

RESIGNS BY REQUEST

History of the Retirement from Panama Court

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, requesting 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. The statement issued tonight concludes with the president's letter to Mr. Wallace, dated Cambridge, Mass., June 29, which reads:

Your resignation as member and chief engineer of the Panama canal commission, tendered in accordance with the request of Secretary Taft, which resignation, under the circumstances, you have, in effect, established. Very truly yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The statement shows that Mr. Wallace made no complaint against any of his associates.

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. Wallace would enter his duties June 1. Twelve days after his arrival on the isthmus Mr. Wallace sent the following telegram to Secretary Taft:

Important business matters which cannot be arranged by correspondence and which may affect my relations as chief engineer of the commission necessitate my departure from the isthmus. My departure will prevent apprehension of the part of employees. Suggest Shonts remain until my arrival. My answer:—

Secretary Taft replied:

Secretary of War and Shonts, in accordance with your request and without knowledge of circumstances, I have accepted your return for consultation with them at Washington.

When they met in New York by appointment, the statement says, Mr. Wallace said part of the interview would be personal to himself and part would concern the general canal work on the isthmus, to which Secretary Taft assented.

The statement continues:

Mr. Wallace then said that a few days before he sent the cable to the secretary he had received a cable from Secretary Taft in New York asking if he would consider an offer to accept an important position in New York. Mr. Wallace cabled in reply that it was "simply a question of terms and conditions" and that he had no objection to the position in New York. Mr. Wallace said that it proved to be a definite position, with a residence, a large holding company, considerable salary and other advantages, but that the salary, made it equivalent to \$5,000 a year, that he did not at once accept it. Mr. Wallace said that the position was an especially attractive one; that the duties of the new position were especially desirable and offered opportunity for promotion through investments, etc.; further, that the position was such a good one that he did not consider that he would be in any way less than his position on the isthmus was, and accompanied by risk to himself and wife and another reason for accepting a better office; that his new duties would not require any of his attention for the next months and that he could close up his canal work in the meantime.

Strong Talk from Taft.

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 done so in the absence of the significance of your conduct. You come with the bald announcement that you would withdraw from your position on the eve of an important work in the midst of reorganization plans under which you accept a position of great importance and that you will be performing the functions of chief engineer and now, in an hour, you withdraw your great duties and throw them back upon us as if it were a matter of no consequence, and that you have done so because you can make no less complaint against your associates—superior or inferior. If I know of no possible ground for any. You are induced solely by your personal advantage.

Resignation is Demanded.

Great fame is attached to your office, but so equal responsibility, and how you do it in an hour. Even from a standpoint of policy, you are making a profound mistake. You would withdraw from your new arrangements, which I do not suggest, I could have no confidence in you. I know your position, and I know 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 demand 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.

(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 and through the request of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock.

The special term of court and special grand jury are made necessary by the fact that the summer term at Lewiston has just closed without action having been taken in the land fraud cases and that a number of cases under investigation will be outlawed by the statutes of limitation unless indictments are returned before July 15.

Inspectors of the general land office, working in conjunction with the United States attorney for Idaho, have been engaged for several months on a special investigation of alleged frauds in that state, and, according to the partial reports received by the general land office, it is estimated that a large number of persons will be indicted. Secretary Hitchcock is desirous that none of the persons against whom evidence has been gathered shall escape prosecution under cover of the statutes of limitation.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Captain Fechet Ordered to Omaha to Command Signal Corps Detachment.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 29.—(Special Telegram.)—The Department of the Missouri, in its report on the construction of forty-three miles of branches and lateral canals in connection with the Minidoka, Idaho, irrigation project, at their bid of \$194,529.40, has appointed Captain Fechet to be in charge of the project. Captain Fechet is relieved from duty at Benicia barracks, California, to take effect as soon after September 1 as his services can be spared, and will then proceed to Omaha for duty as chief signal officer of the Department of the Missouri. Captain Fechet will also exercise general command of the signal corps property to be shipped to Omaha barracks.

Carl Lovv has been appointed postmaster at Male, Campbell county, S. D., vice Miner, resigned.

These rural routes have been ordered established September 1 in Deuel county, South Dakota; Clear Lake, route 3, population 54; 12 houses; Gary, route 2, population 52; 104 houses.

Richard H. Hazen has been appointed registrar and Samuel Birdsell substitute rural carriers for route 1 at Salem, S. D.

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, Sunday afternoon, was wrecked near Atwater, Ohio, causing the death of at least one passenger and the engineer, while a dozen or more others were more or less injured.

The dead:—

C. M. HULL, Cleveland.—The train is one of the fastest between Cleveland and Pittsburg, making the run of 107 miles between the two cities in three hours and fifteen minutes. When the accident occurred the train was running fifty miles an hour. A section crew was repairing track and it is said had removed a rail. A flagman was sent out, but for some reason he failed to stop the flyer and the wreck followed.

The train consisted of a combination baggage car and smoker, one day coach, a buffet car and two Pullmans.

All the injured passengers were in the Cleveland and Pittsburg Pullman.

Refugees were promptly sent to the scene and the injured taken to Alliance.

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 the methods pursued by the Standard Oil company, the Waters-Pierce Oil company and the Republic Oil company was resumed today.

L. C. Fulton, for thirty years an oil dealer at Jefferson City, was the first witness, saying that on one occasion he had written to the Standard Oil company asking quotations on oil delivered to him, and had received a quotation of \$1 less than he was paying the Waters-Pierce company.

Fulton's letter, however, he said, was soon followed by another in which the Standard Oil company declared it could not sell oil in his territory. He said he had been forced to abandon his patronage of independent oil companies because the Missouri Pacific and the Hannibal & Eastern roads had refused to accept oil for shipment to him from the independent companies.

J. S. Willis, a clerk in the office of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, was introduced to prove that the Standard Oil company's refusal to sell to Waters-Pierce company seeks advantage in railroad rates.

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.

General Fitzgerald was an intimate friend of the late Henry B. Hyde and was long associated with him in the Equitable society and a number of other corporations.

Chairman Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance society announced today that United States Senator Dewey's retainer of \$5,000 a year and the retainer of former Governor B. Hill of \$25,000, both as attorneys, have been discontinued.

George H. Squire, a former employee of the society, has been notified that his pension or salary of \$1,000 a month will cease July 1.

TON OF DYNAMITE EXPLODES

Nine Men Killed and Twelve Injured by Serious Accident at Emporium, Pa.

EMPORIUM, Pa., June 28.—Nine men were killed and from twelve to fifteen others were injured by an explosion of a ton of dynamite today at the plant of the Emporium Powder company, three miles west of this place. The dead men were all employed at the works. Several buildings were wrecked. Although some of the injured were seriously hurt, all are expected to recover.

WHOLESALE MURDER BY MOB

Seven Negroes and One White Man Taken from Georgia Jail by Mob.

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 arranged to investigate that company along the same lines as the 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 bogged 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 as 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 a search and seizure method to do away with this distrust of the Mutual investigation. 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."

ONE NEGRO ESCAPES WITH HIS LIFE

Jailer 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.

Eight men were carried to the scene of the lynching, but one miraculously escaped death by falling to the ground when the volley was fired and feigning that he had been killed. The names of the prisoners who were killed are: Willis Richardson, Rob Harris, Sandy Price, Claude Elder, Rich Robinson, Jim Yearly, an negro, and Lon Aycock, white. Joe Patterson, negro, feigned death and the mob left him, thinking he, too, had been ridden with bullets.

Four of the prisoners were charged with being implicated in the murder of Holbrook and his wife several weeks ago, and one was held for attempting criminal assault. The others were in jail on minor charges. The members formed quietly just after midnight and marched in order to the jail, where the keys were demanded of the jailer. The demand was made at the point of rifles and the jailer realized that resistance was useless. With the keys the mob opened all the cells, ordered the trembling inmates out and lined them up in single file, tying them with ropes. The prisoners, eight in number, were marched to a corner lot within 200 yards of the jail and in the hour of the night, where they were bound to a fence with their hands tied behind them. The work had been done quietly and that the sleeping residents of the town had not been aroused.

FATAL WRECK IN KANSAS CITY

Two Are Killed and Several Injured When Train Strike at Crossing.

KANSAS CITY, June 29.—Eastbound Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe passenger train No. 4, the California limited, and a westbound freight train struck at a crossing in the city of Kansas City, Sunday afternoon, resulting in the death of two persons and the injury of several others.

William Frazer, Independence, Mo., fireman of Kansas City Southern train.

Michael Devine, Kansas City, switchman riding to Kansas City Southern car.

The injured:

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 fixed. 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.

Engineer Fitzmorris reported for duty slightly hurt. It developed that both engineers were in fault in disobeying standing orders to stop at the crossing to await the signal of a flagman.

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.

Furman, O'Brien and a man named Craig, sought to shoot and slightly injure several persons at Gordonville, near here, were pursued by citizens. Craig was captured and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary, but Furman and O'Brien escaped. They reached the Resler toll house after dark. Resler answered their questions as he opened the door he was seized, dragged from the house and shot. One of the men held Resler while the other did the shooting. Mr. Resler escaped through a window and gave the alarm.

The men robbed the house of a small amount of money and escaped. They were arrested ten days later in Norfolk, Va., while stealing a ride on a train, and identified as the Resler murderers. Furman was 22 years old and his home was in Trenton, N. J.; O'Brien was 25 years old and his home was in Baltimore.

COUNCIL BLUFFS MAN CHOSEN

John Mehlhop, 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.; secretaries, Alfred H. Beckman of New York, John Mehlhop, Jr. of Council Bluffs, Ia., and C. S. Jones of Peoria, Ill.

MUTUAL LIFE ASKS PROBING

New York Concern Desires an Official Investigation of its Present Condition.

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CZAR'S THRONE IN DANGER

Haste to Stop Revolution Before it Spreads to the Army.

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 Caucasus riddled 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 100,000 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 secession 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 this 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 stirred into submission.

In this connection the story is current that the crew of the battleship captured the English ship Lyonesse, and is holding it and holding them alongside.

As far as known here, 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 terror stricken, 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 to do so would have done more to 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 the admiralty says they are under guard and are "yet" undamaged.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Partly Cloudy Friday; Showers in Southwest Portion Saturday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:			
Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	58	1 p. m.	81
6 a. m.	58	2 p. m.	81
7 a. m.	58	3 p. m.	80
8 a. m.	58	4 p. m.	80
9 a. m.	70	5 p. m.	81
10 a. m.	74	6 p. m.	80
11 a. m.	80	7 p. m.	80
12 m. m.	83	8 p. m.	78
1 p. m.	83	9 p. m.	77

BOY LAYS THE FIRST BRICK

Ervine Brandeis, Grandson of Founder of Boston Shoe, Starts Masonry on Great Structure.

The first brick in the new Brandeis store was laid yesterday morning and the master mason was Ervine 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 welded 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 flooring 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 \$30,000. 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 Ervine 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. Perry, 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 Ervine Brandeis as Sanborn's traveling passenger agent out of Omaha, becomes district passenger agent in Omaha. J. C. Hudson, formerly traffic manager, is made general traffic manager. F. B. Barnes, assistant traffic manager, is made freight manager in Dubuque. A. H. Hanes, 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 Hanau park 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, who had been arrested in connection with the robbery of a motor car and a street car on Tuesday night. It is stated that three officers of police, ten policemen, twenty-three Cossacks and ten Infantry soldiers were with the suspects.

The funeral of Omilteck, which has just been held, became an imposing funeral 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 demonstrated 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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