

RIOT AT WARSAW

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND FORTY WOUNDED.

SEVERAL OF LATTER WILL DIE

Crowd Carrying Red Flags Attack Patrol of Troops and Police.—Proclamation Distributed Warning People Away from Public Buildings.

WARSAW—A serious conflict occurred at 7:30 o'clock Sunday evening in Dzika street, where a Jewish socialist society known as the Bund had organized a demonstration. Troops which came to disperse the gathering fired into the crowd, killing four persons and wounding forty others.

Other disturbances are reported to have occurred. The street had been patrolled throughout the day. Conditions here are causing much easiness and nervousness. Hand printed proclamations have been found in the streets, warning the public against walking near public buildings and other places, as bombs would be thrown in these quarters. Several parents whose children are attending school in defiance of the school strike have been warned by letter to withdraw their children, as the school buildings will be blown up. Representatives of the party of violence (it is not quite clear whether they are revolutionaries or socialists) are visiting private persons and levying contributions for "ammunition." They produce lists of names with the amounts to be collected from each and request the contributor to sign his name opposite these assessments, which range from \$2.50 to \$3.50. When Governor Maximovitch arrived here ten days ago to assume his duties he ordered that the Cossack detachment awaiting him at the station be retired, saying he did not want an escort. Driving through the city today, however, the governor general's carriage was surrounded by twenty Cossacks.

The editors of the Polish newspapers were summoned to the castle yesterday. Governor General Maximovitch received each of them separately in the most friendly manner, and talked with them on various subjects, especially on the question of the censorship. He invited them to come to him in case of any difficulty.

The trouble in Dzika street began when, under the pretext of holding a memorial meeting for a late Jewish socialist leader, a crowd of more than 1,000, mostly Jews, carrying red flags, marched into Dzika street and was met by a mixed police and military patrol of twenty men. The police declared the socialists fired revolvers at them, the leaders inciting the mob to attack the patrol, which thereupon fired several volleys into the crowd. Four men were killed and forty were wounded.

TO STUDY DEEP WATERWAYS

President Appoints Commissioners to Meet the Canadians.

WASHINGTON—The president has selected the American members of the joint international commission to study the effect on the navigation of the Great lakes of the changes of level expected to result from the execution of the deep waterway project. They are George Clinton, a lawyer, of New York; General O. M. Ernst, corps of engineers, United States, and Prof. Gardner S. William, professor of hydraulic engineering at Cornell. The Canadian commissioners are: J. P. Mayne of Toronto; W. King, Dominion astronomer of Ottawa, and Louis Acoste, civil engineer of Ottawa, with Thomas Cole as secretary.

The American commissioners have been instructed to arrange a meeting among themselves for organization and then to correspond with the Canadians to select a time and place—probably Toronto—for the joint meeting to begin the work.

MAGOON TO BE GOVERNOR.

Lincoln Man Selected as Canal Zone Executive.

WASHINGTON—Judge Charles E. Magoon of Lincoln, Neb., who is the law officer of the bureau of insular affairs, war department, will be the new governor and minister of the Panama canal zone, as was announced several days ago. He will have the combined executive and diplomatic duties as a result of the reorganization of the isthmian canal commission, now being made by the president and Secretary Taft.

Judge Magoon has done important work for the government in connection with the legal administration in the Philippines. He is qualified in every way to undertake the organization of the canal zone government.

Plans for the reorganization of the commission are rapidly being perfected by the president and Secretary Taft. Announcement of the retirement of the present members of the commission and the appointment of their successors is expected to be made within the next day or two.

Although the president has been advised that under the law there must be seven commissioners, it is possible that he may not name all of them at once.

Judge Charles E. Morgan will be designated to act as the governor of the canal zone, in place of General Dayis. He will also assume the duties as United States minister plenipotentiary to Panama, now being performed by Hon. John Barrett.

WILL OF MRS. JANE STANFORD

After Bequests of \$4,125,000, Balance Goes to University.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—The will and codicil of Mrs. Jane Stanford were proven and admitted to probate Friday, and letters of administration were issued to Charles G. Lathrop, Timothy Hopkins, Joseph D. Grant, Whitelaw Reid and Thomas B. Crothers, as executors, without bonds. The estate was represented by Attorneys S. F. Lieb and Mountford Wilson. All of the above mentioned, and also Charles K. Lovell, Robert G. Hooker and T. F. Draper, were examined by the court. They testified that at the date of the will Mrs. Stanford was in full possession of her mental powers and physically strong.

The will was executed July 28, 1903, and signed in the presence of Lovell, Wilson and Draper, in the library of Mrs. Stanford's San Francisco home. The codicil was written by Mrs. Stanford herself in August, 1904, under the direction of S. F. Lieb.

By the terms of the will \$2,000,000 are left in trust to Ariel Lathrop and descendants of D. S. Lathrop, her brother; \$1,000,000 in trust to her niece, Jennie L. Lawton and Amy L. Hanson, and the children of Christine L. Gunning; \$1,000,000 to Charles G. Lathrop; \$125,000 to various charitable institutions.

HAS NO PROOF OF MARRIAGE

Suit Brought in Paris by American Actress Dismissed.

PARIS—The civil tribunal of the Seine formally announced its decision in the case of Carrie Swain, the American actress, against Frank Gardner, the American sportsman, in which the actress claimed to be Mr. Gardner's wife. The decision was on a line with the recent announcement of the conclusions made by the attorney general. The court rejects the plaintiff's claims and says the correspondence between the parties shows that no marriage existed. The defendant's obligation therefore was only moral.

The decision also rejects the defendant's counter claim for damages on the ground that he had not established the plaintiff's bad faith.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Dr. E. C. Hewett, for fifteen years president of the Illinois State Normal school, died suddenly Friday. He was 77 years old.

ADVANCE BEGINS

JAPANESE MAIN ARMY MOVING FORWARD.

SEARCH FOR THE RUSSIANS

Activity of Oyama's Troops on the West Near the Mongolian Frontier.—Large Scouting Parties Thrown Out for Investigation.

ST. PETERSBURG—The news from the front indicates that Field Marshal Oyama has begun a genuine advance of his main army with wings far extended. Heavy reconnaissances are being made against the Russian center, with the object of developing the Russian position.

It is officially announced that General Karkevitch has been appointed General Linevitch's chief of staff in place of General Sakharoff, who has been transferred to the Alexander committee for the care of the wounded. General Stakelberg has also been appointed a member of the same committee.

A dispatch from General Linevitch, dated March 30, says:

"There is no change in the situation. The enemy is displaying activity east of the railroad.

"Heavy snow fell during the night."

A telegram from Gunshu Pass says General Linevitch has forbidden the inhabitants of Harbin, with the exception of the women and children, to leave that place without special permits, fearing that the town may be denuded of workmen.

GUNSHU PASS—Reconnaissances disclose especial activity on the part of the Japanese on the west near the Mongolian frontier. It is reported that an anti-foreign propaganda is conducted among the Chinese, who are stirred up to a renewal of the Boxer disturbances. The Hui Yuan societies of Mukden and Kirin and the Tsai Li society, which is strong in Tsitsihari and northern Manchuria, are said to be working to spread this agitation among the Manchurian population and Japanese success is doing much to augment the movement. Many Chinese bandit chieftains are leaders in numerous secret societies extending throughout China and their influence may have a powerful effect on the attitude of the Chinese government and population.

ADMIRAL BARKER RETIRES.

Admiral Evans Now Commands the North Atlantic Fleet.

WASHINGTON—After long and distinguished service, Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet, hauled down his flag on the Kearsarge, and was placed on the retired list of the navy.

In the war with Spain Admiral Barker was one of the most prominent members of the strategy board. He was later in command of the navy yard, New York, and from there, in April, 1903, was appointed to the supreme command of the North Atlantic fleet. Admiral Barker will make his home in Washington. He is a native of Massachusetts, whence he was appointed to the naval academy. Rear Admiral Evans succeeds Admiral Barker in command of the fleet, and has selected the Maine for his flagship.

Gilbert Gets Judgment.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A judgment was rendered on Friday in the United States circuit court for \$6,450 against the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company in favor of Cass Gilbert, a New York architect. Mr. Gilbert sued for \$21,000, alleging that the sum was due him for drawing plans for certain world's fair buildings. William H. Thompson, treasurer of the exposition company, and other high world's fair officials, stated that the verdict will not be appealed.

A CLASH OF ARMS.

Another Duel Between the Armies Looked For.

ST. PETERSBURG—Another duel between the opposing armies in Manchuria may be on the program for the coming week. The Russians, according to the Associated Press' Harbin correspondent, are now strongly fortifying their positions at Sipinghai against which Japanese are reported to be gathering in force. The story of the Russian retirement from Sipinghai to Chaoumiaodzi was incorrect, due to a telegraphic error in the confusion of similar Chinese names Chaoumiaodzi with Shuamuyaotszi, south of Sipinghai, whence the Russian advance force retired to the fortified line at Sipinghai. The Japanese followed to some extent, but a border of twenty miles of debatable ground still remains between the two armies, over which the Japanese probably will not advance until they are ready to attack.

Equally important news is that a column of Japanese is moving against Kirin, perhaps with the intention of turning the position eastward and striking at the Vladivostok line of communication with the double purpose of isolating the fortress and separating General Linevitch's army from a valuable base of supplies, the Ussuri district.

Negotiations have been in progress between Paris and St. Petersburg. Even diplomats of the highest rank have failed to obtain from M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister, the results of these negotiations, but it can be announced on the same authority that Count Lamsdorff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, has within a week admitted that he had a general way outlined to M. Delcasse the general terms along which Russia might consent to consider peace.

Advices from Europe tell of the fear prevalent there in certain quarters that the activities of Lamsdorff and Delcasse are directed toward an international conference, to be held in some neutral European capital, such as Stockholm, where peace negotiations might be conducted. It is said that this move has been in a measure blocked by the refusal of Japan to give any indication as to the peace terms she would accept until positively assured in the name of the czar himself that Russia is prepared to negotiate in good faith for peace. Not only does Japan insist upon this assurance, but she prefers to negotiate directly with St. Petersburg.

With the United States, Germany and Japan opposed to an international conference to end the war, the belief is strong in Washington that successful peace negotiations will date from the day St. Petersburg communicates with Tokio direct. The Washington government is alertly watching for the opportunity to assist Russia and Japan in getting into diplomatic communication.

IGNITES A MASS OF POWDER

Explosion in Omaha Saloon Kills and Injures.

OMAHA—While taking a flash-light photograph in a saloon Albert Butler was instantly killed and William Coffee, W. J. Murray and M. Levy were seriously injured by an explosion of powder used by the photographer. Butler had set his grip containing a large supply of powder near the tripod and when he touched off the powder in the flash pan the light in some manner spread to the grip and the explosion followed. The force of the explosion threw Butler and his companions against a wall, the former's breast being torn away. The injured men will recover.

Francis McCord Is Dead.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Francis McCord, son of the late James McCord, died in Ashville, N. C. Friday. While he had been suffering with tuberculosis for some time, his death was unexpected.