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CREW DECLARES WAR

Mutineers on Russian Battleship Issue Manifesto to Other Warships.

TORPEDO BOATS LOOKING FOR RENEGADE

Situation at Odessa Improving and Strikers Are Returning to Work.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE MUTUNY

Soldiers Afraid to Fire on Rioters While Under Vessel's Guns.

ADMIRAL KRUGER WAS "BLUFFED" OUT

Naval Commander Feared to Attack Mutineers and Sailed from Port, Not Daring to Trus Other Crews.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, July 4.—Before the Kniaz Potemkine sailed for Kustenji a delegation from the crew handed to the prefect a proclamation addressed to the representatives of the powers in Roumania formally declaring war on all Russian vessels which refuse to join the mutineers. The proclamation says the Kniaz Potemkine will respect neutral territory and foreign shipping. The delegation requested that the proclamation be forwarded to the powers.

The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Smetlivy appeared off Kustenji today and signalled that it was seeking the Kniaz Potemkine.

It is said that the Kniaz Potemkine has attacked an Italian vessel carrying coal.

There is much uneasiness among Russian vessels at Roumanian ports.

Situation in Odessa Improving.

ODESSA, July 4.—An attempt to revive the mutiny on the battleship Georgi Pobiedonosetz was discovered today. It was frustrated by loyal sailors, who delivered six of the leaders to the authorities. The torpedo boats which remained here have gone to sea.

The general situation shows signs of gradual improvement. The removal of debris from the burned area has begun and the general dock work and coasting service has been resumed. The strikers are returning to work.

A large number of troops has been sent to the summer quarters, within easy reach of the city.

The Odessa Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Ministry of Finance to permit an extension of fourteen days on notes falling due.

It is reported persistently in army and navy circles that the Kniaz Potemkine is being stalked and pursued by several torpedo boats, which intend to sink it. The crews of these boats consist of officers who volunteered and stokers, so there is no danger of their refusal to obey orders and destroy the renegade ships. The Kniaz Potemkine's hours here are declared to be numbered. Regret is expressed at the destruction of such a splendid and powerful battleship and at the loss of life, but this is thought to be preferable to the continued dishonor of its presence in the Black sea commanded by mutineers. Several torpedo boats were reported to be off Odessa last night. There are other signs of activity among the torpedo fleet. The whereabouts of the Kniaz Potemkine is not known here, but it is reported to have left Kustenji.

Official Report of Mutiny.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The government story of the events at Odessa as published in the Official Messenger has been in great part already covered in the statements made in official quarters and cabled to the Associated Press since the commencement of the outbreak. After detailing the activity of the socialists' revolutionary committee in stirring up the strikers ashore and the arrival of the mutinous crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine at Odessa on June 27 the account proceeds:

The mutiny of the warships provided the revolutionary committee with a good opportunity to influence the masses. The committee visited the battleship and assured the mutineers that the garrison of Odessa had laid down its arms and that the whole Black sea squadron had joined hands with the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine. According to eye witnesses, officers took an active part in the councils of the battleship, especially two young cadets. The results of the anarchist intrigues among the workmen and mutinous sailors became immediately evident. The troops were unable to use their arms against the crowds of workmen in the vicinity of the harbor for fear of an enfilading fire from the battleship. The harbor, therefore, was at the mercy of the mob, which pillaged warehouses and wagons, opened kegs of wine and whisky and commenced a drunken orgy.

At night the fires were started. Nearly everything in the harbor was destroyed, the mob refusing to allow the firemen to fight the flames. Among the property destroyed were the warehouses and stores of the Russian Navigation and Commerce company, the agency and stores of the Danube Navigation company, the stores on the Plataneff piers, the Odessa harbor railroad station, the harbor master's offices, part of the warehouses of the Russian Navigation and Trading company and of the Roseysky & Roshnine Co.'s on the new pier, the shipping office on Plataneff pier, part of the coal depot, all the buildings of the quarantine harbor, twenty wagons and six steamers belonging to various companies. The railway freight sheds were pillaged and many rioters and looters were burned alive while intoxicated.

Mob Attacks Troops.

Several times during the night of June 28 the mob attacked the troops and police with revolvers, but each time they were scattered by a volley from the soldiers. The number of rioters killed or wounded is not yet known, but it must exceed several hundred. The damage can only be estimated in the millions of roubles. None of the representatives of the foreign powers suffered. The consulates were guarded by troops.

On June 29 a state of war was proclaimed and the city was cordoned by troops. The disorders then ceased.

The story confirms the report that the Kniaz Potemkine in the evening of June 29 fired three blank shots as prescribed by the Russian naval code for the funeral of a sailor, and followed these up with two live shots, destroying part of a house. Otherwise the battleships did no damage.

The government report then proceeds to relate the arrival of Rear Admiral Kruger's squadron during the morning of June 30 as follows:

As the squadron approached the Odessa pier the Kniaz Potemkine, cleared for action, advanced to meet it and cut through its line. As the Kniaz Potemkine passed the mutineers received an ovation from the crew of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz. Rear Admiral Kruger thereupon signaled the squadron to swing around and return to Sebastopol, but the crew of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz prevented that vessel from following and put ashore all their officers, disarmed, with the exception of Lieutenant Grigorieff, who blew out his brains. On the advice of the revolutionists a committee of twenty was elected to take charge of the vessel under the direction of a boatswain's mate, apparently against the latter's will. Dissension prevailed among the crew, only part of which was influenced by the revolutionists and wanted to follow the Kniaz Potemkine, the latter threatened to fire on the

(Continued on Second Page.)

FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENTS

Five Dead in New York and Four in Philadelphia—Hundreds Are Injured.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Despite the efforts of many small boys and their elders the Fourth of July was comparatively quiet. More than 100 boys and young men were arrested and taken before magistrates for violation of the ordinance which forbids the discharge of firearms in the streets and the carrying of concealed weapons. Altogether five deaths were recorded in the city as a result of the day's celebration and the number of accidents reaches into the hundreds.

By the premature explosion of a shell in the open breech of a five-inch gun while a Fourth of July salute was being fired at Castle William, on Governor's Island today, Private Cornelius Harrington of company H, Eighth infantry, was so badly injured that he may not recover. One arm was torn off, his right eye was blinded and he was terribly burned on the head and body. Sergeant Frank Webb of the same company and regiment was also badly hurt and it is feared will lose the sight of one of his eyes, but he is expected to recover.

Both men were removed to the hospital on Governor's Island and the firing of the salute was continued.

An inquiry to determine the cause of the accident will be made immediately.

The first fatal accident in New York, due to the Fourth of July, was reported shortly after midnight when Morris Komerstein was pierced through the heart by a pistol bullet, which came in through a window of a house in Monroe street in which he lived.

BOSTON, July 4.—During the ceremony of firing the national salute of forty-five guns at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, today the charge of the sixteenth round exploded prematurely, injuring two privates of the Ninety-sixth company, coast artillery, one probably fatally.

Private James J. Buckley, who was placing the blank shell in the breech of a six-pounder, was frightfully injured. The explosion tore his left arm nearly to the shoulder and the flying particles struck him in the face, shattering the bones of his chin.

Private Hector McNeil was severely burned and some of the powder grains lodged in his eyes. An investigation was immediately made to determine the cause of the accident, but nothing in the appearance of the guns disclosed it.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Four persons dead, two probably fatally injured and more than 200 injured, is the result of Independence day celebration in this city up to late tonight.

CHICAGO, July 4.—In spite of the rigid enforcement of the law restricting the hours during which firecrackers may be discharged, the list of accidents in Chicago today is very large. Stray bullets found their usual number of victims, but most of the accidents were due to common crackers, and children made up the large majority of those injured. Nearly a hundred accidents were reported to the police, four of which will probably prove fatal.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—From reports received by the police from St. Louis and vicinity there have been no deaths as the result of accidents in connection with the celebration of Independence day. Seventy-seven injuries were reported previous to midnight, seventeen of which are serious.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—Police records here today show that one person was killed and over seventy-five slightly injured while celebrating the Fourth of July.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4.—Twenty-six boys, ranging in age from 8 to 19, were painfully injured by explosives during the celebration of independence day in this city.

MARION, O., July 4.—Frank Ried, aged 16 years, was seriously injured today by the explosion of a can of powder. Judson Phelps was another Fourth of July victim, having been shot in the leg by a revolver.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 4.—Mrs. James Jilich, mother-in-law of Judge J. A. Riner of the United States district court, dropped dead at Judge Riner's home today of heart failure just after the explosion of a giant firecracker in front of the house. She was 66 years old and was one of Cheyenne's pioneers.

KANSAS BANKS HAVE A REST

Take Advantage of Holiday to Prepare for Further Runs at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 4.—Independence day afforded the financial situation in Topeka resulting from the failure yesterday of the First National bank, a respite. Banks on which there were runs yesterday took advantage of the holiday to further strengthen their institutions, and the different officers reiterated previous statements that they were prepared to withstand any demands made upon them.

A positive announcement has been made by a man well acquainted with the affairs of the First National bank that the institution would not again open its doors and resume business.

"While I believe that the bank will pay every dollar of its indebtedness," said he, "it will not open again for business. I think the depositors will receive their money within a month."

C. J. Devlin's physician stated today that his patient had slept well last night, although under the influence of opiates, and that his condition was favorable.

C. E. Hawley, cashier of the First National bank, who has been ill for some time, is said to be prostrated, a nervous wreck.

The following is a complete list of Mr. Devlin's liabilities so far as known:

First National bank of Topeka, $1,200,000; Central National bank of Topeka, $300,000; Bank of Topeka, $75,000; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, $160,000; American National bank of Kansas City, $400,000; City National bank of Kansas City, $100,000; Fourth National bank of St. Louis, $200,000; Central Trust company of Chicago, $50,000; Corn Exchange bank of Chicago, $100,000; Continental bank of Chicago, $50,000; New York Trust company of New York, $50,000; First National bank of New York, $25,000; total, $2,350,000.

This does not include the alleged liability of $750,000 to the Baltimore Trust company, of which nothing is known positively, nor small unknown liabilities to the Toluca and Spring Valley, Ill., banks.

KANSAS CITY, July 4.—Clifford Histed, attorney for Devlin, who spent the day here in conference with the creditors' committee appointed yesterday, was summoned to Topeka tonight. It is said, to confer with J. E. Hurley, general manager of the Santa Fe railroad. It is believed that a sale of the Toluca, Marquette & Northern railway and Devlin's mining interests near Toluca, Ill., is about to be consummated. Devlin values this property at $5,000,000.

Kills Husband and Herself.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 4.—Mrs. Gertrude Dodgson today shot and killed her husband, Thomas Dodgson, and then killed herself. The tragedy took place at Twelfth and Northup street. The couple were walking along the street, the wife pleading with her husband. As they approached the hotel Northern, the woman drew a revolver and fired at her husband, who fell dead. She then shot herself. Jealousy was the motive.

SAFE AND SANE IN OMAHA

Plenty of Patriotism and Pleasure and Very Little Noise.

ONLY A FEW ACCIDENTS REPORTED

Local Surgeons Have Quiet Day as Result of Suppression of Dangerous Fireworks and Blank Cartridges.

The celebration of the Fourth of July in Omaha yesterday was exceptionally quiet and orderly, a condition attributable to the wise precautions taken by the city authorities to eliminate the blank cartridge, the noisy torpedo and the dynamite firecracker as features of the day's observance. Firecrackers there were galore, and torpedo canes were in evidence everywhere, but the bombardment was mild and endurable as compared with other years, and the consequent result has been that serious accidents are reduced to the extreme minimum.

The day was cool and bracing and the clouds softened the glare of the sun to such a degree that it was a pleasure to be out of doors. The parks were thronged during the afternoon with picnic parties and visitors to a greater extent than for some years past. The celebration of the day was free and informal. Business houses generally closed at 11 o'clock, though some remained closed all day. Flags were flying everywhere, those on the public building being at half-mast in memory of Secretary of State John Hay.

During the early part of last night there was a very general display of fireworks in almost every part of the city, the display being of a private character, made from the various homes of the city. The thunderstorm cut short the pyrotechnic display.

Fewer accidents resulting from the Fourth of July celebration are reported as occurring yesterday than for many years in the city of Omaha.

Boy May Lose Eye.

The most serious accident thus far ascertained is to Wilfred Bradfield, aged 16 years, living at 206 South Thirty-fourth street, injured about the face and eyes from the premature explosion of a large firecracker. The accident occurred near his home about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Dr. D. C. Bryant was the attending physician. The injured boy was subsequently taken to St. Joseph's hospital for treatment. His face is badly burned and one eye may be permanently injured. The other eye is hurt, but not seriously. The injured lad was unconscious for some hours after the accident, but at last reports late last night he was resting easily, though the full extent of the injury to his eye can not be determined for a day or two.

Dr. Bryant reports another boy of 15 or 16 years who came to his office, 3006 Sherman avenue, for treatment for an injured eye as a result of a firecracker explosion. The injury was a severe one, but the name of the boy could not be remembered by Dr. Bryant.

Dr. Paul Eliiss, at Twenty-fourth and Ames, reports having treated Nels Anderson, a young man living west of Fort Omaha, who lost one finger, and another badly lacerated by the explosion of a toy cannon. He also reports treating one or two minor accidents, merely powder burns, but he did not get the names of the injured parties.

The only Fourth of July fire occurred about 5:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon when No. 3 engine house received a call to 1711 St. Mary's avenue. Some small boys in an upstairs window, throwing firecrackers below, was the cause of the alarm. There was no damage done, the blaze being extinguished before the department arrived. This is the only alarm turned in all day, which breaks the record.

Earle Priest, a 13-year-old messenger boy employed at the Windsor stables, was the only victim of a Fourth of July accident coming under the care of the police surgeon. About 9 o'clock last night the boy was sending some roman candles into the air and one of them started the wrong way and got up his sleeve. Young Priest was not severely burned, but Police Surgeon Langdon was called and dressed his burn.

MANY THOUSANDS ON THE CARS

People Take Advantage of the Nice Weather to Go Out.

The pleasant weather of the Fourth was an incentive for about everybody to patronize the street cars. The morning traffic was exceptionally good, the Council Bluffs' lines getting the bulk of the traffic for Lake Manawa. Along about noon the cars running to the parks, Riverside, Hanscom, Courtland beach, Krug and Florence, began to do a thrifty business. The traffic increased by bounds in the afternoon to all the parks. Additional cars had to be put on to accommodate the crowds and the same observation is true of the Walnut Hill line to Krug park. At 3 o'clock it was almost impossible to get even a footing on the Walnut Hill line and the Courtland beach cars also carried immense crowds, going and coming during the entire afternoon.

Extra cars had to be put on all the lines at night to accommodate the returning crowds from the parks. It is estimated that between 6,000 and 7,000 people were hauled to Riverside park during the day. At least half that number went to Courtland beach during the afternoon, and at least 5,000 people visited Krug park. The Florence line came in for a big day's work as did the Hanscom park line. Over 3,000 Omaha people visited Lake Manawa during the day, which contributed very materially to the revenues of that line. Rourke drew some 6,000 to his ball park. The bulk of the street car traffic was carried during the afternoon up to about 6 o'clock.

QUIET TIME FOR THE POLICEMEN

Few Arrests and Old Glory Floats Over the Station.

The Fourth of July spirit prevailed at the police court and city jail. Police Magistrate Berka was at court bright and early and before the rank and file of pleasure had bestirred itself the police judge was busy decorating the court room in honor of the national holiday and in accordance with his time-honored custom. A large strip of bunting was placed across the room just in front of the judge's desk, and all who stood under the bunting of stars and stripes did not leave hope behind, for nearly everyone was discharged in police court. In the case of one or two serious offenders the cases were put off for a few days.

The new flag bought for the police station floated proudly to the breeze from the high pole in front of the station. At the peep of dawn the large emblem of liberty was hoisted and the fabric seemed to become a thing of life, so eagerly did it spread to the breeze. The office of the city jail was tastily decorated.

From the police standpoint the day was a quiet one. Up to 6 p. m. only seven arrests had been registered on the books, but

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FAIRBANKS ON INDEPENDENCE

Vice President of the United States Address Ohio Crowd at Urbana.

URBANA, O., July 4.—A three-day centennial celebration of founding of Champaign county as an organized county of Ohio, began here today, an address by Vice President Fairbanks, who was born just across the line in Union county, being the feature of the day. Mr. Fairbanks said in part:

This is essentially freedom's day. The people do well to lay aside their customary duties and celebrate it. It is the day above all others when we should reverently and gratefully recall the sacrifices and recount the story of those who fought so wonderously in freedom's holy name in the years which are past. The continental fathers set a high standard of devotion and duty to country. The story of their heroic endeavor, is ever inspiring. Their sons, actuated by their example, have extended the zone of human liberty. The principles enunciated so felicitously in the Declaration of Independence have been the people's unfailing guide, and they have given freedom to millions in their own land and millions more in the distant seas. Freedom has ever come as a free will offering. It has been purchased by the blood of those who so loved it that they were willing to die, if need be, that others might enjoy it. Yes, we have so loved it that we have not only drawn the sword to win it ourselves, but have assembled our fleets and marshalled our armies to give it to aliens who were oppressed.

Our people are filled with the true national spirit. There is nowhere among us any divided allegiance. The brave men who put their hands to the Declaration of Independence and those who made good their challenge to King George the Third, set an example of high devotion to liberty and country which should be an inspiration to us and our children and their children's children forever and ever.

We have much reason to be grateful for while there are wars and rumors of wars about the earth, while other peoples are in the throes of unrest and revolution, our people are walking the ways of peace, prepared for war, but praying that it may never again disturb our national tranquility. A wise and just course in our relations with other powers will largely insure us against any international breach.

We may justly take pride in the fact that President Roosevelt has pointed the way to the re-establishment of peace in the orient. We find that the debate upon the battlefield and upon the seas must, in the final analysis, be concluded in the deliberative chamber. Would it not seem that it were possible for men to come to reason upon great international issues before the infraction of international peace? May the powers of the world take a lesson of what has occurred and is occurring and establish some method by which they may settle their differences in a manner consistent with their honor, without first invoking the sword, without shedding each other's blood and bankrupting each other's treasury?

As we gather about the altars of patriotism today we take new courage and are filled with fresh purpose to preserve unpolluted our sacred temple of liberty.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The Tammany society's annual Fourth of July celebration in front of the Wigwam in Fourteenth street constituted about the only public exercises in observance of the Fourth about Manhattan. The chief speakers of the Tammany program were to be Governor Robert Glenn of North Carolina and Lieutenant Sanders of Louisiana, and "short talks" were planned by a number of prominent members of the society. After the celebration the society had open house and luncheon was served.

A big celebration was held in the Bronx by the McKinley Pole and Flag association at which patriotic speeches were delivered and the Knights of Columbus united in a big celebration with speeches and music in Prospect park, Brooklyn. There were innumerable picnics and the city was as noisy and bedecked with flags and bunting as usual.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—Today was one of the quietest Fourths ever celebrated in this city, due to the stringent police regulations limiting the size of the firecrackers and the hours during which they should be fired. The principal event was a patriotic demonstration at Memorial Continental hall, under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Donald McLean, president general of the Daughters, presided.

STATUE OF GENERAL MEAGHER

Bronze Memorial of Leader of the Famous Irish Brigade Unveiled at Helena.

HELENA, Mont., July 4.—An heroic equestrian bronze statue of General Thomas Francis Meagher, leader of the Irish brigade in the civil war and later secretary and acting governor of the territory of Montana, was unveiled in the capitol grounds this afternoon in the presence of people from all parts of the state. Governor Toole, Lieutenant Governor Morris and other Montanans participated in the ceremony. Colonel John D. Finnerty of Chicago delivered the principal address, paying an eloquent tribute to Meagher and the soldiers of the civil war. The statue was designed by Sculptor Mulligan of Chicago and is pronounced a faithful likeness of the dead general. July 1, 1867, thirty-eight years and three days ago today, General Meagher fell from a steamboat at Fort Benton into the Missouri river and was drowned. His body was never recovered. His widow still lives at Rye, N. Y.

ALLEGED MURDRESS RELEASED

Girl Accused of Killing Sweetheart and Attempting Suicide is Acquitted.

WHEATON, Minn., July 4.—Antoinette Seidensticker, the 14-year-old girl who has been on trial here for the murder of Herman Shipp, has been acquitted. As the clerk pronounced the words, "Not guilty," the girl, who has held up bravely throughout the trial, threw her arms about her attorney's neck and burst into tears. The verdict, which was a popular one, was reached after only thirty minuts' deliberation.

The crime for which the girl was on trial was committed last May. She and Shipp had been sweethearts, but she discovered that he was paying attentions to other girls and shot and killed him. At the same time she made a desperate effort to commit suicide, first by shooting, and when that failed by throwing herself in front of a moving train.

SEARCH FOR WHITE UNAVAILING

Sheriff Certain Man is Somewhere Along that Branch of the Railroad.

GRAND ISLAND, July 4.—(Special.)—Sheriff Taylor returned late last night from a second trip up to St. Libory in quest of Virgil White, missing Des Moines lawyer, but again his search had been fruitless. Mail Agent Boydston, to whom the two letters were given, written by White and mailed from St. Libory, is quite positive, from the description, that it was White himself who gave him the letters. And it is still the belief of Sheriff Taylor that White went up this branch somewhere to work on a farm.

MURDER GROWS FROM BRAWL

Fatal Shooting at Saloon Near Benson During Progress of Picnic.

INTOXICATED ITALIAN HUNTS FOR TROUBLE

Goes with Companions to Make Trouble and Winds Up by Killing Charles Jones, an Electric Light Lineman.

During a quarrel in the saloon of William Huntzinger, on Military avenue just west of Krug's park, Charles Jones of 3407 Parker street was shot and instantly killed by Antonio Pistillo, an Italian employed on the Union Pacific bridge gang, which is working on the road near South Omaha. Pistillo is still at large and is thought to be in hiding in the woods north of Benson in the vicinity of Irvington.

Four men, who were with Pistillo at the time of the shooting are now in jail held as state witnesses. They are H. Jacobsen, Martin McGovern, both of whom live in Benson, and E. Killian and Frank Killian, who reside on Parker street between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

The story of the killing as told by witnesses is that about 4:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the five men, the four under arrest and Pistillo, came to the saloon from Benson and at that time were under the influence of liquor. An Italian society was holding a picnic in Military park in the rear of the saloon, and when the five young men went to the bar-room they demanded admission to the park, where, as they told the bar-keeper, they could "guy the Italians." The bar-keeper refused to let them go into the park, but they finally succeeded in getting admission and at once became quarrelsome.

Intruders Were Troublesome.

They had trouble with almost everyone in the garden, including Charles Jones, the young man who was shot. It is said that Jones left the park soon after the trouble started and the five men who had been making the disturbance started out after him. They again started the disturbance. Pistillo, it is said, told Jones, "I can lick you." One word brought on another and the Italian drew a revolver and shot, striking his victim in the neck on the right side, severing the jugular vein. Jones died instantly. A second shot was fired by Pistillo, but it did not take effect. After the shooting Pistillo returned to the park, deliberately climbed over the fence and started northward, without a person in the crowd to interfere, although there were at least fifty people who saw him going and knew the circumstances.

A description of the murderer has been given to the police and a sharp lookout is being kept. It is said that Pistillo has been stopping at a boarding house on South Twentieth street, although the directory does not give his name.

Charles Jones, the young man who was shot, was a lineman for the Omaha Electric Light and Power company and had been in the employ of this company for a number of years. His father, George B. Jones, employed at the Union Pacific shops in this city, but for the past two or three weeks has been on a vacation in Ohio. It is not now known just what his exact address is, but he is either in Toledo or Detroit. A message was sent to both addresses last night by Coroner Brailey, but at a late hour he had not been heard from.

Mother Waiting for Him.

A pathetic incident of the killing of young Jones was that when Coroner Brailey went to the house to notify the mother of the tragic death of her son, Mrs. Jones was sitting on the porch waiting for him to come home, and was fearful lest he might not return before the rain came. She was almost frantic with grief, but bore up well under the strain. The father and mother and a sister, a girl of 10 years, are the only survivors. The young man is but 22 years of age and was unmarried.

Coroner Brailey took charge of the remains and removed the body to the morgue, where an inquest will probably be held tomorrow.

YOUNG CHRISTIANS MEET

International Endeavor Convention Begins in Baltimore this Morning.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—All the railway trains and coast steamers arriving here today brought delegations to the twenty-second annual international Christian Endeavor convention which is to be formally opened in this city tomorrow. It is expected that by tomorrow 20,000 visitors will be here. Local committees announce that comfortable accommodations have been prepared for all. All the evangelical churches and many residences and business houses have been decorated in honor of the convention, which will be in session five days. The sessions will be held in Armory hall, which has a seating capacity of 16,000, while auxiliary meetings will be held in Lyric hall, with seats for 4,000.

There will be little real routine business to transact during the convention and the only actual business meeting will be held tomorrow morning in the Hotel Belvidere, when the annual business meeting of the United Society of the Christian Endeavor corporation will take place. At this meeting the officers and trustees of the United society for the ensuing year will be elected, the annual reports of the officers and business agents will be presented and any other business transacted which may legally come within the scope of the meeting. This will be followed by a meeting of the trustees of the United society and will probably conclude all the routine business of the convention.

The regular opening of the convention will take place in Armory hall at 3 o'clock in the afternoon with Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United society, presiding. Addresses of welcome to the delegates will be made by Governor Warfield, representing the state of Maryland; Mayor Timanus, representing the city of Baltimore; Rev. Oliver Huckel, representing the ministers of Baltimore and Chairman W. C. Atwood, on behalf of the convention committee.

President Clark will respond to these salutations. The annual review of the field of Christian Endeavor work throughout the world will be given by Mr. Von Ogden Vogt, general secretary of the United society.

At night there will be an international festival of praise with a chorus of 2,500 voices.

There is already in progress a lively contest for the next convention, the contestants being Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Los Angeles and Seattle and a large quantity of literature and badges in behalf of these is being freely distributed among delegates and others.

The contest will not be decided until next Monday.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Temperature at Omaha:

Hour.	Degree.	Hour.	Degree.
5 a. m.	62	1 p. m.	76
6 a. m.	61	2 p. m.	77
7 a. m.	74	3 p. m.	78
8 a. m.	66	4 p. m.	79
9 a. m.	68	5 p. m.	80
10 a. m.	71	6 p. m.	82
11 a. m.	74	7 p. m.	81
12 m.	75	8 p. m.	78
		9 p. m.	74

MITCHELL WILL FILE APPEAL

Attorneys for the Oregon Senator Seek to Take Case Direct to Supreme Court.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 4.—Counsel for United States Senator Mitchell will appeal his case from the decision of last night. On Monday a motion will be made for a new trial. It is expected that counsel for the convicted senator will endeavor to bring the case directly to the attention of the supreme court of the United States. If possible the United States circuit court of appeals will be passed over.

Upon being questioned today District Attorney Heney said he saw no grounds for an appeal in the case, and he believed that the law would not allow the senator the right of further hearing.

The United States circuit court of appeals meets in Portland on September 3. If that tribunal shall be appealed to, Judges W. W. Morrow, W. B. Gilbert and J. H. Ross will sit en bane and determine the points of law in the case, and give their decision as to whether there are grounds for the case going before the supreme court.

It is stated that the jury in the case of United States Senator Mitchell took six ballots before arriving at a verdict. Five ballots showed eleven jurors for conviction.

It is expected that the other indictment pending against Senator Mitchell, charging conspiracy with Puter and others to defraud the government of its lands, will be dropped. What penalty will be imposed by Judge Dellaven can only be conjectured. The statute provides for both imprisonment for not more than two years and for a fine of not to exceed $10,000. Since the trial began Senator Mitchell has been at liberty upon his own recognizance, and this will be continued until after sentence is pronounced, at least. Pending the appeal for a new trial Senator Mitchell will be a member of the United States senate and he will draw his salary. He may appear in the committee rooms and continue his duties as usual, but he cannot, until the case reaches a final decision, appear upon the floor of the senate and resume his seat. This will not be possible unless the decision shall be favorable to him.

The convicted senator left his hotel early today accompanied by his friends.

All efforts on the part of the newspaper men to interview the senator today have been futile.

HOLDUP MEN VISIT A SALOON

Peter Hanson, the Proprietor, Shot in Shoulder and Occupants of Place Robbed.

Five masked highwaymen entered the saloon of Peter Hanson, Fifty-sixth and Center streets, shortly after midnight last night and held up and robbed the proprietor and twelve men and one woman who were in the place at the time. It is not known how much money was taken from the victims, but it is said that all they possessed at the time was taken by the robbers. Three of the men came in the front door of the place and commanded the occupants to surrender, which they did with the exception of Hanson, the proprietor, and one other man, who started out the back door. When the door was opened the two men discovered two other masked robbers at the rear door, and they gave the customary command. Hanson did not obey the order as quickly as the robber desired and a bullet was sent after him, striking in the right shoulder. It is not known how badly he was injured.

After the holdups had finished their work they left the place by the front door, with their guns still pointed at the occupants of the saloon. They have made good their escape. More than an hour had passed before the affair was reported to the police. The location of the saloon being outside of the city limits, the sheriff's office was notified and a deputy sheriff was sent to the scene, but at a little after 2 o'clock no detailed report of the robbery was obtainable.

TWO ELECTRIC CARS COLLIDE

Eighteen People Injured, Four of Them Seriously, as a Result.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 4.—(Special Telegram.)—Eighteen people were injured, four seriously, by a head-on collision on the Cedar Rapids & Iowa City interurban railroad near Swisher this evening. The cars were carrying picnickers from an outing at Mid River park when the accident occurred on a sharp curve. A lap in orders by the telephone dispatcher is given as the cause of the wreck. Both cars were loaded to the fullest capacity.

The injured:

Motorman Harry Beall, Cedar Rapids, both legs broken, badly cut and bruised; may die.

William Elevee, Iowa City, both feet crushed and injuries to head.

Robert Haire, 212 Seventh avenue, Cedar Rapids, badly bruised and cut.

H. G. McMillan, jr., 810 First avenue, Cedar Rapids, injured in back and cut about legs.

According to the statements of the physicians only these four are seriously injured. The others are expected to recover in a few days. Eighteen were hurt, the most of them receiving only minor cuts and bruises.

Movements of Ocean Vessels July 4.

At New York—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II, from Bremen; Gerty, from Trieste. Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen; Armenian, for Liverpool; Sicilian Prince, for Genoa.

At Glasgow—Arrived: Furnessia, from New York.

At Antwerp—Arrived: Kroonland, from New York.

At Genoa—Arrived: Liguria, from New York, via Naples.

At Naples—Arrived: Georgia, from New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived: Assuan, from San Francisco. Sailed: Seraphis, for San Francisco.

At Palermo—Sailed: Giulia, for New York.

At Marseilles—Sailed: Germania, for New York.

At Havre—Sailed: Louisiana, for New York; Sardinian, for Montreal.

At Leith—Sailed: Montana, for Baltimore.

At Bremen—Arrived: Kronia Wilhelm, from New York.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Carthaginian, for Philadelphia; Lake Champlain, for Montreal; Saxonia, for Boston.

BLUFF FOR NORWAY

Order Issued for the Mobilization of the Army of Sweden.

MILITARY SUPPORT FOR THE RIKSDAG

Action Intended to Give Force to Stand of Special Committee.

INTERVIEW WITH KING OSCAR

Says He Will Not Permit Son or Grandson to Accept Throne of Norway.

DEFENDS VETO OF CONSULAR BILL

His Majesty States that He Acted Clearly Within His Constitutional Rights and Duties as Sovereign.

STOCKHOLM, July 4.—The Associated Press is in a position to state that an order for the mobilization of the Swedish army has been issued and that a proclamation to this effect will probably be issued within a week. The mobilization is intended as a means of giving added force to any proposal for settlement which the special committee appointed by the Riksdag may make to the Norwegian Storthing.

King Oscar Interviewed.

King Oscar granted a private audience to the correspondent of the Associated Press at the royal palace today. In a lengthy conversation his majesty expressed his views on the present situation and said emphatically that he would never allow any of his sons or his grandsons to accept the Norwegian throne. In speaking of the attitude of Norway, the king displayed deep emotion and expressed his heartfelt sorrow at Norway's treatment of him after thirty-two years of unceasing labor for its happiness and prosperity.

His majesty said he wished to convey through the Associated Press his gratitude for hundreds of expressions of sympathy received from the United States.

In the course of the conversation King Oscar reiterated his official utterances regarding his position on the consular bill passed by the Storthing and the events which followed his vetoe of it, and said:

When the king of Norway considers that the welfare of the country demands that he shall veto a bill passed by the Storthing his right to do so is unconditionally shown in Norway's constitution, and he would be false to his oath if he did not exercise this right in accordance with his conscience.

The constitution gives the Storthing the power to pass a bill over my veto, providing, however, that this can only be done by the bill being passed by three consecutively elected Storthings. The consular bill was only passed by one Storthing.

Constitution of Norway.

As king of Norway, it was of the utmost necessity that I should keep before my eyes the first article of the Norwegian constitution, which reads, "The kindom of Norway is a free, independent, indivisible and inalienable country united to Sweden under one king." Therefore, it was imperative before approving a bill separating the consular systems of Sweden and Norway that I should consider the welfare and interests of both countries, and I had a perfect right, as king of Norway, to refuse my sanction.

The refusal of the Norwegian cabinet to countersign my veto was inexcusable, as the constitution prescribes that the king may decide action according to his judgment, and that all his orders must be countersigned by the cabinet.

Thus the Norwegian constitution, my own conscience and my consideration of the welfare of both kingdoms were the guide to my action in vetoing the consular bill.

This is the first interview granted by King Oscar to any correspondent. His majesty had been advised not to talk for publication, and every effort was made by his entourage to prevent access to him. The Associated Press correspondent, however, received a communication last evening summoning him to a private audience today.

WOMEN ELECT OFFICERS

Miss Susan B. Anthony Again Chosen President of National Suffrage Association.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 4.—The National Woman Suffrage association today unanimously elected the old officers with the exception of the vice president at large and second auditor. The board stands as follows:

President, Susan B. Anthony, New York; vice president, Florence Kelley, Illinois; corresponding secretary, Kate M. Gordon, Louisiana; recording secretary, Alice Stone Blackwell, Massachussetts; treasurer, Harriet Taylor, Upton, O.; first auditor, Laura Clay, Kentucky; second auditor, Dr. Annice Jeffreys Meyers, Portland.

The delegates voted to change the by-laws requiring alternate conventions to be held to Washington and made it optional. Invitations were received from Baltimore, Chicago and Detroit, extended by various organizations.

Addresses were made today by Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumer's league, and Henry B. Blackwell, editor of the Woman's Journal, Boston.

In the evening the Fourth of July oration was pronounced by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, an original poem, "Freed," was read by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Fillman and Miss Mary S. Anthony, sister of Susan B., and almost the only survivor of those who attended the first woman's rights convention in 1848, read "The Woman's Declaration of Independence," written by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott and adopted on that occasion.

MORE LAND THROWN OPEN

Half Million Acres in Oklahoma Will Soon Be Settled by Lessees.

EL RENO, Okl., July 4.—The 500,000-acre Indian pasture reserve lying southwest of El Reno has been ordered by Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock opened to settlement. The opening means the furnishing of 3,125 more homes to settlers and another tide of emigration to southwestern Oklahoma.

Indian Agent Randlett was notified today by telephone from Anadarko to prepare leases and advertise at once for bids to be opened on December 4 next. All the lands will be leased in 160-acre tracts for a period of five years from January 1, 1906, at the minimum price of 25 cents per acre per year. No one person will be allowed to lease to exceed two sections of land and all bids must be made separately for each quarter section. The rules require each lessee to cultivate all tillable land up to 75 per cent of the land leased. The lessee is given the privilege of releasing at an appraised valuation at the end of five years. No subleasing will be allowed without the consent of the secretary of the interior.