

# A PLAGUE PANIC

VIENNA AFFLICTED WITH THE DREAD BUBONIC DISEASE.

## A DOCTOR'S EXPERIMENTS

IS CHARGED WITH INTRODUCING THE GERMS.

Whole City Thrown Into Panic by the Scourge—Big Preparations Made to Fight the Disease and Stop Its Spreading.

London, Oct. 24.—The outbreak of bubonic plague at Vienna, due to the experiments in Prof. Northridge's bacteriological establishment in the cultivation of the plague bacillus, has spread terror at the Austrian capital.

Five cases in addition to that of the late Herr Barisch, the late assistant in the establishment, who contracted the bubonic plague while cultivating the bacillus, have now occurred. They have two nurses in the laboratory. Herr Barisch's wife and the physician who attended Herr Barisch. The last sacrament of the Roman Catholic church was administered to the latter and to one of the nurses by a priest through a window of the plague cells.

Dr. Mueller was considered an authority on the plague, having been to Bombay for the purpose of studying it, and he survived all the dangers there. The disease at Vienna has assumed a pneumonic form. There are no boils, but each case is accompanied by high fever and blood spitting.

Extraordinary precautions have now been taken to prevent an epidemic. The plague patients lie in an isolated building, attended by Dr. Pooch, a volunteer physician, and by sisters of charity. They are surrounded by a rope, across which nobody is allowed to pass. Dr. Pooch writes the prescriptions and fastens them to the window pane. The doctors outside read them and have them made up. Then the prescriptions are placed on the window ledges, from whence they are removed by those inside. Food is conveyed to the patients and their attendants by means of a telephone.

The nurses furnish accounts by telephone of all the changes in the patients' condition. Every person who comes in contact with Herr Barisch, principally the hospital attendants, as been isolated. Some of them rested and others tried to escape, but were captured and all were locked up. It is feared, however, that the precautions taken were too late. Herr Barisch was ill for three days before he saw a doctor, during which time he lived with his wife and visited his shops.

The wife, who has now developed suspicious symptoms, visited friends, rode in public omnibuses and came in contact with dozens of persons at her husband's funeral. The excitement of medical circles is tremendous. The well known chemist, Prof. Hofroiz Ludwig, has made a pathetic speech, during which he expressed the hope that the doctors of Vienna will prove themselves equal to all emergencies.

This reveals the fact that the opinion of medical men at the Austrian capital that the plague is likely to spread in that city. Another significant indication of this apprehension is found in the fact that a temporary hospital, consisting of several detached sheds, was hastily erected during the last night beyond the infectious hospital. One hundred men worked by torchlight in order to complete it as quickly as possible.

A painful feature of the Viennese situation is the attitude of the anti-semitic newspapers, which are accusing the Jewish doctors of bringing the plague to Vienna. It is feared this appeal to the worst passions of the mob will lead to plague riots against the Jews if the disease spreads.

The evacuation of the island of Crete by the Turks is now in full swing. The troops mostly embark at night time in order to avoid exciting the Mussulmans.

The foreign admirals intend that the Turkish civil officials shall follow the troops, the administration of the island remaining in the hands of the admirals until the powers decide upon the final form of government for Crete.

The number of foreign troops on the island will be increased to 14,000 men pending the complete pacification of Crete.

German National Closed. Pittsburgh, Pa.—(Special)—Upon examination of the books of the German National bank, the directors have decided not to open in the morning. The depositors will only give us time, we believe we will pay dollar for dollar.

The above frank statement was dictated by Mr. Myers. No cause is assigned, but the reason for the failure at this time of what has for years generally been considered one of the strong financial institutions of the state, is conceded to be the assignment of the Allegheny tanning firm of A. Grootzinger & Sons.

The connection between the Grootzingers and the German National bank of Pittsburgh was very close, the firm's paper not only being discounted at the bank, but A. Grootzinger having been a director in the bank for years, and until recently its president. Several days ago he resigned as president and was succeeded by E. H. Myers, who said that he died.

"I went to bed last night and dreamed that I died."  
"And the next morning you were up?"  
"I was hit in the head with a ball bat when very young."  
"And you've been off your base ever since."

The street car lurched, she fell kerplump!  
But got up with a happy smile,  
And to the young man said: "Please, Mr. How many laps are to the mile?"

## GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS.

A Man From Massachusetts Addresses a Lincoln Audience.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special)—Hon. Geo. Fred Williams of Boston addressed the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign Wednesday at the Oliver theater. The meeting was under the auspices of the Bimetallist league of the state university. The house was crowded from parquet to gallery with a deeply interested audience.

Mr. Williams said he was glad to visit the Mecca of democracy, the home of William Jennings Bryan, the peerless national leader. He said he was in the state to aid in insuring the return of Senator Allen, whose loss to the senate at this time would be the greatest of all to the party. He held that the war question was not paramount in the campaign, as it was not a republican war. He believed more democrats had enlisted and fought than republicans.

He said as the sick, gaunt soldiers were returning from the war the people demanded an investigation that the blame for negligence and incompetency might be placed where it belongs. He said that it was a democratic minority that had demanded aid for the suffering insurgents and a democratic minority that had forced the administration to war for Cuban freedom.

He exclaimed: "There is as much eloquence in the shoulder straps of Bryan as in the recent hippodrome administration tour."  
The speaker declared that from the graves of murdered soldiers there came a cry for investigation.  
"We cannot lay the blame on the secretary of war," said the speaker. "He was appointed by the president. The president can remove him if he has been negligent. We shall never know where the blame is until we elect a democratic congress this fall that will investigate," was the forceful assertion of Mr. Williams.

He touched upon territorial expansion, and said it was not the important issue, as it would be settled by the present congress. He held that the proposed measure now in congress for the retraining of greenbacks was the issue characterizing the measure as the most outrageous one ever presented by bankers and goldbugs to put the control of the money into the hands of monopoly.

Mr. Williams made the major part of his address on this question, handling it in a scholarly manner. At every mention of Bryan and Allen's names the audience applauded heartily. The address was an incontrovertible exposition of the great and irreparable injury that would be done the nation should such a measure succeed in passing the national legislature.

## SOME QUEERE FIRES.

How a Building and Telephone Pole Were Set on Fire by Water.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special)—The only instance in the annals of the fire department where water caused conflagrations occurred early Monday evening. The first was at Thompson & Belden's store, Sixteenth and Douglas streets. In the basement an arc lamp had been placed very near the first floor. The workman who put it there did not dream that the electric current would ever escape beyond the circumference of the big glass globe. But it did this very thing and legitimately, too. Monday evening, just before the clerks were ready to quit work.

All day customers had been tramping the wet snow from their boots at a point directly above the arc lamp. By 6 o'clock a little stream of water was running into the basement, striking the carbon in the arc lamp as it fell. By means of the water, which proved an excellent conductor, the electric current was communicated to the wooden floor, starting a blaze.

The floor walker was amazed a few minutes later to see a white mist gather along the floor. He walked to the point where it was collecting and found that the mist grew thicker and became very plainly smoke.

Then the floor walker turned in an alarm. Smoke filled the store and forced the clerks to retire. The firemen found that the blaze had spread quickly extensively along the under side of the floor. It was extinguished without difficulty and an examination quickly revealed its singular origin.

The second fire of the same origin was at Fifteenth and Dodge streets, where a telegraph pole took fire from the electricity which collected in the water running down its surface. The pole began to smoke near the top and then a blaze appeared. The firemen extinguished the fire with a stream from the chemical.

Much difficulty was experienced by the fire department Monday afternoon on account of the erratic work of the wires. In nearly every fire house in the city men and horses responded to imaginary alarms more than once, and when real alarms were turned in, it was found necessary to verify them, before responding.

Boys with cigarettes set fire to a two-story frame barn at 316 Woolworth avenue in the rear of A. W. Scribner's residence. The barn was almost wholly destroyed. The loss was estimated at \$1,000. There was no insurance.

A dwelling at 1012 Locust street, occupied by Frank D. Foster, was slightly damaged by fire late Monday afternoon. The flame of a gas jet communicated with the woodwork of the dwelling and had spread throughout one room before it was discovered.

A vacant house, the property of Joseph Gallagher, at 1311 Center street, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$50. The origin of the fire was not learned.

The Rufus Choate statue, which was unveiled in Boston last Saturday, cost \$14,000.

While in the Gulf of Tomini, says a correspondent, the steamship Rataf ran for four hours through a shower of mud. This is the first intimation that we have had that a political campaign is in progress in the Gulf of Tomini.

## PORTO RICO AMERICANIZED

STARS AND STRIPES RAISED OVER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Cannons Roar on the Occasion of the Celebration of the Americanization of Porto Rico—800,000 Spaniards Left Without Country.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—The United States is now formally in possession of the island of Porto Rico as sovereign. The war department has received the following:  
"San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 18.—Secretary of War, Washington: Stars have been raised on public buildings and fort in this city and saluted with national salutes. The occupation of the island is now complete. BROCK."

A copy of General Brooke's dispatch was sent to the president at Chicago immediately upon its receipt.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 18.—Extraordinary at noon today the American flag was raised over San Juan. The ceremony was quiet and dignified, unmarred by disorder of any kind.  
The Eleventh regular infantry, with two batteries of the fifth artillery landed this morning. The latter proceeded to the forts while the infantry lined up on the docks. It was a holiday for San Juan, and there were many people on the streets.

Rear Admiral Schley and General Gordon, accompanied by their staffs, proceeded to the palace in carriages. The Eleventh infantry band, with a troop of the Sixth United States cavalry, then marched through the streets and formed in the square opposite the palace.

At 11:40 a. m. General Brooke, Admiral Schley and General Gordon, the United States evacuation commission, came out of the palace with many naval officers and formed on the right side of the square. The streets behind the soldiers were thronged with townspeople, who stood in dead silence. At last the city clock struck the hour of 12, and the crowds, almost breathless and with eyes fixed upon the flagpole, watched for developments.

At the sound of the first gun from Fort Morro Major Dean and Lieutenant Castle of General Brooke's staff hoisted the stars and stripes while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." All heads were bared and the crowds cheered. Fort Morro, Fort San Cristobal and the United States revenue cutter Manning, lying in the harbor, fired twenty-one guns each.

Senor Munoz Rivera, who was president of the recent United States court of senators, and other officials of the late insurgent government, were present at the proceedings.

## SPANISH LOSE CITIZENSHIP.

Many of the Spaniards Taking Steps to Become Naturalized.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—In view of the fact that at noon today with the acquisition of the island of Porto Rico by the United States about 800,000 inhabitants of that island lost their Spanish citizenship, the question as to what shall become of these people politically becomes of importance. Madrid advises reports that leading citizens of Porto Rico have already taken steps to become naturalized as United States citizens. This is an error, for existing law provides no way in which this change of citizenship can be effected by the residents of the island. There is no United States court there before which a declaration of intention can be filed, and in fact no machinery at all which can be put in motion to change citizenship.

Inquiry into this subject at the state department discloses the fact that it has been usual to provide a bodily transfer of the citizenship of people, conditioned as those in Porto Rico, in the treaty of peace which terminates a war.

It may be prudent for the commission at Paris to avoid any reference to Porto Rico again, in which case congress will be called upon by the president to confer citizenship upon the Porto Ricans in the same act as that which must be passed to provide a stable form of government for the island.

Should either of these courses be found impracticable, however, it is said at the department that international law in its operation would confer American citizenship upon these Porto Ricans, the general principle being that where a treaty of cession is silent upon the subject of citizenship it changes with the soil. In the case of the cession of New Mexico the residents of that territory were given American citizenship by specific provision of the treaty.

## MILLIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Government Taxes Increased Over \$40 per Cent Over Last Year.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenues show that during September last the total receipts from all sources were \$21,713,389, a gain as compared with September, 1907, of \$3,858,883.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, \$7,662,231, gain of \$2,131,100; tobacco, \$4,228,028, a gain of \$1,302,575; fermented liquors, \$5,831,178, a gain of \$4,170,627; oleomargarine, \$182,874, a gain of \$54,557; special taxes, bankers, \$224,610; billiard rooms, \$22,576; brokers' stocks, bonds, \$16,154; brokers' commercial, \$12,635; brokers' custom house, \$272; brokers' pawn, \$955; bowling alleys, \$5,369; circuses, \$2,988; theaters, ex-

## FIGHT ON TOBACCO TRUST.

Small Concerns of a Few Hundred Thousand Fighting for Life.

St. Louis, Mo.—(Special)—Colonel T. M. Wetmore, at the head of the great tobacco works of the Liggett & Myers company of this city, declares there is nothing the reports circulated around the country of a new combination of plug tobacco manufacturers under the leadership of his company to oppose the American Tobacco company. The Post-Dispatch today says: "Speculations from Louisville indicate that there is to be a combination to fight the trust whether the Liggett & Myers company is to be in it or not. The independent tobacco manufacturers of Louisville, notably John Finzer & Bros. and the Harry Weisinger Tobacco company are very bitter against President Duk of the American company. Both companies say they will unite with the independent factories in St. Louis, Detroit and elsewhere to break down the trust. As the combined output of the independent factories greatly exceeds that of the combination, even with its new plants they think they can win."

## AYMASTER GENERAL BARRY.

Governor Holcomb Makes the Appointment.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 24.—Governor Holcomb has made the following order: State of Nebraska, Adjutant General's Office.—Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 21, 1909.—Patrick H. Barry, adjutant general of the state, is appointed paymaster general, to pay the per diem of members of the Nebraska national guard who failed to muster into the United States service at Camp Alvin Saunders, Lincoln, Neb., April 27, to May 10, inclusive, 1908.

By order of the governor.  
P. H. BARRY, Adjutant General.

There has been some delay in paying off the members of the national guard who were rejected because of physical disability for the reason that the captains of the several companies failed to keep a record of the time of the men who were rejected, and Adjutant Barry has been forced to obtain data from his office.

The pay rolls are supposed to be signed by each one of these men, but as they have scattered far and wide it was impossible to have them sign it and vouchers had to be sent each one. As fast as they were returned they were entered up and the money sent out.

There is about \$7,000 in all due these men, and the first voucher has been drawn, amounting in all to \$6,228.37. As soon as the remainder of the men are heard from the second lot will be sent in and the next voucher will be drawn. The delay has been caused entirely by the negligence of company officers, who failed to keep an account of the time of these men.

## OBJECT TO PARCEL POST.

Will Fight the Control of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

St. Louis, Mo.—(Special)—Officials of the various express companies doing business in St. Louis are much worried over a pamphlet which has just been issued by the national association of traffic commissioners in regard to the payment of the war stamp tax on express receipts, and containing suggestions for the extension of the parcels post in the United States. The work is designed to bring about a general movement all over the country to have the interstate commerce law changed so as to place express companies under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission and to regulate express companies in other subject to most is a suggestion to improve and extend the parcel post system in the United States.

The pamphlet has not only been mailed to all commercial organizations, but has also been sent to members of the United States senate and house of representatives in congress with an appeal to have the necessary legislation enacted.

The national association of traffic commissioners will hold their annual meeting at Washington, D. C., in December, and will make a hard fight to have their suggestion adopted by congress. The extension of the parcel post system as proposed would deprive the express companies of nearly half of their revenue, as they could not compete with the postal rates and they will make a determined fight to prevent the loss of such a large part of their business.

## GENERAL MILES AGAIN SNUBED

President Shakes Hands Only With General Shafter.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special)—General Shafter either did not see General Miles' extended hand when the two met on the reviewing stand at the Chicago peace jubilee exercises, or he absolutely ignored it. At any rate, the two generals did not shake hands. When General Miles entered the reviewing stand and approached the president's box the chief executive gave him a simple nod of recognition. When General Shafter came up, the president arose from his chair and grasped the hand of the commander of the army of invasion warmly and shook it effusively. These incidents took place in the presence of fully 1,000 people, and they are the talk of the city.

Governor John R. Tanner was also in the president's box, but was the recipient of little attention from those around him. He seemed preoccupied and listless, and the proceedings to all appearance interested him but to the smallest extent. The president did not shake hands with him on the reviewing stand, although Mayor Carter H. Harrison did. The governor sat to the right of the president, while Mayor Harrison, General Miles and General Shafter sat at his left.

During the march past of the 10,000 men in line General Miles and Shafter engaged in conversation at intervals, but not at any time at great length. Apart from the president, with every demonstration of enthusiastic loyalty, General Shafter was the hero of the day. His cap was off most of the time and his silvery hair was tossed by the wind and dampened by the showers, while General Miles sat stolidly in his carriage and looked neither to the right nor the left. General Miles is well known here, while the people of Chicago never saw General Shafter before, except in the parade with every demonstration of enthusiastic loyalty.

Some who saw the incident on the reviewing stand say that Miles and Shafter shook hands. According to the 28-REES (86wasaCrownUelilb s i their version the president evidently asked them to do so, possibly as an evidence of good feeling.

The First National bank of Lisbon, O., capital \$50,000, failed.

Three companies of the Third infantry have been ordered home from Verdun, Ill.

E. W. Kittridge, attorney, student and financier of Cincinnati, dropped dead.

Bishop John Hazen White has been appointed to the new Episcopal see of Northern Indiana. He will live at Michigan City.

Has left Guantanamo for San Juan de Porto Rico to take on board the American evacuation commission.

## A BIG MUSIUM FOR OMAHA

A PRACTICAL START HAS BEEN MADE IN THAT DIRECTION.

The Foundation for this Enterprise Will be the Best and Rarest Exhibits at the Exposition.

Omaha, Oct. 24.—There was a conference at the public library building of members of the library board and a number of prominent women representing the Woman's club, relative to establishing a museum in Omaha and securing as many as possible of the rare and valuable articles now on exhibition at the exposition. Some work has been done along this line, and many have promised to contribute to the object. It is possible that the big Santiago cannons, some of the Spanish and Cuban flags and many other articles will remain in the city. Efforts will be made to secure a great many specimens from the mineral, timber, art and other displays, and some of the statutory work preserved. The ladies have been at work soliciting what they could for the object. A circular letter has been issued, a copy of which will be sent to every exhibitor, asking for contributions to the proposed museum.

It is proposed to preserve as much of the great exposition as possible in Omaha. The library board has had the matter in hand some weeks, and much has been accomplished. At the regular meeting of the board the first of next week the matter will be further discussed and something definite done.

## PREACHERS HARD AT IT.

Charged With Taking the Part of the Classes Against the Masses.

Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 24.—At a session of the Philanthropic Conference Rev. James Hamilton of St. Joseph accused the church of taking the part of the classes against the masses in the capital and labor contest.

Hon. William Thomas Mills of Chicago defended co-operation and government ownership. Mr. Mills also urged the brotherhood of man between white and black.

Rev. P. J. McVeety, presiding elder of the Abilene district of Michigan Methodists, advised the clergy to enter politics, cast aside their sanctified appearing garments and manners and work instead of talking so much.

The liveliest address of the day was by Bayard Holmes of Chicago, who praised socialism and said that one man's life is of as much importance as another. Labor, whether it is digging a ditch or producing dollars, Mr. Holmes said, was equally valuable.

A prominent missionary thought socialism was but one step above anarchy, and was hissed for his utterance.

## ONLY ONE STEAMER MORE.

But One More Steamer is to Go From Dawson.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 22.—The steamer City of Seattle arrived here today from Skagway with 290 passengers, of whom 153 are from Dawson. They came up the Yukon from the lakes on the steamers Merwin and Florence, leaving Dawson September 29. Owing to the low state of the river the Merwin was eighteen days in making the trip.

But one more steamer is to leave Dawson before navigation on the upper river is closed. Travel will then close until December, when it will be resumed over the ice. According to a report brought down by the City of Seattle, the steamer Brixham, which ran on the rocks south of Wrangell a few days ago, is a total wreck.

## Improved Weaving Machine.

IMPROVED WEAVING MACHINE  
Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—In their efforts to meet German competition, the fabric manufacturers of Roubaix developed a new weaving machine, which in speed surpasses the new Northrop machine of American construction, and permits the use of ordinary material. The fabric produced is turned out at the rate of 150 yards per day of ten hours. There is great economy, one workman operating six machines, and the motive force is one-half of the ordinary requirement. The fabric shows a woven effect of one side and knitted on the other, and it is believed that the machine will be a powerful factor in competing for the plain goods market, is not for higher novelties.

## Rubber Company Absorbed.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 24.—The Globe says: It is reported to the Shoe and Leather exchange that the Boston Rubber Shoe company has been absorbed by the United States Rubber company, and that Mr. Converse, president, will become a director in the new corporation. The purchase price is \$3,000,000, cash and \$4,123,600 in preferred stock, yielding 8 per cent dividend, and \$3,498,700 common, a total of \$10,622,300.

## Santa Fe Sells Land.

Topoka, Kas., Oct. 24.—President Ripley of the Santa Fe has issued a circular abolishing the land department of that road on November 1. On that day the lands belonging to the Santa Fe, except coal lands, will pass into the hands of John E. Frost, the present land commissioner. The present land commissioner has bought aggregate about 50,000 acres, distributed throughout eighteen counties.

## Indians Plead No Guilt.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 24.—The Indian defendants were yesterday found guilty of the murder of a man named Ed. J. O'Connor, a 29-year-old Irishman, who was shot and killed in the city of Duluth. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced the Indians to life imprisonment.