

RESIGNS BY REQUEST

History of the Retirement of Wallace from Panama Canal. ENGINEER IS OFFERED BE POSITION. Twelve Days After He Assumed New Duties He Wishes to Quit.

STORMY INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY TAFT

He is Accused of Breaking Faith with the Government. CHANGES POSITION FOR MERE LUCRE. Offer to Continue in Office in Advisory Capacity for Sixty Days is Rejected by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Charging him with changing his position over night "for mere lucre" and with being influenced "solely by personal advantage," Secretary Taft, in his conference in New York on June 28 with John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama canal, after addressing a severe rebuke to him, requested his resignation on the ground that "public interest requires that you tender your resignation at this moment and turn over the records of your office to the chairman of the commission."

This fact is disclosed in an official statement issued from the office of the secretary of war tonight, which reviews the relations of Mr. Wallace with the war department and the commission since the latter body's reorganization last spring, quoting the several expressions of the chief engineer of his satisfaction with the entire arrangement, and then gives practically a verbatim account of the conference between Secretary Taft and Mr. Wallace in New York, which concluded with the resignation of Secretary Taft of Mr. Wallace's resignation.

Secretary Taft begins with the statement of Mr. Wallace to Chairman Shonts immediately after the organization of the commission, that he would be ready to accept the position of chief engineer at \$5,000 per year and a residence on the isthmus, and would enter on his duties June 1. Twelve days after his arrival on the isthmus Mr. Wallace sent the following cablegram to Secretary Taft:

Important complicated business matters which cannot be arranged by correspondence and which may affect my relations as chief engineer of the commission necessitate my immediate return to the United States to confer with you and others. An order of the commission to the effect that my absence will prevent apprehension of the part of employees. Suggest Shonts remain until my arrival. My answer: "I will, with the salary, made it equivalent to \$4,000 a year, that he did not at once resign, but that he had been in the position for several days, in order to cable the secretary of war, during which time the parties increased their professional acquaintance and the secretary of war, in his cable, advised that the position was an especially attractive one; that the duties of the new position were especially arduous and offered opportunity for advancement through investments, etc.; further, that the position was such a good one that he did not consider that he could decline it, but that life on the isthmus was lonely and accompanied with risk to himself and wife and another reason for accepting a better office; that his new duties would not require of him more than a few months and that he could close up his canal work in the meantime.

When he finished Secretary Taft thus addressed him: "Mr. Wallace, I am immensely disappointed, not only because you have taken this step, but because you have been so insensible of the significance of your conduct. You come with the bald announcement that you are departing for the Philippines on the eve of an important work and in the midst of reorganization plans under which you accept the position of chief engineer of the Panama canal. You are to perform the functions of chief engineer and now, in an hour, you are to resign your position and throw them back upon us as if it were a matter of no consequence, and you are to go to the Philippines to perform your duties as chief engineer."

"I make not the least complaint against your associates—superior or inferior. If I know of no possible ground for any. You are influenced solely by your personal advantage."

Resignation is Demanded. Great fame is attached to your office, but so equal responsibility, and how you do your work in an hour. Even from a standpoint of policy, you are making a profound mistake. If you would withdraw from your new arrangements, which I do not suggest, I could have no confidence in you. I know your own conception of duty, that you would not in the future repeat the same at a moment's notice more critical, when the consequences might be even more embarrassing and injurious to the government."

Under these circumstances, Mr. Wallace, and with great personal pain and disappointment, I am bound to accept your resignation. The public interest requires that you tender your resignation at this moment, and turn over the records of your office to the chairman of the commission.

Mr. Wallace's resignation as commissioner of the Panama canal is announced. (Continued on Second Page.)

IDAHO LAND FRAUD CASES

Federal Court Will Consider Matter at Special Term in that State. WASHINGTON, June 29.—Land fraud cases in Idaho will be considered at a special term of the United States district court which will be held at Lewiston, Idaho, in the first week of July by direction of Attorney General Moody, through the request of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Captain Fehet Ordered to Omaha to Command Signal Corps Detachment. (From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, June 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Department of the Missouri, Captain Fehet will also exercise general charge over the signal corps property to be shipped to Omaha barracks.

PITTSBURG FLYER IN DITCH

One Killed and One Fatally Injured in Railroad Wreck in Ohio. CLEVELAND, June 29.—A fast eastbound passenger train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg branch of the Pennsylvania road, was derailed and wrecked near Atwater, Ohio, today, causing the death of at least one passenger and the engineer, while a dozen or more others were more or less injured.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The examination by the state into methods pursued by the Standard Oil company, the Waters-Pierce Oil company and the Republic Oil company was resumed today.

METHODS OF OIL COMPANIES

Dealer at Jefferson City Testifies that Railroads Refused to Handle Shipments from Certain Concerns. ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The examination by the state into methods pursued by the Standard Oil company, the Waters-Pierce Oil company and the Republic Oil company was resumed today.

LOUIS FITZGERALD STEPS OUT

Intimate Friend of Elder Hyde Severs Connection with Equitable Life Society. NEW YORK, June 29.—General Louis Fitzgerald sent his resignation as a director of the Equitable Assurance society to Chairman Morton today.

TWO MURDERERS ARE HANGED

Lee Furman and John O'Brien Pay Penalty for Killing Samuel Resler. LANCASTER, Pa., June 29.—Lee Furman and John O'Brien were hanged today for the killing of Samuel Resler, an aged toll gate keeper, on the night of July 1, 1904.

COUNCIL BLUFFS MAN CHOSEN

John Mehlop, Jr., One of Secretaries of National Wholesale Grocers' Association. MILWAUKEE, June 29.—The Wholesale Grocers' association of the United States was organized today with the following officers: Chairman, William Judson of Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary, Alfred H. Beckman of New York; John Mehlop, Jr., of Council Bluffs, Ia., and C. S. Jones of Peoria, Ill.

WHOLESALE MURDER BY MOB

Seven Negroes and One White Man Taken from Georgia Jail by Mob. ONE NEGRO ESCAPES WITH HIS LIFE. Jailor Compelled to Give Keys Under Threat of Death and Mob Disappears When Crime is Accomplished.

WATKINSVILLE, Ga., June 29.—Eight prisoners were taken from the jail here this morning and seven shot to death by a mob of masked white men within 200 yards of the center of the town.

At a command by the leader the mob stepped back a few paces, took deliberate aim and fired a volley from rifles, shotguns and pistols into the line of prisoners. Every man in front of the mob fell at the first volley.

One Man Escapes. At a command by the leader the mob stepped back a few paces, took deliberate aim and fired a volley from rifles, shotguns and pistols into the line of prisoners. Every man in front of the mob fell at the first volley.

Believing its work had been made complete, the mob quickly dispersed. Examination by the jailor, who had been forced by the mob to accompany it to the scene of execution, showed that seven of the men had been riddled by bullets, but Joe Patterson was found to have been only slightly injured. Patterson's escape from death was as by a miracle, for the fence posts to which he was bound were broken into fragments by the bullets. He possessed the presence of mind to fall with his ill-fated companions and remain motionless upon the ground.

FATAL WRECK IN KANSAS CITY

Two Are Killed and Several Injured When Train Struck at Crossing. KANSAS CITY, June 29.—Eastbound Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe passenger train No. 4, the California limited, and a westbound freight train, the most striking collision in the history of the railroad, occurred at the intersection of the tracks at the Gillis street crossing, two miles from the center of the city, early today. Two persons were killed and three injured.

WILLIAM FRAZER, Independence, Mo., fireman of Kansas City Southern train. MICHAEL DEVINE, Kansas City, switchman riding to Kansas City Southern car. C. F. WILLIS, Marceline, Mo., aged 52 years, engineer of Santa Fe limited, badly scalded; cannot live.

Jesse M. Tabbutt, baggage man of Santa Fe limited, scalded and hurt internally; may die. One passenger, name, unidentified; believed to be seriously hurt. Several passengers were severely shaken up, but otherwise unharmed and were able to continue the trip to Chicago.

Both trains were running at a good rate of speed. Both engines were badly wrecked, the forward combination car on the limited was slightly damaged, as were half a dozen stock cars. Blame for the accident has not yet been placed. The limited train apparently had the right-of-way. Thomas Fitzmorris, engineer of the stock train, who jumped and escaped injury, could not be found immediately following the wreck.

ARGUMENT FOR MITCHELL

Attorney for Senator Tells Jury that Testimony Against Client is Untrustworthy. PORTLAND, Ore., June 29.—Judge A. S. Bennett opened the argument for the defense today in the trial of United States Senator John H. Mitchell. He took up the evidence and alleged it is a case of persecution. Bennett alleged that the theory that the two partners, Mitchell and Tanner, worked on was that it was all right for Tanner to prosecute land matters in any of the states, receiving fees therefor, which were divided between the two partners, as was right. Bennett alleged that the testimony of Tanner was untrustworthy and was given under pressure applied by United States District Attorney Honover, and that the testimony of Mitchell's secretary was false and that undue importance was attached to the letters between the two partners that had been introduced as evidence by the prosecution.

Judge Bennett did not conclude in time for Mr. Thurston to speak today and adjourned until tomorrow. Many times in the course of Judge Bennett's argument tears stood in his own eyes and in the eyes of the jury and other persons in the courtroom. It is doubtful if the case will go to the jury before Saturday.

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THREE KILLED IN KANSAS

Union Pacific Passenger Strikes Freight at Ellis, Killing Engineer and Tramps. ELLIS, Kan., June 29.—Westbound passenger train No. 103 on the Union Pacific railway, which left Kansas City last night, crashed into a freight train in the yards here today.

THREE PEOPLE BURN TO DEATH

Collier Hotel at Leekin, Mo., Destroyed by Fire—Origin of the Blaze Not Determined. LICKING, Mo., June 29.—Three persons perished in the burning of the Collier hotel here.

MUTUAL LIFE ASKS PROBING

New York Concern Desires an Official Investigation of its Present Condition. NEW YORK, June 29.—It was announced at the office of the Mutual Life Assurance company of New York today that State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks has arrangements to investigate that company along the same lines as his investigation of the Equitable Life Assurance society. The investigation is at the request of Richard A. McCurdy, president of the company. An officer of the Mutual company who was authorized to speak for President McCurdy gave out the following statement:

"The investigation of this company by the state superintendent of insurance at the request of President McCurdy will be thorough as it is possible to make it. The request for the investigation was prompted by a desire on the part of the Mutual Life company to have the exact status of the company made clearly known to the public. The life insurance atmosphere has been so fogged by the troubles in the Equitable that many persons are laboring under the impression that others of the big companies are in the same position as the Equitable. We decided that the best way to convince the people to the contrary, at least so far as the Mutual is concerned, would be to have Mr. Hendricks make a searching investigation. If he finds everything all right the public should know it. If he finds anything wrong that knowledge should be equally the property of the public. Since the troubles of the Equitable have received many communications from our agents in various parts of the country, telling us that it was becoming more and more difficult to secure business on account of the growing distrust of the people of all life insurance companies, and we decided to have Mr. Hendricks make a search into the company's affairs. We have notified all of our agents that the investigation is to be made and that no matter what the outcome is the public shall be fully informed of it."

CZAR'S THRONE IN DANGER

Haste to Stop Revolution Before it Spreads to the Army. LAST BULWARK OF THE AUTOCRACY. With Revolution in Poland, Mutiny in the Navy and Civil War in the Caucasus the Bureaucrats Are Busy.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—The Russian government, although it has been almost paralyzed by the terrible events at Odessa and the news that the sailors at Libau have mutinied, is making desperate and frantic efforts to meet the situation and to stamp out the flames of revolution before they can spread to the army, which is now the last bulwark of the autocracy.

With Poland red with the spirit of revolt and the Cossack troops almost in a state of civil war, agrarian disorders spreading rapidly, the whole country profoundly stirred and the intelligent classes solidly arrayed against the government, all conditions seem ripe for the long predicted revolution.

The first act of the government after dispatching Admiral Kruger's squadron from Sebastopol was to summon the Kniaz Potemkin, whose mutineers have now been joined by the crews of the two torpedo boats which accompanied it to Odessa, to surrender under the threat of firing upon and sinking the vessel. This was followed by the declaration of martial law at Odessa and Libau and the clothing of the military commanders with plenary powers.

The newly formed imperial defense met last night, under the presidency of Grand Duke Nicholas, and was in session long after midnight. Beyond the fact that the temper of the army was considered at length, nothing is known as to what occurred in the council regarding the decisions at which it arrived.

Great fear is expressed that many regiments are honeycombed with sedition and there is grave doubt of their loyalty should they be called upon to fire on the revolutionaries. The most startling stories involving the unreliability of the troops are being repeated in St. Petersburg, but the truth of many of them is more than questionable.

What effect the news of the happenings at Odessa will have upon the troops and the people in general is problematical and is puzzling the press. The precautions taken by the authorities to keep the news from the public have been in vain, the revolutionaries and the liberals everywhere read it by word of mouth and within twenty-four hours it will be known in the uttermost confines of European Russia.

When the news reaches the armies in Manchuria it is bound to create a deep impression. The authorities, however, realize that it is certain to leak out and that there would be exaggerated versions of it, and perhaps to prepare the way for a public announcement, are now sending some dispatches to the newspapers, but these only contain information not for publication.

At the admiralty, where the temper of the Black sea sailors is known, the orders sent to Admiral Kruger's squadron were by no means unanimously approved. Among others, Vice Admiral Skrydloff openly expressed the opinion that the blue jackets of Kruger's ships would fire on their comrades on board the Kniaz Potemkin, but that on the contrary they might revolt should they be ordered to shoot.

Admiral Skrydloff was of the opinion that the best course would be to allow the crew of the Kniaz Potemkin to remain on board until it had been starved into submission.

In this connection the story is current that the crew of the battleship captured the English ship, the "Hansard," and is holding them alongside. As far as is known, Admiral Kruger, although due at Odessa early last evening, had not arrived up to midnight and this gave rise to rumors that the crews had actually seized the other ships of the squadron.

Dispatches received here from Odessa do not make the situation very clear. Millions of dollars worth of property, including ships, has been burned or otherwise destroyed. The city is in a state of terror, and many probably have been killed or wounded in the street fighting. The fact that the troops and police made no attempt to interfere with the burial of the martyred sailor is considered to be conclusive evidence that they either felt that the best course would be to make the attempt on account of the attitude of the populace.

Late dispatches from Libau say that property losses there are considerable and all workmen have gone out in sympathy with the action of the blue jackets. Private reports are said to have been received according to which artillery was employed against the mutineers, but this has not been confirmed, nor is there at hand any statement giving the number of killed or wounded. Four lake submarine boats are moored at quays in the harbor, but a dispatch from there says that they are under guard and are "yet" undamaged.

Critical International Situation. LONDON, June 29.—Should the report that the Kniaz Potemkin is bombarding Odessa be confirmed the incident probably will precipitate a critical international situation and the foreign consuls there will almost certainly demand the protection of their citizens if they have not already done so; and, as the treaty of Paris bars any but Russian or Turkish men-of-war from entering the Black Sea, the Dardanelles question might as a result be revived in a novel and unexpected shape.

In the opinion of the London morning papers the situation could hardly be more serious. The outbreak of mutiny at Libau appears to have been the result of concerted action on the part of the blue jackets and is full of menace for the future peace of the Russian empire.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Table with 3 columns: Temperature at Omaha Yesterday, Hour, Deg., and Forecast. Rows include 5 a.m., 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m., 11 p.m., and 12 m.

BOY LAYS THE FIRST BRICK

Ervin Brandeis, Grandson of Founder of Boston Store, Starts Masonry on Great Structure. The first brick in the new Brandeis store was laid yesterday morning and the master mason was Ervin Brandeis, son of Arthur D. Brandeis, and representative of the third generation of the Brandeis family whose interests have been centered in the great Omaha enterprise.

The simple ceremonial, which took place at 8:15 yesterday morning, was witnessed by hundreds of passers-by and by store employees numbering hundreds more who cheered the act that begins the construction of the greatest mercantile building in Omaha.

The 9-year-old grandson of the late J. L. Brandeis, who wielded the trowel, bore his responsibility with self-reliance. He was clad in overall and flourished his trowel with dexterity. His experience as "first brick layer" for his father's handsome residence in the West Park district, a few months ago, put him outside the amateur class. The brick was a common red clay brick made in Nebraska.

Many of the contracts have now been let on this mammoth commercial structure. The contract for floorproofing reaches \$100,000 and is the largest contract of the kind ever let west of Chicago. The contract for the iron work, secured by an Omaha concern, calls for \$200,000. The partners of the firm of J. L. Brandeis & Sons expect to show Omaha people a revelation in rapid modern construction in the erection of this building.

After the ceremony of brick laying was over Ervin Brandeis surveyed his handiwork and remarked confidentially to a bystander: "I think I should like the bricklaying business because I already have got 50 cents an hour, and I hear a good one gets 60 cents an hour. I asked papa if he got that much, but he couldn't say exactly. I know lots of harder jobs than bricklaying."

CHANGES ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL

W. H. Brill and Sam North of Omaha Come in for Promotions. In the wholesale changes which are being made among the high officials of the Illinois Central road, Captain J. F. Ferry, assistant general passenger agent, with headquarters in Dubuque, Iowa, has been transferred to Manchester, his home, and made immigration agent. H. J. Phelps, city passenger agent in Chicago, becomes district passenger agent at Dubuque. W. H. Brill, division passenger agent in Omaha, succeeds headquarters in Dubuque. Sam North, district passenger agent in Omaha, becomes district passenger agent in Omaha. J. T. Hudson, formerly traffic manager, is made general traffic manager. F. B. Barnes, assistant traffic manager, is made freight manager in Dubuque. H. H. Bates, last twenty-six years general passenger agent, is made passenger traffic manager. S. G. Hatch, assistant general passenger agent, is promoted to be general passenger agent.

HOLDUP SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Ralph Dillon and Charles McLaughlin Charged with Park Lane Job. Two suspects have been arrested in connection with the street car holdup of last Tuesday night, when the crew of a Hansard street car was robbed at the west end of the line. The two suspects were arrested at 2:30 this morning by Captain Haze, Sergeant Sigwart, Detective Drummy, Detective Maloney and Officer Fahey, who went to a house at 1915 Martha street and arrested Ralph Dillon and Charles McLaughlin. The police say they exactly with the description given by the motorman and conductor who were robbed. The police received the information of the whereabouts of the men from some source which they do not care to make public late last night, and at 2:30 the men were brought to the station. They will be arraigned before Judge Berka this morning.

BEEF TRUST INDICTMENTS

Grand Jury Expected to Make Returns Today or Tomorrow—New Evidence Disclosed. CHICAGO, June 29.—It is expected that either tomorrow or Saturday indictments will be voted in connection with the inquiry into the beef industry which has been in progress for several weeks.

It is said that the chief factor in causing these indictments which are expected to be the evidence of W. D. Miles, a former confidential employe of Armour & Co. Miles, it is said, left the employe of Armour & Co. because of some disagreement and while in Washington told to President Phelps in connection with the investigation many of the details of the inner workings of the beef business.

The president and attorney general sent him back to Chicago, and he recently appeared before the grand jury. It is said that he disclosed to the jury knowledge of facts in connection with the investigation of the United States.

OMAHA YOUTHS IN TROUBLE

Two Arrested in Oregon Charged with Robbery Claim This City as Home. ROSHBURG, Ore., June 29.—Two youths, each about 17 years old, are under arrest here, charged with highway robbery of a drunken man. The young fellows gave their names as John Thompson and Frank Reed and state that their home is in Omaha.

Movements of Ocean Vessels June 29.

At New York—Arrived: Madonna, from Marsellus; Citta di Napoli, from Naples; Graf Waldsee, from Hamburg. Sailed: Havre; Princess Alice, for Bremen. At Liverpool—Arrived: Haverford, from Philadelphia; Saxony, from Boston; Sailed: Havran and Pomorie, for that seaport. At Queenstown—Sailed: Nordland, for Philadelphia; Majestic, for New York. At Charleston—Arrived: Groszer Kurfurst, from New York; Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York. At Naples—Arrived: Cretic, from New York. At Hamburg—Arrived: Deutschland, from New York.

OPENS FIRE ON ODESSA

Battleship in Hands of Mutineers Throwing Shells into City. SITUATION STILL MOST CRITICAL. Shipping, Quays and Central Railway Station Burn During the Day. NUMBERLESS CONFLICTS WITH TROOPS. Hundreds Killed and Wounded by Machine Guns of Soldiers. ADMIRAL KRUGER'S FLEET ON THE WAY. Ships Leave Sebastopol at 8 O'clock Thursday Night—St. Petersburg Officials Alarmed by the Delay.

LONDON, June 29.—The Daily Express prints the following dispatch from Odessa, timed midnight: "A second mutinous warship is reported to be at Cape Fontaine, ten miles from here. "A transport with Russians from Port Arthur and a Russian steamer were held up by the Kniaz Potemkin at 5 o'clock and compelled to tie up under its guns for two hours.

"At 7 o'clock the rebel warship steamed two miles off, but shortly afterward returned to its former anchorage and fired several shots at the suburbs of Langrand, where there is a detachment of Cossacks. It then swung around until its guns pointed to the center of Odessa and fired a blank cartridge.

"A steamer which the Kniaz Potemkin stopped was seen to burst into flames. "A bomb thrown in a street this evening killed six pedestrians. "The city pentitentiary, in which there are 2,000 prisoners, had a narrow escape from being blown to pieces last night. Five men being held in the town by a number of powerful fuse bombs in the outer wall when they were arrested."

Reign of Terror in Streets. ODESSA, June 29.—Evening.—A semblance of order has been restored, but the situation is still most critical. The Central railway station was destroyed by fire this morning, many persons being injured and taken to hospitals. The populace is still in a vengeful mood and unless the situation is handled with the utmost care anything may yet happen.

Thus far the only incident reported this evening besides the burning of the Central railway station is the explosion of a bomb in a private house, by which several persons were injured, but it is impossible to get precise information or permission to visit the actual scenes of conflict. Sensational accounts, which cannot be definitely confirmed, are current regarding Wednesday night's rioting. In these accounts it is stated that no fewer than 1,000 persons were killed. The troops faced a position of complete anarchy, thousands of desperate incendiaries trying to set fire to every building. They were compelled to adopt the sternest measures and employed machine guns against the mob.

It is alleged that at 3 o'clock this morning a large body of rioters tried to enter the central part of the town by way of Koltsh hill, and that a terrific fusillade was kept up by both sides with rifles and revolvers. It is also alleged that hundreds were killed and that when the mob tried to ascend the steps near the Church of St. Nicholas to reach the Boulevard St. Nicholas, Cossacks and other troops fired repeated volleys into the crowd with terrible results, wagonloads of dead being carried away. Many lives, it is said, were lost in the endeavors of the military to stop incendiaries. The flagstaff exploded for over a mile and thousands of tons of railway sleepers and all the trestles supporting the elevated railroad surrounding the port, together with all the contiguous buildings, were consumed, and the troops in the meanwhile firing volleys to compel the rioters to disperse. It is stated that three officers of police, ten policemen, twenty-three Cossacks and ten infantry soldiers were killed in these encounters.

Funeral of Omilteuk. The funeral of Omilteuk, which has just been held, became an imposing popular demonstration which fortunately was without disorder. A procession of many thousands of persons followed the body from the harbor along Preobrazhensky street to the military cemetery. The coffin, which was covered with the Russian flag and on which there were numbers of wreaths, was carried by eight sailors. The procession was headed by priests. Neither police nor troops were stationed along the route to the cemetery, owing to a wise direction by the authorities. The funeral was a demonstration which fortunately was without disorder. A procession of many thousands of persons followed the body from the harbor along Preobrazhensky street to the military cemetery. The coffin, which was covered with the Russian flag and on which there were numbers of wreaths, was carried by eight sailors. The procession was headed by priests. 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