went to the rescue and took off the crew in safety. Two Milwaukee tugs also went to the scene and will endeavor to release the vessel.

Ashland and Washburn, Wis., report an extraordinary snow fall, rendering train service irregular. Considerable damage was done to dock property and lumber and coal piles at Menominee, Mich.

Mackinaw City reports that the straits experienced one of the worst storms ever known. The temperature there is at the freezing point.

## Rowdies Attack American

ST. PETERSBURG.—Robert Wood Bliss, second secretary of the American embassy, who has just returned here after a three month's vacation in Paris, was the victim of an outrage by rowdies in one of the most fashionable streets of the capital late at night, and only escaped being beaten to death through the timely arrival of the police.

Charge d'affaires Eddy has reported the affair to the authorities at Washington, but the incident was a plain case of rowdism he probably will not make official representations at the foreign office here unless instructed to do so.

Mr. Bliss was returning to the embassy on foot from the yacht club, where he had been dining. On the Horse Guard boulevard opposite the barracks of the chevalier guard the secretary was suddenly set upon by two men, who sprang out of the darkness of the trees. Mr. Bliss knocked down one of his assailants, but was seized by sympathizers of the rowdies who had been attracted to the spot by the disturbance, and he was getting the worst of it when three policemen and a house porter came to Mr. Bliss' rescue and seized his assailants. The rapidly gathering crowd, however, which promptly sided against the police, rushed at the officers and rescued the prisoners. The police managed to stand off the crowd and cover the retreat of Mr. Bliss who was badly cut about the face, but not seriously injured.

A police captain visited the embassy and apologized for the attack on Secretary Bliss, but he warned the members of the embassy that the streets were very unsafe, especially the boulevard, which is the rendezvous of rowdies and soldiers and sailors in civilian clothes. The captain advised the members of the embassy to go armed in future and not venture in the streets at night, except in carriages.

## NEBRASKA NOTES

Harry Gordon of Beatrice filed suit against the Burlington company for \$275. He alleges that his hay press was badly smashed by being struck by a Burlington train.

Frank Guenther of West Point has sold his farm to John Kreikemeir for \$80 per acre. This sale indicates that the price of Cuming county farm land is still within the limit.

J. H. Hunter, the stable boss for Newell & Atwood at their stone quarry in Cedar Creek has been kicked by a mule and his arm broken between the elbow and wrist.

Ex-Senator Graham has purchased the dry goods and grocery department of Cook & Scott's store at Beatrice. Cook & Scott will retain their interest in the furniture and undertaking department.

Diphtheria which broke out in the George Kreitman family on a farm south of Madison, has resulted fatally to the youngest girl. Seven other children who were down with the disease are recovering.

The Beatrice corn mills, which have been closed-down while a new steam power plant was being installed, has resumed operation again. The mills are now prepared to grind 3,000 bushels of corn a day.

Prof. Rudolph Peters of West Point has accepted the position tendered him as a teacher Lutheran parochial schools of Cleveland, O., and has resigned his position and moved away with his family.

Two bloodhounds that had belonged for some years to William Stine of Norfolk have been sold to the sheriff of Lawrence county, South Dakota and will be used in the Black Hills. Caesar and Betsey are the names of the animals. They brought over \$360.

The steel work for the second story of the court house at Seward has arrived and the large derrick is hoisting the heavy beams into place. The contractors are rushing work while the fine weather lasts.

Frank Marsh, living two miles northeast of Beatrice has begun marketing this year's crop corn which yielded about forty-five bushels per acre. He received 35 cents per bushel from Norcross Brothers, a grain firm of that city.

A. M. Munn of Nebraska City, has gone to Bertrand where he has a contract for the drainage of 1,400 acres of land on which there is a large body of water, some of it being seven feet in depth. He expects to complete the drainage canal in about six weeks or two months, and the land will be ready for farming by spring.

Rev. Ralph H. Houseman, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Fullerton, has announced that he has received a call from the Westminster Presbyterian church at Lincoln and asked that the Fullerton church accept his resignation to take effect January 1, as he desired to accept the call.

Edwin H. Barnard, one of the men who laid out the town of Fremont, and made the first settlement there in August 1856, is very low with paralysis of the brain and his recovery is doubtful. He has always been prominent in business affairs and is the last survivor of the original members of the Congregational church of that city.

J. E. Menzie of Grafton, has just made a trade with Emil Kugel of Bruning by which he gets a fine quarter of well improved land near Belvidere for his hardware and implement stores and business at Grafton. Mr. Kugel recently sold his general merchandise store at Bruning. He and a brother from Portland, Ore., will take possession of their business at Grafton soon.

About 1 o'clock in the morning a man was discovered trying to force his way into the Normal dormitory at Fremont, occupied by the girls. The police were notified and found that the party was a young man who for some time past has been subject to insane spells and has been an inmate of the Lincoln asylum. He was taken to the city jail and his relatives notified.

While returning from Pleasant Dale, William Matzke, of Seward, sustained quite serious injuries as a result of a collision between an automobile and the carriage in which he was riding. The team ran away, the carriage was smashed and Mr. Matzke was thrown out in such a manner as to render him unconscious. The automobilists were from Seward, but they did not stop to see how badly Mr. Matzke was injured.