

THE BOSTON IN BAD WAY

CRUISER IN DANGER OF SINKING ON THE PACIFIC

Hard to Keep Down Water—The Captain Ready to Beach Her When Necessary—Ship's Diver at Work

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—The United States cruiser Boston which struck Peabody rock, in Rosaric straits, is now lying in deep water in the harbor in order to give the diver a good opportunity to prosecute his work. She has taken a good deal of water and has listed five degrees to port. Seven cell compartments are filled. She has put out to deep water again after drawing close to shore in order that she might be run onto the sandy beach quickly if necessary. All her life boats are provisioned and swung out ready for instant use. The ship's diver, who is still at work, has found a seam three feet in length which is admitting water, but has not yet discovered any holes in the hull. The vessel is believed to be badly wrenched. Commander Coffman is now awaiting the arrival of tugs to tow the Boston to Bremerton. He hopes by this means to reach that port. It is impossible to make the run under the cruise's own steam as the vibrations of the engines tends to spread the seams in the hull.

The United States cruiser Boston foundered at low tide in a fog on the rocks of Peabody islands, in the Straits of Rosario, twenty-two miles from here. The torpedo boat Paul Jones, on passing the stranded vessel, was signalled by the Boston and an effort of an hour was made to put her free. Finally the rising tide, which throws a strong eddy for the Gulf of Georgia into the strait, forced the Jones to leave the Boston to her fate and proceeded to Bellingham without her.

The cruiser Boston reached Bellingham under her own steam and at midnight was sinking two miles off shore. The plan of Commander Coman is to beach the vessel if the water cannot be kept down.

A line of blue jackets with a string of buckets is working in conjunction with the pumps to prevent the Boston from going to the bottom. An effort is being made to secure fire tugs with strong pumping capacity. Seven compartments are flooded and the extent of the damage cannot be determined.

Use Dynamite on a House

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa.—Two members of the state constabulary dead, one dying and two others wounded is the result of a riot with Italians at Florence, seven miles from here. One of the Italians is dead, another is slightly wounded and two are under arrest, while the house in which the rioters barricaded themselves is wrecked from dynamite used by the troopers to dislodge the rioters.

Sergeant Joseph Logan went to Florence to arrest an Italian charged with murder. Instead of capturing the man Logan tried to arrest two others who were fighting. He went into the house where the men boarded and an Italian stabbed at Logan with a stilet to and as he made his way from the house he was fired upon. Logan turned and emptied his revolver into the doorway, then ran. He was not hurt. Help was summoned from the state constabulary headquarters here and five troopers were sent to Logan's aid. As they approached the house they were fired upon from almost every window. Private Henry fell dead with a bullet through the heart. The others retreated, but Privates Chambers and Mullen rushed up to bring back their comrade. Mullen got a few buckshots through his right foot. Chambers received five shots, three in his chest and two on the right side of his head. They staggered back and Chambers was caught by his comrades and sent to the hospital.

Fifteen more troopers were sent. With the arrival of reinforcements entrance into the house was effected but the troopers were driven off, Private Vahringer being left dead by his fleeing comrades.

More Talk of Compromise

HAVANA.—Peace through political compromise is the sole topic of conversation in all the best informed circles, where it is recognized that this is the only way of bringing about a settlement of Cuba's internal troubles. Therefore there is a general disposition not to agree with the stand taken by President Palma that the government should not treat with the insurgents upon the basis of arranging a compromise.

ONE MAN BLAMED

LEGAL CENTRAL FIGURE IN PHILADELPHIA FAILURE

Voice From Grave Accuses

(INSISTS NO MAN WILL BE SPARED WHO IS GUILTY)

Two Directors Said to Have Profited by the Collapse—Receiver Earle Explains Method Used in Looting

PHILADELPHIA.—Rumors of arrests of directors of the looted Real Estate Trust Co. fills the air. Dist. Attorney Bell declares in most emphatic terms that no man will be spared in the effort to bring to justice those responsible for the dissipation of the depositor's money. The statement is made that two directors, who are also members of the bar, have profited to the extent of \$750,000 in the past three years by accepting fees from Adolph Segal for passing on security tendered by him for loans from the bank aggregating \$5,300,000. So far as is known warrants have not yet been issued for these men, but the public is awaiting with breathless interest the sensational arrests of directors who stood high in the community before the crash came.

Depositors Are Aroused

President Hipple's plaintive cry from his grave, "Segal got all," has aroused the depositors to a high pitch of indignation. Lawyers representing many hundreds of them are taking an active part in the investigation of the affairs of the trust company, and the facts are coming to light almost hourly revealing new forms of duplicity on the part of the men entrusted with the depositors' money, and the trust funds of large and small estates. Investigation shows that the looting of the trust company will cost the Presbyterians less than \$100,000 and the leaders of that faith are congratulating themselves that President Hipple chose an opportune time for committing suicide as far as the church is concerned, the funds and deposits being low at this time of the year.

Receiver Earle expresses the opinion that President Hipple was "money mad" and that there seemed to be no end to the variety of methods by which he juggled with securities which fell into his hands and concerning which he sought to deceive the directors.

Call It Peace Day

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The treaty of Portsmouth which ended the war between Japan and Russia, was signed here a year ago and at the same hour a tablet was unveiled to perpetuate the memory of the event. The day was observed as "peace day" by the ringing of all the bells of the city at sunrise, noon and sunset, and during the afternoon several hundred people gathered at the navy yard in front of the general stores building, in which the envoys met a year ago and with appropriate exercises celebrated the first anniversary.

The copper of which the tablet made was alloyed with pieces of Japanese and Russian origin so the event might be perpetuated by mingled metals.

The inscription reads: "In this building at the invitation of Theodore Roosevelt president of the United States, was held the peace conference between envoys of Russia and Japan and on September 5, 1905, at 3:47 p. m., was signed the treaty of Portsmouth which ended the war between the two countries."

Peace Movement in Cuba

HAVANA.—Peace is in the air and on all sides there is hope that matters will be arranged between the government and insurgents so as to avoid further bloodshed. However, there has been no tangible advance toward an agreement or to definite arrangement of a basis for negotiation. In the meantime fighting has been practically suspended. Delegates informally chosen by a small group of veterans started to the camp of Pino Guerra, Colonel Asbert General Guzman and others of the insurgent leaders with the purpose of learning what will be acceptable to the actual fighting leaders of the revolution. A similar committee started to Cienfuegos to consult, under a flag of truce, with the insurgent leaders in Santa Clara province.

General Menocal, General Cebreco and other veterans held a conference with Alfredo Zayas, the leader of the liberal party, which however, did not result in reaching an understanding.

HE SHOWS SOME VIGOR

PREMIER STOLYPIN SEEMS RISING TO EMERGENCY

Court Camarilla at Same Time Gives Notice that Reforms in Empire Will Not Be Abandoned or Deferred

ST. PETERSBURG.—The firm note struck by Premier Stolypin in the official communication embodying the whole government program, already published with its warning to terrorists and revolutionists, on one hand, that crime must and will be suppressed at any cost, and to the reactionists, especially the court camarilla, on the other hand, that reforms can neither be abandoned nor deferred, met with a prompt response on the bourse, where prices were not merely firm, but were very strong without any symptoms of artificial support. The premier's note not only stopped the steady decline in government securities, but it started a boom in bank shares and in industrial securities generally, some of them gaining as much as 5 points owing to the belief that the announcement made by M. Stolypin is a prelude to better times.

The official note appeared in the Official Gazette and the semi-official Russian press, but the attitude of the public has not yet developed, though the note is the all-absorbing topic of discussion.

Meets With Some Approval

While the course of the premier is precondemned by the parties in pronounced opposition to the government, in whose sight all works of the ministry are evil, business and financial circles, as indicated by the tone on the bourse, regard M. Stolypin's communication with approval, and their attitude probably will be shared by the Octoberists, peaceful regenerationists, and other partisans of the policy of peacefully working out the problems before the country. But the imperial decree authorizing the institution of field courts martial throughout the larger part of the empire is regarded with disquietude in most circles. It is practically the same measure that the emperor rejected during Count Witte's administration after the approval of the council of the empire had been secured, and while it is realized that it is justifiable and indeed a necessary measure in dealing with mutinies, armed uprisings and conditions of terrorism and anarchy, such as prevail in Poland, the Baltic provinces and the Caucasus, it is claimed that arbitrary and unscrupulous officials are likely to abuse the powers conferred upon them.

It is pointed out that the ukase excludes the services of the ordinary judicial officers of the army and navy, and that it covers political crimes of any nature. It has already thrown a panic into the ranks of the contributors to the revolutionary press and the drafters of incendiary proclamations to the army, navy, peasants etc., who hitherto have had no worse punishment to fear than imprisonment or deportation.

Patch up Cruiser Boston

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—The rent in the hull of the cruiser Boston has been patched to such an extent that it is not now necessary to operate the pumps. The forward seam, which let in a small amount of water, was caused by striking Peapod rock. The main rent further back was caused by striking a rock against which the vessel was swung by the rising tide. Lieutenant Murfin says the Boston is every way as good as ever, and that it will require only \$600 to repair the starboard rent. The crippled cruiser steamed out of the harbor on her way to Bremerton where she will go into dry dock for repairs.

Urging on Revolt

EL PASO, Tex.—A letter found on the person of Bruno Trevino, one of the men arrested as a Mexican revolutionist on the Arizona border, dated Toronto, Ontario, and signed by R. Flores Magood, head of the Mexican revolutionary junta, instructs Trevino to fight, to attack the Nogales force, take arms and there proceed to interior towns and gather recruits. The letter says: "Let Cananea alone for the present. Take Nogales first."

The writer cautioned Trevino against acting too soon, and says: "We cannot yet fix the day on which the uprising takes place, because we must arm ourselves. There are forty revolutionary centers throughout the country resolved to rise up in arms, but not all possess sufficient arms. The junta is working to secure funds for the revolution."

NEBRASKA NOTES

Superior is having a street fair. Mrs. Samuel Irwin of Homesville died at the age of 72.

Lightning struck the residence of Henry Girard of Columbus.

Scribner is highly favored in having a citizen named Roberts Burns. Of the 390 convicts at the state penitentiary, 229 are employed on contract.

The grub worms are doing considerable damage to corn in Washington county.

Between fifteen and twenty districts in Buffalo county are without teachers.

Land is reported good, crops in fine shape, and some homesteads still to be had in McPherson county.

Harry Leman, a brakeman for the Northwestern, fell off a car and broke his leg. He is in the hospital at Fremont.

H. V. Riesen, of Beatrice, has returned from Chicago where he purchased the material for enlarging the gas plant.

George Reddy, of Kearney, tried to repair his motor car, and lost the fore finger of his left hand, at the second joint.

A threshing engine went through a small bridge southeast of Beatrice. The engineer and several workmen escaped injury by jumping.

J. Henry Wherry, of Beatrice, who left for the east several days ago, has been injured near Chicago in a collision. He is in a hospital.

Russell Phelps, janitor of the Central school building at Beatrice fell from a ladder, broke his ankle and was severely bruised about the body.

Mrs. Jackson, of Beatrice aged 89 years, fell against a trunk and sustained a painful scalp wound. Her condition is serious.

Master Dewey Tillman of Ragan was playing on a pile of lumber when it caved in. The little fellow was taken from the wreck with a badly crushed and broken leg.

Kicked in the face by a horse, John Dobbs of Wood River, had one side of his face crushed and may lose the sight of one eye, although the doctors are doing everything to save it.

As a passenger train was going west at 1 a. m., near Johnstown, Nebr., it ran over Homer Quick, a section hand, and broke both legs and both arms and killed him instantly.

O. M. Quackenbush, editor of the Wood River Interests, has returned home from Omaha, where he has been confined in a hospital for some time. He is very weak as yet and unable to attend to his office duties.

The boilers and steam fitting supplies for the new Young Men's Christian association building arrived in Beatrice and will be installed at once. It will take about six weeks to complete the job.

While playing with some tin cans George, the 4-year-old son of Conductor George Dorsey, of Norfolk, frightened a horse standing in front of his father's house. The animal jumped to one side and struck the child, who died of his injuries.

A box car attached to an extra southbound Union Pacific freight, jumped the track near the stone quarries at Blue Springs and blocked the track for about three hours, causing the passenger from Manhattan, Kan., to be considerably delayed.

O. O. Barney, resident of Filley, wanted by the officers or assaulting L. C. Caley, a farmer, with a billiard cue has disappeared from that town and the authorities are unable to locate him. It is said that Mrs. Barney has disposed of most of their property and is preparing to join her husband wherever he may be.

Many land seekers are now buying farms in the Wood River valley. The price of land is steadily increasing, some farms selling as high as \$75 per acre. Not long ago a forty-acre tract adjoining town was sold for \$145 per acre. Mitchell & Faught, local dealers report numerous sales recently, most of them being to eastern Nebraskans.

About two weeks ago thieves broke into Mueller Bros., butcher shop in Nebraska City, and stole a quantity of hides, and H. Steele and A. Brown were arrested on suspicion of being the guilty parties. The hides were taken to Council Bluffs and sold to a hide dealer, who identified Brown as the man who sold him the hides.

DEMANDS MODEST

IRRIGATIONISTS DID NOT ASK BOND ISSUE

Vote Down Such Proposal

SHOOTERS FOR HUNDRED MILLION MORE MUST WAIT

Congress at Boise, Idaho, Concludes Chamberlain Made President and Sacramento Given Meeting

BOISE, Idaho.—The fourteenth national irrigation congress closed its session after voting to hold its next congress at Sacramento, Cal., and electing as president of the fifteenth congress Gov. George E. Chamberlain of Oregon. The attractions of the Jamestown exposition had been cleverly presented and on the first ballot for the convention city Jamestown was in the lead. Sacramento won on the second ballot.

There was some evidence of discord in connection with the election of secretary D. A. Anderson, a Chicago publisher, was the choice of the nominating committee. His published utterances in criticism of the federal service were urged against him, but the convention endorsed the nomination.

The shooters for a "hundred million more for irrigation," came before the congress with a minority report from the committee on resolution demanding that the national congress authorize a bond issue to raise such a fund. After a spirited debate the minority report was voted down.

Home Building in West

"Early home building in the west" was described in a paper by L. W. Shurtliff, of Ogden, Utah, first vice president of the congress and one of the pioneer Mormons of Utah and Idaho.

D. A. Knuppenburg, a delegate from Pennsylvania, and a member of the state board of agriculture of the state, spoke in praise of what he had seen in the irrigated states of the west, and declared that henceforth he would be an advocate of all possible government aid for the reclamation of arid lands.

Aaron Gould of Colorado delivered a tariff argument against further concessions to the sugar of the Philippines. He urged that the sugar beet raisers of the irrigated states be not forced into clear competition with the cheap labor of the islands.

An Idaho delegate protested against the time of the congress being given over to the discussion of the tariff, and Governor Mead of Washington, who had been called to the chair suggested that the speaker confine his remarks to irrigation and its correlated subjects. Mr. Gould insisted that his tariff speech was inseparable for the growing of sugar beets.

Grant of Greater Wages

MINNEAPOLIS.—The grievance committees of the various railway employes' organizations have been treating with the officials of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and other roads entering the Twin Cities. In succession the car men's boiler-makers blacksmiths' and machinists' committees have held conferences with the railway officials.

The committees of the operators on the Omaha and Chicago Great Western roads will convene shortly and it is expected that a small increase will be granted. Operators in the east have been accorded increases and those employed on the western lines hope that the western roads will follow.

Inquiry as to Ice Trust

KANSAS CITY.—Arguments in the investigation started by Prosecuting Attorney Kimbrell to ascertain if the local ice dealers are in a trust in violation of the laws, have been ended and the case submitted to W. S. Flourney, special court commissioner. He will report his finding to Judge Gates, of the circuit court, who will then render a decision.

The investigation has been on all summer and as a result of testimony, brought out the prosecutor filed information against W. F. Lyons president of the Central Ice company and Harry Burk secretary and general managers of the People's Ice, Storage and Fuel company, on a charge of perjury and Burk on a charge of conspiracy to increase the price of ice. They were released on bond and their trial set for October 15.