

BRITISH ADMIRALTY HAS TAKEN ACTION.

Orders for Mutual Support and Co-operation Issued to Channel, Mediterranean and Home Fleets.

RESENTMENT IS LESS KEEN

Lord Selborne Denounces the North Sea Incident as a Most "Inexcusable Outrage."

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The inevitable delay of diplomatic procedure appears to have been a complete and satisfactory settlement of the acute differences between Great Britain and Russia arising from the late North Sea incident. King Edward has received from Emperor Nicholas a telegram expressing the sincerest regret and a practical acknowledgment that Great Britain's peremptory demand that Russia should make a full and complete apology for the act of aggression against the British flag, compensation for sufferers and punishment of the officers responsible for what was a flagrant and intentional insult to the British flag, had been accepted. The emperor's reply, which came late in the day, has allayed to some extent the deep resentment in the public mind, and the admiral's statement has given evidence of its appreciation of the necessity of its acceptance of the emperor's offer of compensation and punishment of the officers responsible for what was a flagrant and intentional insult to the British flag, had been accepted. The emperor's reply, which came late in the day, has allayed to some extent the deep resentment in the public mind, and the admiral's statement has given evidence of its appreciation of the necessity of its acceptance of the emperor's offer of compensation and punishment of the officers responsible for what was a flagrant and intentional insult to the British flag, had been accepted.

On receipt on Oct. 24 of the news of the North Sea incident, preliminary orders for mutual support and co-operation were issued as a measure of precaution to the admiralty to the Channel, Mediterranean and home fleets. The day has been one of the busiest in recent years in diplomatic circles here. The Russian ambassador, who only arrived in London shortly before midnight, was an early caller at Lansdowne house and had a long interview with Lord Lansdowne, in which the former minister drove to Downing street and conferred with Premier Balfour and others, and for the rest of the day was occupied with a mass of matters pertaining to the crisis.

Almost immediately the public expected some definite announcement of an official statement, but this evening the foreign office announced that no further statement would be issued tonight. It is understood that this is because it is considered that it would be unwise, in the present state of public feeling, to make any intermediate pronouncements concerning diplomatic proceedings. In view of Great Britain's announcement of the matter would not brook delay.

Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador, was occupied until late tonight at the embassy with a mass of either dispatches and it was announced at the embassy that it would be physically impossible to prepare a formal reply in such a short time.

While Great Britain is stirred to its depths there has been the slightest evidence of a reaction of the new day, which is condemned on all sides. The suggestion that Ambassador Benckendorff's visit to Lansdowne house instead of to Downing street, was due to fear of mob violence, is indignant to the foreign office, and at the embassy. In fact, there was not the slightest sign of any gathering of a mob, and the police precautions were most thorough. Count Benckendorff, himself, referred to the incident of last night as a "small affair" and did not appear to consider it worth notice.

Signs of appreciation of the situation, however, was evidenced when King Edward appeared in public today. He was greeted with more than usual enthusiasm, and a number of the royal party in his telegram to the mayor of Hull on Monday.

The speeches of members of the cabinet and of the house of commons, in which the different parts of the country voice the sentiment of Great Britain, and the spirit in which the utterances were met, show that for the time being the passions have been laid aside and that the nation is solidly behind the government.

Lord Selborne at the Pilgrims' banquet tonight denounced the Dogger bank affair in the most outspoken terms yet made by a member of the cabinet, as an "inexcusable outrage." "It is a terrible blunder, which would be impossible in either the British or the American navy."

Colonel Secretary Lytton, too, in similar place, spoke in plain terms, saying that it was impossible to view the affair as other than the result of a deliberate intention or reckless negligence.

The most serious examination of the bodies of the victims of the Dogger bank affair was held today at Hull. The proceedings were purely formal, and no official announcement was made, but it is said positively that both of the dead men were found to have been killed by machine guns and a larger vessel.

LORD SELBORNE VERY BITTER.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—"I thank God that the day has come when neither the British nor the American navy can be accused of each other's development," said Lord Selborne at the Pilgrims' banquet tonight, denouncing the Dogger bank affair in the most outspoken terms yet made by a member of the cabinet, as an "inexcusable outrage." "It is a terrible blunder, which would be impossible in either the British or the American navy."

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RUSSIAN PEOPLE WILL FEEL THEIR RESPONSIBILITY AND TAKE THE SAME ACTION AS WOULD THE BRITISH OR AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Lord Selborne proceeded to pay a glowing tribute to the American navy and commander in chief, Admiral Togo, for the part which he and his officers played in the late North Sea incident. "I say, on behalf of the British government and navy," said Lord Selborne, "that there is nothing but the greatest admiration for the American navy here, and that the navy for which the British navy is so willing to learn. The American navy can never pay too frequent visits to British waters."

Rear Admiral Lambton declared that he could never believe any naval officer, Russian or otherwise, would do a deliberately intentional wrong. Naval officers sometimes make mistakes, but, said Admiral Lambton, "give them time to apologize, and everything will be all right." Admiral Lambton's statement, combined with Lord Selborne's expressions, are taken as practically closing the North Sea affair.

Admiral Lambton saw King Edward today and undoubtedly he voiced the highest views. In the presence of the first lord of the admiralty and Justice King the admiral urged his hearers not to believe that which he would be the first to denounce was premature. The admiral was greeted with prolonged applause as marking the end of the crisis.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The morning papers display great impatience over the delay of the Russian government in according satisfaction for the Dogger bank affair. The emperor's communication, while it gives the immediate tension, is held to be only a personal expression of regret, and it is argued that unless the Russian government speedily follows suit a situation of the greatest danger will arise. Editorial articles demand that the Baltic squadron must be stopped in its irresponsible career, for which there is no safety for the shipping of any nationality.

The Standard asks: "Is this ill-omened squadron, with its demoralized crews and incompetent officers, to continue its crazy career and become an intolerable nuisance and menace to the civilized world? Is it to be allowed to roam at large, with other papers, declares that there will be work for the British navy unless Russia recalls or stops its fleet at some neutral port for investigation and the punishment of the guilty parties."

In this connection the greatest satisfaction is expressed at the unanimity of foreign expressions of opinion in support of Great Britain's attitude in the matter, especially at German denunciation of the conduct of the Baltic fleet.

Public interest, and even anxiety, shows not the slightest sign of waning. The Russo-Japanese war is almost forgotten and the papers are occupied almost exclusively with the North Sea affair. Not a public dinner or function of any kind but the speakers refer in unmeasured terms to the conduct of the Russian officers and urge the government to be firm in its demand for satisfaction.

So far the attitude of the government meets with the approval of the public, who are greatly gratified with the instructions of the admiralty for co-operation between the Mediterranean channel and home squadrons should necessity arise.

The home fleet, consisting of nine battleships and three cruisers, which had been stationed at Cromarty, left Tuesday night for the south, to be in readiness for any necessary concentration. All leaves have been stopped in the navy, and in the unlikely event of the situation becoming so serious as to need it, a very strong naval force could quickly be concentrated.

That a possibility of dangerous developments lurks in the protraction of the crisis is seen in the fact that Russian correspondents of British papers are beginning to send rather inflammatory dispatches. For example, the Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent this morning says: "In military circles among the least responsible of officers and in marine circles of almost all grades the conviction prevails that sooner or later war with England is inevitable and that the present moment is as auspicious as any other."

The Standard's Moscow correspondent also asserts that "the majority of the Russian people find more or less satisfaction in the insult offered to England."

CLAIMS ACT WAS DELIBERATE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A dispatch from Hull to the Times says that the correspondent, as the result of his investigation, is of the opinion that the attack on the British travelers by the Russian second Pacific squadron was a deliberate act, perpetrated with knowledge of its character.

The correspondent argues that the fact that the first ship of the squadron steamed calmly by "disposes of the fiction that the Russian officers had an attack of nerves," and then contends that it is ridiculous to suppose that Russian men-of-war, largely manned by Finns, could have mistaken the travelers as anything but sailing boats. "Besides," the correspondent says, "such excuses have been advanced on behalf of the Russians do not even allow ignorance; they suggest some mistake or a menacing movement by the travelers. Then the firing was from machine guns, and the ship was commenced and stopped by orders."

The correspondent minutely details the injuries inflicted upon the travelers and asserts that every shot was about two and a half inches in diameter at the point of entry, evidently bullets from machine guns. The travelers also were struck by a bursting shell, of which the skipper picked up fragments. The Moulineh had a hole at three and one-half inches and eight inches wide at the point of entry, evidently made by a shell. It is wonderful that the Moulineh and the Min escaped the fate of the crane, for the Russian gunners made first rate practice and must be complimented on their marksmanship. At the same time, one cannot swallow the yarn that they were paralyzed by terror or that darkness prevented them from firing. Distinguishing the vessels they were firing at.

Finally, the correspondent contends that the whole affair is compatible with the idea of a drunken commander yielding to the temptation to have a little fun among British fishermen, who are nothing more than peasants in the eyes of a well-born Russian, and, according to the ideas of a Russian officer, especially one under the influence of vodka or champagne, a few bullets would settle the killing of a poor brute of a peasant."

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A new Russian loan of \$270,000,000, according to the Brussels correspondent of the Standard, has virtually been concluded. The first portion of this loan, \$10,000,000, is expected to be issued in London. Half the loan has been reserved to Germany and the remainder to France, Belgium and Holland.

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CZAR SENDS DEEP REGRETS.

A Message Expressing Them is Sent King Edward and the British Government.

BRITISH NOTE IS MODERATE.

Great Britain Awaits Russia's Explanation—Rojestvensky's Course Still a Mystery.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.—Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's reasons for firing into the British fishing fleet remain as great a mystery as ever. Again at midnight the admiralty announced that the admiralty's report of the affair had not been received. Meantime, without awaiting the Russian version of the affair, Emperor Nicholas, through Ambassador Hardinge, has sent to King Edward and the British government a message conveying an expression of the profoundest regret for the unfortunate affair, coupled with assurances that the families of the victims should receive the fullest reparation.

The British government also shows moderation in the note which Ambassador Hardinge presented to Count Lamsdorf this afternoon. While it avails an explanation for an act which it characterizes in strong language as unjustifiable, deliberate, inhuman, it makes no threats, fixes no time limit for response and contains no demands, the note specifically stating that Great Britain's demands are reserved pending receipt of an explanation.

The note recites the circumstances of the affair, saying that a fleet of steam trawlers carrying the established lights was approached by the Russian squadron, which threw search lights upon the vessels and then deliberately altered its formation. One vessel was sunk, two fishermen were killed, many were wounded and several vessels were missing after a bombardment of the fishing vessels which lasted for a considerable time. The sound of the explosion, leaving a vessel of small tonnage, which remained on the spot for six hours.

The note points out that the indignation of the British people, heightened by the inhuman conduct of the commander of the expedition in abandoning the sinking crippled trawlers, was further emphasized by the failure of the smaller warship to offer or render any assistance, although it was impossible for it during all that time to have mistaken the true character of the fishing vessels. The note concludes with the statement that the British government is awaiting Russia's explanation of this unjustifiable act, pending the receipt of which it reserves its demands.

The willingness of Great Britain to await the Russian explanation before formulating demands shows consideration for the position in which Russia has been placed by a deplorable blunder. At the same time this consideration has an ominous ring about it, only serving to emphasize the gravity of the situation, the language of the note admits no doubt that when the demands are ultimately presented Great Britain intends to insist upon full compliance with them.

From the diplomatic standpoint the very fact that Great Britain has not shown her hand strengthens her position. What the nature of the demands will be most necessarily be a matter of speculation until Admiral Rojestvensky's report arrives, but if the important allegation in the note is established, namely, that the squadron actually changed formation before opening fire, it would seem to fix the responsibility upon Rojestvensky and, whoever the author of the offense may be, it is regarded as certain that Great Britain will demand among other things his punishment. It is also considered certain that failure to promptly comply with the demands would immediately be followed by Ambassador Hardinge's recall.

Although some nervousness is perceptible in diplomatic circles, generally speaking there is the greatest confidence both among the diplomats and high officials of the government that the affair will be amicably adjusted. It is felt, indeed, that the very gravity of the situation may prove its salvation by imposing the utmost care and deliberation upon both sides.

The emperor's action this afternoon, foreshadowed by dispatches Monday night following his interview with Count Lamsdorf, is regarded as an expression of his purpose to meet any reasonable demand of the British government and do everything possible to avoid cause of a quarrel. It is known that the emperor was greatly grieved and shocked when he heard the news at Cromarty Monday afternoon. That a member of the court, the Associated Press learns, he has already expressed a determination to punish whoever is responsible for the error.

A tour of the embassies and legations this afternoon showed that the sentiment was almost unanimous that Russia would make every reparation and that the incident would be adjusted to Great Britain's demands should be unreasonable, which it was thought they would not be.

Nevertheless, the greatest activity was manifested at all the legations. Cipher dispatches were coming and going, and the foreign office was besieged by under secretaries and ministers, all eager for information.

The scenes gave forcible reminder of those immediately preceding the severance of diplomatic relations with Japan. At the admiralty there were similar scenes of activity. The corridors were full of newspaper correspondents and naval attaches awaiting information regarding Rojestvensky's report, but the admiralty had nothing to offer in explanation of the extraordinary silence. It is felt that this delay is one of the most serious features of the situation. While the British note fixes no time limit for Russia's reply, it is argued that the protracted delay of the admiralty's report will do more than anything else to inflame British public opinion and render final adjustment difficult. The admiralty still clings to the hope that the official report may place the affair in a more favorable light, though reluctantly the officials are disposed to admit that it may have been a case of panic started by some nervous officer.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS LOST.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 25.—The captain of the Spanish steamer Ontoneda, which arrived today, reports the loss of the steamship Massachusetts. The captain states that on the afternoon of Oct. 20, while off Stirrup Key, his vessel was approached by an American two-masted schooner with flag at half-mast. The schooner asked the Ontoneda to report upon arrival at port the loss of the Massachusetts, the wreck having occurred seventeen miles north of the Old Bahama channel. The name of the schooner regarding the wreck is not known. It made no mention of loss of life. The Massachusetts was a steamship bound from Cardiff, England, to New Orleans. She had a capacity for 25,000 bales of cotton and was a brand-new vessel.

NATURALIZATION IN BUTTE.

BUTTE, Oct. 25.—From Oct. 1 until this morning exactly 500 new citizens had been sworn in before the three courts in the city. It is expected that this number will be augmented by the closing of the time of the closing of registration. This is about on a par with two years ago.

SHIPPING MONTANA SHEEP EAST.

TWIN BRIDGES, MONT., Oct. 25.—Shipments of sheep are now moving eastward. One shipment was made of 5,000 head of mixed ewes, wethers and lambs during the latter part of the week. Yesterday J. P. Murray shipped 4,000 head to the Chicago market, and today a shipment of 25 carloads was made for Omaha by Messrs. Sanders, Selway and Ennis.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

NOTE LOOKING TO ITS RECONVENING DISPATCHED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Acting Secy. of State Adee today dispatched a note looking to a reconvening of the Hague conference. This is an invitation of the president of the United States to the signatory powers of the original Hague treaty to come together again. The note is directed to the American ambassadors and ministers abroad, with instructions to sound the governments to which they are accredited and to extend President Roosevelt's invitation in such terms as they see fit. A majority of the powers must determine the place as well as the date of the meeting.

TEA

Tea is for taste and rest; but there isn't much of either in common tea.

Your glass returns your money if you don't like Schilling's teas.

Toward the close of soft autumnal day. The shadow of the house is cold and blue. Then as the sun gives out its parting ray. The window pane reflects a burnish hue which indicates the close of day.

All except that broken light—which jars on the harmony and lets in the breeze.

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Knocked Off Cage and Killed.

REDDING, CAL., Oct. 25.—John Frechous was knocked off the cage as he was being drawn up in the shaft of the Afterthought mine today, fell to the bottom and was instantly killed. Frechous had been sent to the bottom of the shaft to repair the pump. When he started for the surface he carried a piece of timber in his hand. The cage had gone but a short distance when the accident happened. It is believed that the piece of timber in Frechous' hands struck the side of the shaft and knocked him out of the cage.

Accidentally Electrocutted.

MISSOULA, MONT., Oct. 25.—Edward E. Cummings, a painter, from Logansport, Ind., was electrocuted here today, death ensuing instantly. He had been painting on the roof of a new vaudeville theater and attempted to regain the ground by way of a pole, on the arms of which were at least 50 feed wires from the central power station of the light and power company. He had descended part way when, it is presumed, he took hold of the wires, causing a current to pass through his body. Ten thousand volts passed through his body.

Arguments in Freeman Case.

HELENA, MONT., Oct. 25.—Arguments were heard today in the United States court in the case of former Mayor Frank J. Edwards, Thomas Travis, chief of police and Samuel Goodman, charged with assault upon George O. Freeman, receiver in the United States court, at that place. The arguments heard were on the demurrer to the complaint entered recently on the ground that the court has no jurisdiction in the case. The court took the matter under advisement.

MUST ADMIT NEGROES.

KANSAS SUPREME COURT ORDERS Coffeyville Schools to.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 25.—The Kansas supreme court issued today a mandatory order requiring the board of education of the city of Coffeyville to admit to the white schools the children of "Bud" Cartwright, a negro. The writ is alternative and the board is allowed until Nov. 4 to show cause why the negro children should not be admitted to the white schools. The case results from a fight of two years' standing which the negroes have made to have their children admitted to the white schools.

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Two cups of Shannon & Mott Company's Falcon Self-Rising Pancake Flour, one cup milk, one heaping tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful sugar, two eggs; mix the ingredients thoroughly before adding the pancake flour. If richer muffins are wanted, add more eggs. Use no salt, yeast or baking powder.

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