

# NEBRASKA HEROES RETURN FROM WAR

## TRANSPORT HANCOCK FROM PHILIPPINES ARRIVES

### Regiment Now Numbers 840 Men—Governor Poynter Gives the Boys a Hearty Welcome.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1.—"Tee wee all right. We had a fine trip over and are mighty glad to get home." So shouted Colonel Mulford of the gallant First Nebraska from the deck of the Hancock at 1 o'clock Sunday morning to the anxious party on board the steam launch, Governor Irwin, tied up alongside. On that little boat were Governor Poynter, Congressman Stark, Adjutant General Barry, Hon. Cadet Taylor and two newspaper men.

"We have 840 men and forty officers of our regiment on board. There are ten or eleven men sick in the hospital and 110 sick in quarters. No one is in serious condition," he added.

The big white transport was anchored off the barge office perhaps five miles out from the Folsom street wharf. It had been sighted off Point Lobos at 10:30 p. m., much to the surprise of the "wharfingers," who did not anticipate her arrival till sunrise. But she steadily steamed in and anchored. Soon after the World-Herald man was apprised of the arrival and rushed together the governor's party, every man of whom had retired for the night. Gathering at the harbor commissioner's dock, where it had been arranged through the courtesy of the commissioners that the Governor Irwin should be at the service of Governor Poynter at any time, the start was made shortly after midnight for the Hancock off Point Oakland.

Arriving in hailing distance of the transport, the launch was challenged, and the captain responded in a voice that might have been heard at Oakland.

"The governor of Nebraska is on board."

Instantly they swarmed upon the deck of the Hancock over 200 wide-awake soldier boys, who evidently hadn't retired at all. Then arrived several more with unmistakable evidence of having retired. No one was allowed to say a word till the captains were through with their argument.

"You can tie up alongside," shouted the Hancock, "but you can't come on board. The quarantine officers haven't been here yet."

So a compromise was made on the tie-up, and Colonel Mulford, who was first to lean over the rail, was quickly unseated.

**GOVERNOR'S HEARTY WELCOME.**

Then the bluff old captain of the launch introduced Governor Poynter, who said:

"Gentlemen of the First Nebraska: On behalf of the state I welcome you here. The state is proud of you and is prepared to give you a grand welcome home. You have done bravely."

Somebody yelled: "Three cheers for the governor," and they were given with will. Adjutant General Barry was recognized by a volunteer with a "Hello, General Barry," and he caused three more cheers. Then the same old captain announced Congressman Stark, and just then the whistles blew hard enough to wake the dead. "So say we all," solemnly said a soldier boy, and everybody laughed.

Just then Major Taylor appeared in response to questions by his father from the launch, and recognizing his father with a "Hello, Bill, how are all the folks," settled down to a long-range chat.

"What kind of a trip did you have?" was asked of the big crowd.

**SOME OF ALGER'S BEEF.**

"Oh, it was fine sailing, but, say, we didn't overeat ourselves with the grub. We had some of Alger's embalmed beef coming over. We're going back to Nebraska to eat enough to take the wrinkles out of our bellies. How's the troops there this year?"

"Beat corn crop we ever had," shouted back General Barry.

"Good; we'll all get jobs this fall; that's sure."

"Are any of you going to re-enlist?"

"Yes, like — We'll go to Nebraska and shuck corn first."

"How did you like General Otis?"

"Oh, he liked us," yelled one sarcastic soldier.

"He invited me up to dinner with him the day before we left," and then the whole crowd yelled satirically, "Yes, Otis is a fine fellow."

So the running fire was kept up for a few minutes, the boys being assured that a fine camp had been prepared for them at the Presidio, and they in turn, over and over, expressed their exceedingly great pleasure to get home.

**OUT OF BANDAGES.**

"Have you any more nightcaps and abdominal bandages for us?" yelled Colonel Mulford. "The boys are about out of gun rags."

"What guns have you brought back with you?" asked General Barry.

"Oh, the same old Springfield. And we have just as much trouble in keeping the numbers straight as we used to have, general."

"How many Utah boys are with you?" was asked.

"Two hundred and sixty-two men and twenty-six officers, in charge of Major Brant," was the reply.

"Did any one else come with you?"

"Yes; fifty-seven discharged men, representing every regiment in Manila."

By this time the conversation thro' thirty feet of fog and air, with hissing steam and splashing waves to make it uncertain in the darkness, the old captain of the launch decided to pull out, and the launch left with three parting cheers for the governor.

Early Monday morning the government health officers boarded the transport, but since there were no contagious diseases on board, the inspection was soon over and by noon the boys were once more marching on American soil, en route to their last volunteer camp at the Presidio. San Francisco did herself proud on the occasion. Oregon boys marched to the wharf to meet the Nebraskans and all of the regulars about San Francisco were ordered out by General Shafter.

A. D. FETTERMAN.

**MARTYRS OF THE FIRST.**

Lancaster, Neb., Aug. 1.—From the records of the adjutant general's office the list of the men and officers of the First Nebraska who have been killed in action or died of wounds and disease is compiled. The reports of the number of deaths have been, as published heretofore, without giving the full list of names. The clerk in the adjutant general's office has carefully examined the list below and if there are any others that have not been reported he will advise them.

**Company A:** Killed in action—H. C. Stearns, private, October 1, 1898; died of disease—George M. Andrews, private, February 11, 1899; Edward D. Day, private, February 11, 1899. Killed in action—Sergeant Walter A. Fear, March 25, 1899; Milton F. Lunde, March 25, 1899; William S. Orr, private, March 25, 1899.

**Company B:** Died of disease—John Black, private, September 25, 1898; killed in action—Gustave E. Edlund, private, February 5, 1899; Roscoe Young, private, March 7, 1899; Quartermaster Sergeant Joseph S. Storch, April 25, 1899. Died of disease—Sergeant M. O. Stearns, April 25, 1899.

**Company C:** Died of disease—Sergeant George L. Geddes, June 21, 1898; Sergeant William Evans, July 24, 1898. Drowned—Frank Knouse, private, December 15, 1898. Died of wounds—Bruce E. Macy, private, April 20, 1899. Company D: Died of disease—Harry E. Fluke, private, on or about June 27, 1898. Died of wounds—John S. Alley, private, February 24, 1899. Killed in action—John J. Boyle, private, April 29, 1899. Died of wounds—C. M. Cwartz, private, April 24, 1899.

**Company E:** Killed in action—William F. Lewis, private, August 2, 1898; Royal M. Lawton, private, March 21, 1899. Died of disease—H. C. Maher, private, September 19, 1898; Earl Osterhout, October 28, 1898; Ira Giffen, private, October 29, 1898.

**Company F:** Died of disease—Horace Falmer, private, September 23, 1898. Arthur C. Sims, private, October 23, 1898; Corporal Walter M. Riley, April 9, 1898. Killed in action—William Chilpot, private, February 5, 1899. Died of wounds—Warren H. Cook, private, February 18, 1899. A. H. Vickers, private, April 4, 1899; H. C. Hoover, private, May 5, 1899.

**Company G:** Died of disease—Walter W. Hogue, private, September 21, 1898. Killed in action—Guy C. Walker, private, March 7, 1899. Died of wounds—Captain Lee Forby, March 29, 1899. Killed in action—J. H. Spivey, private, May 4, 1899.

**Company H:** Died of disease—Albert H. Burd, private, October 11, 1898; Geo. R. Smith, wagoner, March 15, 1899. Killed in action—Sergeant Charles Mellick, April 23, 1899. Died of wounds—W. O. Kustoborger, private, April 24, 1899.

**Company I:** Died of disease—Alfred J. Erisman, private, October 23, 1898; Frank Schley, private, October 23, 1898; Louis D. Passmore, private, October 4, 1898. Killed in action—Edwin F. Pegler, private, February 5, 1899; Henry O. McCart, private, April 25, 1899.

**Company K:** Died of disease—Theodore Larson, private, October 2, 1898. Killed in action—Second Lieutenant Lester E. Sisson, April 25, 1899.

**Company L:** Died of disease—Fred Taylor, private, December 19, 1898. Died of wounds—Ralph W. Kells, private, February 5, 1899. Killed in action—Charles O. Ballester, private, February 5, 1899; James H. Whitmore, private, March 30, 1899. Died of wounds—Martin O. Legg, private, April 26, 1899; Francis E. Hansen, private, April 27, 1899. Died of disease—Maynard E. Sayles, private, April 26, 1899. Killed in action—W. O. Beiden, private, May 4, 1899.

**Company M:** Killed in action—Guy H. Livingston, private, February 5, 1899. Died of wounds—Nat E. Sims, private, March 28, 1899.

# PEACE CONGRESS ENDS

## CONFERENCE OF NATIONS AT THE HAGUE ADJOURNS

While all Desires Are Not Satisfied the Results Accomplished May Prove Far Reaching.

The Hague, Aug. 1.—The international peace conference met for its last sitting Saturday, when it was announced that sixteen states had signed the arbitration convention, fifteen the declaration prohibiting the throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons, sixteen the declaration prohibiting the use of asphyxiating gas and fifteen the declaration prohibiting the use of explosive bullets.

A letter was read from the queen of Holland to the pope, asking his moral support of the conference. The pope's reply, which was read, promised co-operation, recalled the fact that he had many times performed the function of arbitration, and assured her majesty that, in spite of his present abnormal position, the pope would continue to seek the advancement of civilization.

Baron de Staal delivered the farewell, thanking the representatives. He said the work accomplished, while no so complete as might be desired, was sincere, wise and practical. The great principle of the sovereignty of individual states and international solidarity, apparently so opposing, had been reconciled by what they had accomplished.

He affirmed that in time to come institutions which had their origin in the need of accord would be the dominating influence, and that thus the work of the conference was truly notorious.

Minister Esturmelles and Dr. Beaufort followed, the latter saying that if the dream, nevertheless, had disproved pessimist forebodings and the moral effect would more and more influence public opinion and aid governments to reduce the limitation of armies, which would remain a source of grave consideration for statesmen.

Baron de Staal then declared the conference closed.

The three conventions dealing with arbitration, the laws and customs of war, and the prohibition of the declaration of naval warfare were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Servia, Switzerland or Turkey.

The arbitration convention and that under reserve, Roumania also made reservations.

The three declarations prohibiting the throwing of explosives from balloons, the use of asphyxiating projectiles and the use of dum dum bullets were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Servia or Switzerland, and the declaration prohibiting the throwing of explosives from balloons.

**RECAPITULATION.**

Killed in Action—Colonel.....1

Total.....1

**COMPANY A.**

Killed in action.....3

Died of wounds.....3

Died of disease.....3

Total.....9

**COMPANY B.**

Killed in action.....3

Died of disease.....3

Total.....6

**COMPANY C.**

Died of wounds.....1

Died of disease.....3

Drowned.....1

Total.....5

**COMPANY D.**

Killed in action.....1

Died of wounds.....3

Died of disease.....1

Total.....5

**COMPANY E.**

Killed in action.....2

Died of disease.....3

Total.....5

**COMPANY F.**

Killed in action.....1

Died of wounds.....1

Died of disease.....3

Total.....5

**COMPANY G.**

Killed in action.....2

Died of wounds.....1

Died of disease.....1

Total.....4

**COMPANY H.**

Killed in action.....1

Died of wounds.....1

Died of disease.....2

Total.....4

**COMPANY I.**

Killed in action.....2

Died of disease.....3

Total.....5

**COMPANY K.**

Killed in action.....1

Died of disease.....1

Total.....2

**COMPANY L.**

Killed in action.....3

Died of wounds.....3

Died of disease.....3

Total.....9

**COMPANY M.**

Killed in action.....1

Died of wounds.....1

Total.....2

Grand total.....58

# THEY LIKE POYNTER.

## Nebraska's Governor Makes a Good Impression in California.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1.—Governor Poynter has become the hero of the western plutocrats at the Presidio, and not a man there but knows him as the plucky governor who said to the legislature of Nebraska "I cannot stultify myself and the calm judgment of the thinking people of this commonwealth by giving official approval to the statement that the war of conquest now being carried on in the far-away Philippines is in defense of the principles of our government and in adding new territory to our flag, and they glory in it." Then Governor Poynter came here, quietly and unattended, to join Judge Stark and Adjutant General Barry, who had been doing effective work for the reception and comfort of the gallant Nebraska boys, he did not count as being brought prominently to the notice of any but Nebraska volunteers. And certain republican critics said Governor Poynter would wish he had stayed at home when the Nebraska boys met him.

But two erring gentlemen from the interior of Nebraska, one C. O. Whedon and one ex-Supreme Court Commissioner Ryan, with the accent on the "i" walked in where angels feared to tread. With a flourish of trumpets that tokened great quantities of wind, they proclaimed themselves the "only official welcome" from Nebraska.

The governor and the military representative in congress and the adjutant general were simply rank outsiders. But there was a deep, dark and villainous plot in the governor's action in coming here, which was exploited at nearly a column's length in a morning paper, according to the Ryan-Whedon view of things.

**RESULT OF THE ATTACK.**

Governor Poynter was here particularly in the forlorn hope of trying to "square himself" with the volunteers last winter, they asserted. Last winter California had troubles of her own, a legislature of working people are going to and from their homes in buses of every kind and description, and in certain sections the cars are run with few passengers. This is not true of the Central and Wade Park lines, which run through the best parts of the east end. There the cars are pretty well filled.

The boycott is most severe on the small dealers who do business on streets that are populated largely by union men and their sympathizers. A number of these merchants have published advertisement offering rewards ranging from \$25 to \$500 for reliable evidence that they or any of their clerks or relatives have ridden on the cars since the strike began, and a number of communications have been sent to the papers by physicians, grocers and others protesting their innocence of the charge of having patronized the "railroad company."

As yet the big retail merchants have not felt the effects of the boycott severely, though it is said some of them have been requested to forbid their clerks to ride on the cars.

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**NOTED PICKPOCKET IN LIMBO.**

Boston, Mass., Aug. 1.—William A. Gilbert of Kansas City, a criminal well known for his revolver in the city of Spokane, Wash., were arraigned in the municipal court and held to the grand jury, charged with larceny. The woman was seen by the police to pick the pockets of the crowd, and she and Gilbert were arrested afterward while dividing the spoils. Much valuable plunder was found in their rooms and on their persons.

**YOUTH'S RASH ACT.**

Greenburg, Ind., Aug. 1.—At 11 a. m. Saturday, Randolph, a boy, 18 years old, residing near Clarkburg, ten miles northwest of this city, shot his stepfather, Wesley Beckover, in the left breast. Young Randolph then placed the muzzle of his revolver to his temple and fired a bullet into his brain. He died instantly. Mr. Beckover's condition is alarming.

**EDITOR ST. CLAIR IS DEAD.**

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1.—William D. St. Clair, an old-time editor and publisher, died here today. He was afflicted with different types of neuritis in different parts of the country, and was the founder of the first penny paper in San Francisco. Of late years he has been living in Louisiana, where he built the town of Happy Woods.

**DRIVES OUT FISHERMEN.**

St. John's, N. F., Aug. 1.—The British warship Buzzard is driving the colonial fishermen out of the treaty coast waters along the northeast coast of the island, at the instance of the French fishermen, who are interfering with their fisheries. A number of colonial vessels are returning southward, their fishing having been spoiled by the Buzzard's action.

**BAXTER RELIEVES MEASTER.**

Boston, Mass., Aug. 1.—Commander W. J. Baxter relieved Captain Measter of the naval construction department of the Charleston navy yard, relieving Captain Joseph Measter, who retires, having reached the age limit of 62 years. Naval Constructor Baxter is a graduate of Annapolis, class of '91. He comes to the yard from the Mare Island yard in California.

**REJECTS HOT SPRINGS SITE.**

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Hitchcock has declined to permit the use of a site on the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas for the construction of a federal building, unless congress so specifically authorizes. He holds that it is not desirable that the postoffice building should be constructed on this permanent reservation in close proximity to bath houses, and that a much more suitable site can be obtained by purchase.

**DESERTER'S HAYES' DEATH.**

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1.—The story sent out from Kansas City reporting to describe how Oregon troops punished deserter Hayes is pronounced by the Oregon regiment entirely untrue. Hayes was a member of the California regiment and was found dead in the arms of a deserter by his own regiment, February 1. No Oregon or Kansas troops were engaged in that vicinity.

# BOYCOTT THE MILITIA

## CLEVELAND ALL STIRRED UP OVER THE BIG STRIKE.

Merchants Refuse to Sell Goods to Troops or Patrons of the Big Consolidated Road.

der has been practically restored within the city, the railroad strike has resolved itself into a general boycott of the big consolidated company and everybody who rides upon its cars.

Apparently the strikers have the sympathy and active co-operation of all the labor organizations of the city, and not only are merchants being punished for riding on the taboos cars, but they are warned against selling goods to other people who do ride on threat of losing the trade of union men.

Instances are given where druggists have refused to sell medicine to people accused of patronizing the Big Consolidated, and physicians have been boycotted for riding on the cars while going to see their patients.

The boycott is most severe on the small dealers who do business on streets that are populated largely by union men and their sympathizers. A number of these merchants have published advertisement offering rewards ranging from \$25 to \$500 for reliable evidence that they or any of their clerks or relatives have ridden on the cars since the strike began, and a number of communications have been sent to the papers by physicians, grocers and others protesting their innocence of the charge of having patronized the "railroad company."

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# THE TRUST RECORD.

## New Consolidations Effected During Past Week.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 1.—The week's trust record is as follows:

July 31.—The various compressed air power companies and affiliated concerns to be reorganized and consolidated with capital of \$100,000,000. The Whitney interests will be included.

The Continental Cotton Oil Company, organized to control the manufacture of cotton seed oil. This will be composed of eight or ten companies of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Capital fixed at \$4,000,000.

The American Iron and Steel Manufacturing company organized at Lebanon, Pa., with a capital of \$30,000,000, to combine a number of bolt, nut and rivet companies.

The Mount Vernon Woodbury Cotton Duck company, incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware. Fourteen cotton mills throughout the country have joined in this consolidation, which will control the entire cotton duck output of the United States. Capitalization, \$22,500,000.

The Standard Shoe Machinery company of Boston, combining eleven concerns, with capital of \$6,000,000.

July 25.—The amalgamation of twenty-eight large plumbing material factories of the country is perfected under the title of Central Foundry company. Capitalization, \$14,000,000.

A gigantic trolley car manufacturing trust is projected, to include all the car companies in the United States. The arrangements have not been made public.

An oil well trust formed in California to monopolize the oil lands of that state. Capitalization, \$20,000,000.

The beef trust shows its hand by a rise in price of meat of 33 1-3 per cent.

The hard coal trust, headed by J. P. Morgan, extends its operations and threatens an increase of 50 to 75 cents a ton.

July 26.—The American Linseed Oil company and the National Linseed Oil company adjust their difficulties.

July 27.—The McCormick Harvesting company propose to erect one of the largest single twin mills in the country. It is believed that this will have a considerable effect upon the Cordage trust.

Manchester, N. H., Aug. 1.—It has developed from the sale to the Citizens Trust X Deposit company of Baltimore of the Columbia Mills company of Columbia, S. C., that a combination of all the duck mills in the country has been formed. The capital is \$16,000,000, and there are thirteen mills, mostly located in the vicinity of Baltimore. The president of the Columbia mills is the Hon. Frank P. Carpenter of this city. The sale will be completed next week.

**MYSTERIOUS DOUBLE MURDER**

South Omaha the Scene of a Midnight Tragedy.

South Omaha, Neb., Aug. 1.—Two men were found in a dying condition in this city near Duffy's saloon. Edward Joyce had a bullet in his lung and another in his stomach. He died almost instantly. Edward Callahan was shot in the lungs and fatally wounded.

Belated pedestrians heard a volley of pistol shots shortly before 1 o'clock at "Shanahan's corner." When the fusillade had ceased an excited mob immediately surrounded the wounded men. Apparently no one had seen the shooting, and none knew whether there had been a battle between the two young men or whether they had been shot by others. A third man, who was said to have received a wound, left the scene at once, and was not seen again.

For some unaccountable reason no police were on hand to investigate the murder for over an hour after the shooting occurred. The two wounded men lay in their blood upon the pavement and the hysterical mob seemed unable to grasp the situation with sufficient definiteness to know what should be done. After a bit some one who recognized the wounded men dispatched a messenger for Father Judge, who arrived in time to administer the last rites of the church to the victims.

Both Joyce and Callahan were employed in Armour's cellar. They went much together and were regarded as pals.

It finally was whispered about that John Shanahan, the saloonkeeper, had done the shooting. There were those who said they had seen the fight, but they were unable to give a coherent account of how it occurred. When the police at length arrived on the scene and got wind of the Shanahan theory they went to the back door of his saloon. As Policeman Montague approached the door a shot was fired in the saloon and the search for Shanahan was thereby abandoned. The police took another tack, and at 3 o'clock in the morning Shanahan was still at large.

It was generally accepted at that hour that Shanahan was the one who had fired the European shot. There is no doubt that Admiral Dewey was suspicious of German interference for some time after he first took hold of affairs in the Philippines. His official dispatches published at the time, and since clearly indicated this. But the authorities insist that a decidedly better feeling now exists between this country and Germany and that Admiral Dewey, knowing the attitude of the administration to encourage his spirit, would not intentionally say or do anything to promote discord.

The call of the German minister, Mr. Von Mumm, at the state department gave rise to the report that he had come to make some representation to Secretary Hay concerning the interview. When I asked Secretary Hay he declared that it was not true, that the minister had called upon an entirely different matter, and that the Dewey interview was not mentioned. He said that no official action had been taken by the department and that none would be, certainly for the present, for he could not believe that Admiral Dewey had been correctly quoted.

"I am satisfied there must be some mistake," said Secretary Long. "Admiral Dewey could never have made the statement attributed to him, I feel quite sure. Then I do not see that there could be any official attention given to the matter."

Minister Von Mumm declined to discuss the Dewey interview in any way. A member of the diplomatic corps with whom I discussed the matter said: "My opinion is that the German government will not take any official cognizance of the interview which Admiral Dewey gave to a Herald correspondent at Trieste. It differs very materially from the utterances of Captain Callahan, of which the German government complained. In this instance Admiral Dewey has simply expressed an opinion. The German government and the German people and the people of Admiral Dewey's country as well, may regard that the admiral entertains such an opinion, but I do not see that the German government would be justified in taking any action."

# STRICKERS ARE DETERMINED.

## New York.—The striking freight handlers on the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley railroads held a meeting today.

The strikers to the number of about 200 decided to follow the lines of the strike as already adopted, and said they would keep up the strike for six months if necessary. They declared if it be found necessary to have further aid the freight handlers on the Baltimore & Ohio would also be called out.

**Ten Thousand on a Strike.**

Chicago, Ill.—(Special).—Ten thousand men were thrown out of employment and work was stopped on 200 buildings in the course of erection in Chicago during the second day of the strike of the brickmakers of Cook county. The tie-ups came first on the smaller jobs, on which the contractors had made precaution to increase the supply of bricks in anticipation of the strike. The bricklayers and hod carriers were first out for the want of material, and following them the carpenters were compelled to lay down their tools.

An effort will be made for an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the brick men and the north side manufacturers at a meeting which has been called. All the interests will be represented that are interested. Unless one side or the other recedes from its position held, little will be accomplished at the conference. The strikers still assert that they will stand firm until all the north side manufacturers sign the union agreement, and the manufacturers say that they will stick it out if their yards are closed all season.

**JPSET BY DEWEY'S INTERVIEW**

Officials Doubt the Admiral's Sentiments as Quoted.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—Official circles were considerably upset by the interview published in the New York Herald with Admiral Dewey at Trieste, a which serious reflections are made upon Germany and the statement attributed to him that our next war would be with that country. Although there is enough in the official reports made by Admiral Dewey while in the Philippines to bear out the observations reported in the interview, both Secretary Hay and Secretary Long insist that there must be some mistake. They cannot believe that Admiral Dewey, who has been so discreet in all of his public utterances up to this time, would comment so boldly about international affairs, especially while he is sailing through a European port.

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The call of the German minister, Mr. Von Mumm, at the state department gave rise to the report that he had come to make some representation to Secretary Hay concerning the interview. When I asked Secretary Hay he declared that it was not true, that the minister had called upon an entirely different matter, and that the Dewey interview was not mentioned. He said that no official action had been taken by the department and that none would be, certainly for the present, for he could not believe that Admiral Dewey had been correctly quoted.

"I am satisfied there must be some mistake," said Secretary Long. "Admiral Dewey could never have made the statement attributed to him, I feel quite sure. Then I do not see that there could be any official attention given to the matter."

Minister Von Mumm declined to discuss the Dewey interview in any way. A member of the diplomatic corps with whom I discussed the matter said: "My opinion is that the German government will not take any official cognizance of the interview which Admiral Dewey gave to a Herald correspondent at Trieste. It differs very materially from the utterances of Captain Callahan, of which the German government complained. In this instance Admiral Dewey has simply expressed an opinion. The German government and the German people and the people of Admiral Dewey's country as well, may regard that the admiral entertains such an opinion, but I do not see that the German government would be justified in taking any action."

**ADMIRAL DEWEY'S INTERVIEW.**

Each day the Nebraska colony here increased, as fathers, mothers and friends gathered to wait for the Hancock. To those who had been waiting several days, the situation was somewhat embarrassing, and the expense together were wearing on the nerves while waiting for the siren whistle. Since some of the Nebraskans had never heard a siren whistle, they constantly feared that every siren would be the siren for sure, and accordingly rushed to the windows and asked foolish questions in the desire to satisfy curiosity and conceal ignorance at the same time.

On Saturday's arrivals were Captain Claude Ough of Geneva and Mrs. J. D. Hassell of Columbus. In response to Adjutant General Barry's suggestion that chest protectors be provided for the returning Nebraska boys, three companies have been so far provided. James Stockham of Broken Bow telegraphed Judge Stark to supply company M throughout and charge the expense to him, so seventy-five were purchased. Captain Ough at once followed suit by purchasing from his own pocket a like supply for company B, his old company.

Mayor White of Hebron, who represents the interests of Geneva and Columbus, at once bought chest protectors for that company, drawing on the \$1,200 reception fund at Geneva for the amount.

**Bad Man with Bills.**

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Chief Wilkie of the secret service has received a telegram announcing the arrest of James L. Scott at Laird, Ky. It appears that last April, Scott, under an assumed name advertised in one of the Cincinnati papers for a companion. The advertisement was answered by a Cincinnati man, who then received an inquiry as to whether he was an engraver. In company G, at once followed suit by purchasing from his own pocket a like supply for company B, his old company.

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