

# ELEVEN VICTIMS OF LAKE HORROR

### Survivors Rescued Only After Three Days of Untold Hardship and Suffering.

## FOUR WOMEN ARE SAVED

### Over Half the Twenty-Two Persons Aboard Volunteered to Die to Save the Remainder—Captain Bravely Leads Them.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 6.—Eighteen or twenty lives were lost and property valued at \$500,000 sacrificed in the furious storm that swept over Lake Superior Sunday and Sunday night.

The gale was the most destructive to lake shipping that has been experienced in many years.

Besides the wreck of the steel steamer Sevona, which broke in two on Sand Island reef, seven of the crew losing their lives, it is now believed that two more ships were lost with their entire crews. One of these is thought to be the schooner Pretoria, of Bay City, Mich., the largest sailing ship on fresh water, and carrying a crew of eight men. The other is believed to be the schooner Olive Jeannette, which carried a crew of seven men. The Pretoria broke loose from the steamer that was towing her during the storm, and today Captain Wandig, of the steamer Mary Boyle, reported that the spar of a sunken three masted schooner could be seen a short distance east of the outer island of the apostle group, about 100 miles from Duluth. The Olive Jeannette, it is believed, went to the bottom about ten miles from Portage entry. A mass of wreckage was sighted by the steamer Juniata near that point, and although the identity of the ship has not been completely established there seems to be little doubt that it was the Olive Jeannette. The schooner was in tow of the steamer L. B. Doty when the latter vessel was lost with her entire crew on Lake Michigan a few years ago.

The storm at times reached the proportions of a hurricane, and the staunchest steel vessels were forced to run for shelter in a more or less battered condition. The new steel steamer Stackhouse arrived at the Soo on her first trip with her hatch covers so badly sprung that water poured continuously into the hold. One of the crew was killed and the record of death and destruction may reach much greater proportions than the present estimates. The monetary loss of the Sevona is placed at \$170,000, while that of the Pretoria is estimated at \$150,000.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 4.—A telegram received here reports a tug found Captain McDonald of the Sevona on his vessel with the remainder of the crew alive and they were rescued.

Bayfield, Wis., Sept. 6.—Eleven of the crew of the steamer Sevona were drowned by the wreck of a steel steamer on Sand Island reef on Lake Superior late Friday night. Eleven others were rescued, including the remainder of the crew and four women.

The story of the disaster is a thrilling tale of shipwreck on the Great Lakes such as has never been told. Seven of the dead offered their lives as a sacrifice for the rest of the twenty-two on board the ill fated ship, although four of the latter were drowned. The rest reached the shore after a night of buffeting by waves in an open boat and a trip of more than twenty-four hours in cutting a road through the wilderness of northern Wisconsin.

### Story of the Disaster.

Friday evening the steamer was blown on reefs during a fierce north-westerly gale. When the vessel finally struck, a great hole was torn in her bow and in half an hour the vessel broke in two.

When the shock came the captain found there was no chance for all to reach the shore and called for volunteers to stay on the ship.

More than half the crew volunteered to stay aboard while the rest tried to reach shore and call for help for those who were to remain on the wreck. Finally the captain, two mates and four other sailors, who were under no obligation to stand by the sinking ship, were selected to risk their lives for the safety of the rest. Engineer Phillippi was one of the volunteers, but Captain McDonald ordered him to take command of the ship's boat which was to take the four women ashore.

### Afloat in Small Boats.

With Phillippi went six others of the crew. A small boat large enough to carry the four took another party. The boat with the women on it made Sand Island, but was swept past.

When the boats left the Sevona, the seven men left aboard were huddled in the wheel house waiting for the rescue that was to come too late.

The trip ashore of the lifeboat was one of terror. All night the men fought with the elements in an effort to reach the shore, which was only five miles away, but the wind was carrying the craft parallel with the beach and it was daylight Saturday before the boat was washed ashore at Little Sand Bay.

Here they found a homesteader who led them to a farm two miles in the interior. The men were so exhausted they could hardly walk to the farm house.

### Hew Way Through Woods.

Then, while the rest of the party was cared for, the engineer and Farmer Thibadeau set out with a team for Bayfield, twenty miles across the peninsula, through an almost untrodden country. Most of the way it was necessary to literally cut a road through the woods. Upon reaching Bayfield at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon the fishing tug Harrow started out for the scene of the wreck with a party of fifteen men, headed by Engineer Phillippi. The trip took two hours in the teeth of a north-easter.

When the tug reached the wreck of the Sevona, only a few spars and the after hatch were visible. There was no trace of the captain and his party or of the four in the small boat and they are undoubtedly lost.

### MURDER WAS MYSTERIOUS.

Salina, Kan., Sept. 4.—J. F. Caldwell, a wealthy stockman, was murdered in 1903 during the night at his home near Salina. Mrs. Caldwell, who gave the alarm early today, said she woke up to find her husband gasping for breath, having been stabbed by a man who had first ransacked the house.

## TEXT OF PEACE TREATY

### General Peace—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between his majesty the emperor of Japan and his majesty the emperor of Russia, and between their respective countries who shall enjoy equally in the respective countries of the high contracting parties full and entire protection on their persons and property.

### Korea—Japan pledges herself to maintain the integrity and independence of Korea. Russia recognizes that Japan has preponderant interests in that kingdom. Russian subjects and commerce shall have in Korea the right of the most favored nation treatment. The two powers mutually agree not to erect fortifications along the Russo-Korean frontier.

### Port Arthur—Russia transfers to Japan, with the assent of China, the lease of Port Arthur and the Liaotung peninsula and islands covered by the lease. Japan agrees to respect private property rights. Should any land or buildings be required for public purposes she agrees to pay fair compensation to the owners.

### Evacuating Manchuria—Japan and Russia agree to evacuate simultaneously the province of Manchuria, which shall be retroceded to the exclusive governmental and administrative authority of China. Both powers agree, upon the signature of the treaty, not to send any new troops to the theater of war. The evacuation shall be carried out at the same time and in the same numbers. The management of the two commanders of the respective armies.

### Rights in Manchuria—Russia surrenders all exclusive rights in Manchuria and agrees with Japan not to make any effort to acquire in the future exclusive privileges of a kind which Chinese government and administrative authority of China. Both powers agree, upon the signature of the treaty, not to send any new troops to the theater of war. The evacuation shall be carried out at the same time and in the same numbers. The management of the two commanders of the respective armies.

### Railroad Concessions—Russia cedes to Japan all rights and interests in the Trans-Manchurian railroad connecting Port Arthur and Kuangdzintze, and will not oppose construction of the Kirin branch.

### Railroad Regulations—Japan recognizes Russia's rights in the Trans-Manchurian line, and will take no action which would impair the commercial and industrial exploitation of the island. The two powers mutually agree not to fortify the island, and that the straits of La Perouse shall remain open to navigation without restriction of hindrance.

### Fishing Rights—Russia cedes to Japan's subjects equal fishing rights with her own along the Siberian littoral.

### Exchange of Prisoners—There shall be immediate exchange of prisoners. Each side will appoint two commissioners, who will consult as to the cost of maintenance. The bills, when prepared, shall be examined and the difference shall be paid by the power having the larger.

### Commercial Relations—The commercial treaty in force between the two shall enter into operation upon the ratification of the treaty. Russia engages to enter into negotiations with Japan for a commercial treaty upon the basis of the most favored nation treatment.

### Japan in Siberia—His majesty, the emperor of Japan, may appoint consuls to reside at such of the ports, cities and towns of Siberia as the interests of the empire of Japan may require. These officers shall be treated with due respect by the Russian authorities, and shall enjoy all the attributes, authority, jurisdiction, privileges and immunities which are or may hereafter be extended to similar officers of the nation most favored in these respects.

### Ratification Plan—The treaty shall be ratified by his majesty, the emperor of Japan, and his majesty, the emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, as soon as possible, and at least within fifty days after the date of the signature.

## NOVELTIES OF THE NEWS.

Chicago.—Harry L. Hoffman shot and killed himself yesterday beside his mother's grave at Rose Hill cemetery. He had been apologizing for causing them so much trouble. Hoffman's home was in Saginaw.

Millville, Pa.—Mrs. Kate Owens, a highly respected elderly lady of this city, is suffering from a strange affliction. She had several teeth extracted a few weeks ago, and the dentist administered a drug to alleviate the pain. Since that time she has lost the power of speech.

Boston, Mass.—John Alexander Dowling's representative in Boston, Wilbert Piper, overseer, will leave here on Wednesday to take charge of the Central tabernacle, in Chicago. Mrs. Piper, the overseer's wife, testified at the farewell sermon that her left leg had been lengthened three and a half inches by prayer.

Chester, Pa.—James, the 9-year-old son of Charles Reeder, falling from the top of a clay mixing machine, he was caught on a hook by the cheek and suspended in the air. Seeing the blood pouring from his face, boy companions ran home in affright and told their parents. Mrs. Doyle and a neighbor lifted the boy from the hook and carried him home. He will be terribly marked for life.

New York.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller's ill at her country home near Cleveland and her father's estate at Pocantico hills, has told her to give up all excitement for two years and to take a long rest. Mrs. Rockefeller has been under a strain owing to the criticism about her husband's "tainted money," and it is said the publicity has caused her great annoyance.

Richmond, Va.—Medical men are perplexed by the case of Herbert Greenstreet, 19 years old, who has, since last year, been engaged in swallowing buttons, marbles and smooth stones. The boy is of unusual size for his years and possesses great strength as well as a hot temper. When he was about 3 years old he swallowed two dozen large china buttons, a very short time and apparently suffered no inconvenience whatever from the performance. For a penny he will swallow a small marble or stone. His mother has tried to break up the habit, but has not met with any success.

# CONGIC'S EAT RATS RATHER THAN STARVE

### Gross Prison Cruelty Charged by Released Convict Who Alleges Much Brutality.

## INMATES ARE TORTURED

### Claims Those Adjudged Insane Are Flogged with Leather Straps, and That Many Other Iniquities Are Practiced.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 6.—Alleging among other things that the brutal flogging of prisoners in Marquette prison has led to several attempts at suicide, some of them successful, that prisoners have been confined and fed on bread and water longer than the law allows, until in some cases they have caught rats and eaten them, Daniel Eugene Hampton, who has just completed a sentence for burglary, is on his way to see Governor Warner to make a statement and to present an affidavit.

Hampton charges that Emil Walz, sent from Detroit for murder, took his own life to escape flogging, having been subjected previously to unbearable severity. He charges that E. A. Peverett, known as "Whitey Black," and sent from Kalamazoo for participation in the Richland bank robbery, to escape a flogging, attempted in the presence of prison guards to take his life by severing his hand with a knife, and that he actually inflicted such a wound that surgeons had to amputate the hand.

Hampton says the floggings were administered by a man weighing 200 pounds, a prisoner being extended over a barrel and at times beaten until the blood ran down their legs.

He has a list of thirty witnesses, who, he says, will swear to the facts, and declares that men who formerly were connected with the prison management are ready to act as witnesses. He alleges have been in vogue under the administration of Warden James Russell.

### Tells of Rat Eating.

Hampton in his affidavit says: "I was put in the punishment cells on the 18th day of April, 1905. After the officers went out I asked Peverett how long he had been in there eating bread and water, and he said about fifteen or sixteen days. I heard him nearly a week with him, and on April 21 he killed a rat in his cell with the lid of his bucket and skinned it with a pocket knife which he had smuggled in with him. On the morning of April 21 Charles Devonshire, hallmaster, unlocked his door and handed him the bread and cup of water. Peverett stood up in front of his cell door with the dressed rat. After receiving the bread Peverett proceeded to eat the meal of bread and rat, taking a bite of each alternately until he finished the rat and bread. He did the same thing on the morning of April 22, and the 23rd and the 24th.

"Peverett told me that a consumptive prisoner by the name of Spidel, who went out of the punishment cell just before they put me in, had also eaten eight rats. On April 21 I heard the hallmaster tell Peverett that he never heard of a white man eating rats but he heard of Chinamen doing so. The hallmaster went out into the hall and he brought Peverett a rat trap. Peverett took same, put it in his cell, and caught rats which he ate during the succeeding three days.

### Insane Persons Flogged.

"The following prisoners, who were formally adjudged insane and had been transferred to the criminal insane asylum at Ionia and were afterwards returned to the Marquette prison, have been flogged:

"Frank Temple was flogged on April 12; George E. Peverett, flogged March 19, 1904; George McCoy, flogged June 9, 1903; D. E. Hampton, flogged May 13, 15 and 16.

## SPECIAL GRANT TO WED

### All English Canonical Requirements Set Aside for Marshall Field's Wedding on Tuesday.

London, Sept. 6.—Seldom, if ever, have greater preparations been made to keep secret a coming marriage than those connected with the wedding tomorrow of Marshall Field and Mrs. Arthur Caton of Chicago.

It was the earnest wish of the contracting parties to keep the affair a secret until after the ceremony had been performed next Tuesday at St. Margaret's church. The unexpected publication of their plans has caused them great annoyance. In addition they are surprised and mystified, because they cannot discover how their well laid plans of secrecy went wrong.

The special license granted for the wedding is in itself a most unusual document and influence of the highest character had to be brought to bear to secure its issuance.

It is not merely a permission to wed; it is a special dispensation from the head of the English church—the archbishop of Canterbury—by which all the canonical requirements of the rite are insisted upon are waived. It wipes out the ironclad provision that one of the contracting parties must have resided fifteen days in the parish in which the ceremony is to be performed before it can be performed. It also abrogates the three times of banns. It authorizes any priest or deacon to perform the ceremony anywhere between the hours of 8 a. m. and 3 p. m.

In recent years only one similar license has been granted by the archbishop of Canterbury. In that case, too, the bride was a Chicago woman. This dispensation was granted for the marriage of General Wesley Merritt and Miss Laura Williams.

Special and urgent reasons must be advanced before such a license is issued. In the case of General Merritt the reason advanced was the serious illness of Miss Williams, who lay critically ill at the Savoy hotel.

Just what reasons the Ambassador Whitelaw Reid laid before his grace in the case of Mr. Field and Mrs. Caton are not known, but that they were potent and sufficient is evidenced by the granting of the dispensation.

The archbishop's fee is \$300, which was paid by Ambassador Reid.

## A BAD CLOUDBURST.

### Two Villages in Central New York Reported to Have Been Almost Wiped Out.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The villages of New Berlin and Edmeston were nearly destroyed by a cloudburst last evening. The extent of the damage cannot be detailed as communication was cut off early today. It is reported that one woman was drowned. Several other small towns have suffered severely, but the news cannot be secured from them.

## DOCTOR IS ARRESTED.

### New Orleans Physician Failed to Report Yellow Fever Case and Spends Fourteen Hours in Jail.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 6.—Official report to 6 p. m. Monday: New cases today..... 58 Total cases to date..... 2,082 Deaths today..... 10 Total deaths to date..... 292 New foci..... 16 Cases under treatment..... 321 Cases discharged..... 1,469

Two causes contributed to an increase in the number of new cases yesterday. One was the fact that there was never a complete cleanup of cases Sunday, leaving some to find their way into the Monday list.

The other was the arrest and incarceration of Dr. Phillip Berge, a physician of standing, on a charge of having failed to report two Charentes street cases. Dr. Berge was arrested at midnight on Saturday, spending fourteen hours in a cell. Rather than undergo a similar experience physicians were particularly prompt in reporting cases, seventeen of them appearing in person early in the day at Dr. White's office. Not all the cases reported yesterday, however, actually had yellow fever, but the doctors have evidently decided to err on the side of excessive caution, if they err at all.

Dr. Berge, in the meantime, insists that his failure to get his information to Dr. White's office was unintentional. He communicated it to the emergency hospital. When arraigned today Dr. Berge was released on a nominal bond. The great majority of physicians have been zealously co-operating with Dr. White. Hereafter Dr. White expects to have absolutely no complaint to make of derelictions among members of the profession.

### Moving Day Postponed.

The fact that the situation is unchanged, except perhaps for the better, is shown in the small number of deaths. Dr. White and the advisory committee of the New Orleans society today sent a letter to the mayor in connection with the near approach of "moving day," October 1. The doctor says: "Persons removing from infected localities may later develop the fever in uninfected neighborhoods, thereby developing new foci. Others now residing in uninfected houses may contract the disease by moving into houses where mild cases of fever may have occurred and recovered without medical aid, and consequently occupying fumigation. Non-immunes coming into such houses will almost inevitably contract yellow fever, thereby adding to our present troubles."

The doctors urge that the mayor take such steps as may delay the general movement for thirty days. The mayor promises to act on the matter.

The hopefulness of the situation among the public at large was manifested in the large crowds that viewed the labor parade today.

## COURTMARTIAL TAGGART

### Captain Must Face Charges of Filing Alleged False Accusations Against Colonel Miner.

Wooster, O., Sept. 6.—Whether or not he wins his suit for divorce now being tried, Captain E. F. Taggart must face a court martial in a fight for his shoulder straps.

"The court martial," says an army man involved, "is awaiting the end of the trial, not because the divorce decision, as has been supposed, would determine whether the charges would be pressed, but because the amended petition in the divorce case forms the basis of the court martial charges. It is a privileged communication, and Taggart could not be brought to court martial, for until the case had been decided."

Information that Lieutenant Fortescue, nephew of President Roosevelt, also will file charges for court martial against Taggart comes from an authoritative source. Fortescue is named as a correspondent. He is now in Europe.

"That Fortescue will file charges is practically certain," is the statement of Captain James Taylor, attorney for Mrs. Taggart.

Mrs. Taggart is to be a witness against Taggart in the court martial charges filed by General Miner. Her written statement for Miner and against Taggart already has been filed with the war department at Washington.

Recently the information was given out that the court martial charges against Taggart, as well as those Taggart filed against Miner, had been outlawed by the action of congress since the trouble at Port Leavenworth. The charges against Miner were outlawed, but the charges Miner filed against Taggart were based, not on his conduct at Port Leavenworth, but on his accusations against Miner in the amended petition in the divorce case.

The question Taggart now stands accused of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in making false charges against Miner. The alleged offense is scarcely six months old.

Court martial charges, based on Taggart's conduct at Port Leavenworth, including the allegation that he assaulted his wife and put her from the house naked, were threatened, but this court martial, according to testimony, was prevented by Mrs. Taggart. In the pending court martial it is announced Miss Anna Berry, daughter of former Congressman Berry of Newport, is to be a witness.

Taggart's testimony against Miner was that he overheard Mrs. Taggart tell Miss Berry about the alleged leg pinching incident at the Miner dinner.

## PANIC FATAL TO FOUR.

### Gasoline Flashes Up on Launch Containing Forty Passengers and Most of Them Jump.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 6.—Four people were drowned during a picnic last night on the gasoline launch Ben Hur at St. Clair flats. The dead: AUGUST MOGG, Cleveland. H. J. WEISANGER, Detroit. MISS BECKER, Detroit. MISS NEWMAN, Detroit.

The Ben Hur was taking a party of forty people home to hotels near San Souf from a dance when the gasoline began leaking from the engine and exploded. Most of the forty passengers jumped overboard.

Screams of the frightened people attracted other launches and those who could be found were rescued.

## REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.

### Man Struck by Locomotive Is Carried Twenty-Seven Miles on Pilot.

Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 5.—Warden Price, 25 years old, was found unconscious and badly injured beside the Missouri Pacific tracks near Tipton having been carried twenty-seven miles in an unconscious condition on an engine's pilot. When revived he said he had been struck by an east-bound train in the outskirts of Sedalia and hurled on the pilot, and knew nothing more until found and revived near Tipton, twenty-seven miles distant. It is believed he will die.

# JAPS REALLY GOT ALL THEY WANTED

### Analysis of the Terms of the Peace Treaty Shows That They Got the Long End.

## FEDERAL LAWS REVISED

### Special Commission After Eight Years of Labor Is Preparing to Deliver to the Next Congress New Federal Code.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Now that the first shock incident to the realization of Japan's defeat in the diplomatic game that ended her victorious war has passed away, the impression is gaining ground that after all Japan had gained much more than at first appeared. Comparing the peace terms and the conditions surrounding the Tokyo government with those which obtained when the war opened, and it is plain enough that Japan has secured, and firmly secured, all for which she went to war, and much more.

Japan went to war for national security and honor, and has gained both. She was prepared to sacrifice every national resource, and she has added to her national resources. She has made Korea her own; and she has made Manchuria a Japanese sphere of influence in about the same relation to the empire that Korea formerly occupied.

It is true that the terms of peace do not make this plain. On the other hand they will provide that Manchuria shall be returned to China. But Japan will retain Dalny, Port Arthur and the Liao Tung peninsula; it will retain the southern parts of the railroad, which is the commercial backbone of Manchuria; she will save to China the remainder of the line to Harbin, and the joint operation of these sections is certain to be dominated by Japan.

Thus, with the seacoast and ports in Japan's hands, with the railroad lines in her control, and future railroad development certain to be given its direction by her, it is plain enough that the terms of the peace pact prescribe whatever the nations may assume, whatever protestations may be made about maintaining the open door, Japan is in possession of the commercial opportunities of Manchuria.

### To Be Commercially Absorbed.

It would be as reasonable to say that because England is a free trade country keeps the commercial open door to the world—England is in danger of being absorbed commercially by other nations, as to assume that because the nominal open door of trade is maintained in Manchuria, Japan will lose control there. In the first place Japan wants Manchuria. She needs it. She is closer to it than any other power that has the wish and the ability to develop its possibilities. She has made a tremendous advance already toward putting herself into control of the strategic points in anticipation of the era of commercial expansion. It is wise to involve losing her grip on these.

Japan in 1894 was in no such powerful posture as to dominating Korea as she now occupies in relation to Manchuria. She had to fight China and then Russia, to establish herself in Korea. She has her hand on Manchuria and her plans made for exploiting it. In another decade it will be invaded and absorbed exactly as western Canada is now being invaded and absorbed by citizens of the United States. It may never be Japanese in name, but it will be in everything else.

### New Federal Code Ready.

After eight years of continuous work, during which its existence has been almost forgotten, the commission to revise the laws is preparing to deliver to congress a new code of federal statutes. It will probably be turned over to congress, through the department of justice, at the coming session.

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### FIRE UPON MILITARY.

Ten Persons Killed and Fifty Wounded, Women and Children Being Among Injured at Libau.

Libau, Sept. 5.—The departure of reservists Saturday night was marked by socialist rioting in which ten persons were killed and fifty wounded. The agitators fired from a house upon the military, who replied with a volley. The cavalry then charged, using tear gas. In the crowd a detachment of troops stormed the house from which the shots were fired.

One policeman was killed and several soldiers wounded. Twenty-one wounded persons were taken to the hospital. The reservists did not forget it, but he would not listen to anything. He telephoned for the police. I was arrested and taken to the police station.

### SCORES INJURED.

Bomb Explodes Among Crowd in Barcelona—One Woman Was Killed and Five Mortally Wounded.

Barcelona, Spain, Sept. 5.—A bomb exploded with terrific force last night in the Marine parade, which was thronged with holiday makers. A panic ensued and the air was rent with the shrieks and groans of the victims, who numbered between thirty and sixty, including one woman killed and five persons mortally wounded.

The bomb was conical in shape and was covered with cement. The perpetrator of the outrage is unknown. One witness states that early Sunday morning a child was seen to deposit a bomb at the foot of a tree, while another version is that the bomb was placed at the foot of a tree last evening, and that the man who was seen to place it was injured by its premature explosion.

After the explosion Panama hats, parasols and wearing apparel were found strewn about, when here and there were pools of blood. The detonation was heard throughout the city, and the force of the explosion threw a coachman from the seat of his carriage fifty yards away. The bomb was filled with nails and scrap iron.

A workman covered with blood while running away from the scene was pursued by a mob, which believed him to be responsible for the outrage, and being caught was nearly lynched. The man was taken to a hospital, where he denied that he had exploded the bomb.

## HIGH-TONED JAIL BREAK

### Bank Cashier and Canning Plant Employee Charged with Embezzlement, Get Away.

Rushville, Ind., Sept. 5.—Olive O. Jones, former cashier of the Commercial bank of Arlington, Ind., and O. S. Bowman in jail charged with embezzlement growing out of the failure of a canning plant at Carthage, together with burglar, broke jail early today by sawing the bars from a window.

It is believed they received outside help.