

Help refused in hindrance sought and found; as in the case of the man who imagines that he can rent his house just as well without advertising it.

THE SALT LAKE EVENING NEWS.

House-renters look for bargains as eagerly as shoppers. If you can offer a bargain to a good tenant your offer will find many a reader.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

26 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

HEARING IN SMOOT CASE IS CLOSED.

Ex-Senator Carlisle Did Not Appear and Final Argument Was Made by Judge Tayler.

ATTORNEYS WILL FILE BRIEFS.

Committee Will Meet Next Saturday For Purpose of Receiving Them.

THERE WILL BE TWO REPORTS.

Expense of Hearing About \$50,000, Exclusive of Expenses of Protestants and Defendant.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—The Smoot hearing is closed. The winding up came this morning when Atty. Tayler made the closing argument. Ex-Senator Carlisle did not appear. He has taken no part whatever in the case, but it was expected that he would close the case without him.

When Mr. Tayler concluded the committee decided to give the attorneys one week in which to prepare and file briefs. The committee will meet next Saturday for the purpose of receiving these documents and then will consider the case in executive session. It is practically certain that every member of the committee has already made up his mind how he will vote and in consequence it is probable that not more than one session will be required to reach an agreement, but some days will be required to prepare the report of the majority and there is certain to be a minority report so that the indications are today that the case of Senator Smoot will not be laid before the senate for about two weeks.

The total expense of the hearing, including witness fees, stenographic work and printing, will not fall very far below \$50,000. This does not include Senator Smoot's personal expenses or the amount paid out by the protestants in gathering evidence and employing attorneys.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Jan. 28.—The investigation of protests against Senator Smoot of Utah retaking his seat in the United States senate was concluded today by the committee on privileges and elections, and when a report is drafted by the committee the investigation will pass to the whole senate. One question of great moment, which will be fought over at the floor of the senate, is whether a two-thirds vote or a majority of the senate is required to expel a member. Mr. Tayler, counsel for the protestants, holds that a majority vote will suffice in the same manner that a majority vote will prevent a senator from first taking his seat.

It will be several weeks before the committee will be able to report. The committee allowed counsel until Feb. 4 to revise their arguments and file written briefs. Only one session of the committee was held today. Mr. Worthington, counsel for Senator Smoot, concluded his argument and the protestants.

Mr. Worthington discussed the political rules of the church which he declared meant nothing beyond the fact that a "Mormon" shall not remain a high officer of the church, or in other words, he must resign his church position to run for a political office if the church thinks he cannot perform the duties of both offices. He took Judge Taylor to task for his statement that a man who prays for the counsel of his Creator is entitled to hold a seat in the senate.

The decrease in the number of polygamists was discussed at length and Mr. Worthington reviewed a great deal of the testimony on that subject to show that it is the consensus of opinion, among "Mormons" and Gentiles, that entirely disappear. He declared that in all the mass of testimony offered only one plural marriage had been proved since the manifesto and that a man who performed the ceremony had been informed that the contracting husband had another wife.

"It appeared," said Mr. Worthington, "that Apostle Taylor has taken plural wives since the manifesto, though no proof is offered and I will say that the President of the church and told him that Taylor should be produced as a witness."

Mr. Worthington closed with the statement that a great deal has been told about the matter of the protection of the home, which was said to be the real reason for the prosecution of Senator Smoot.

"If this is true, I contend," said Mr. Worthington, "that Mr. Smoot should be shown that he has counseled nothing but good, and Gentiles who voted for him did so because they know he believed in upholding the laws of the land and that he led a pure life."

Judge Taylor, in closing the arguments, made no effort to follow any particular line of argument, but he interpreted his remarks on the revelation, he stated his position as one, and in his opening statement of the case, Mr. Worthington had talked at length of the effect of the manifesto and Judge Taylor declared that divine order had been the result of the manifesto having been a time when the country was stirred by the Robert's investigation.

Japs Seized American Steamer.

Tokio, Jan. 28, 2 p. m.—The American steamer M. S. Dollar, en route for Vladivostok with a cargo of provisions and forage, was seized yesterday by the Japanese in the Pacific ocean east of Hokkaido island.

A dispatch from London, dated Jan. 25, stated that a steamer with a black funnel, encircled with two red bands, was ashore at Vladivostok, and that it was supposed to be the M. S. Dollar sailing from San Francisco on Dec. 31, but no details of the accident to the big steamer have been received. It was deemed possible that she had been run ashore purposely to avoid capture by Japanese warships.

The M. S. Dollar was formerly the British steamer Arab, built in 1890 at Newcastle, England. She was subsequently sold to the Dollar Steamship company of San Francisco. The London dispatch further stated that the M. S. Dollar had been posted on the overdue board in that city at a rate of 20 guineas. In San Francisco the vessel has been posted as an overdue with a rate of 30 per cent quoted for reinsurance.

Russians Destroy Their Supplies.

New York, Jan. 28.—Russians, fearing an attack from the sea, have, says a Herald dispatch from Genoa, destroyed their telegraph supply stations on the east coast of Korea.

In the meantime the Russian main body retired in a northerly direction, leaving only a few scouting parties behind. These are now gradually falling back on a base where they have large quantities of supplies already stored.

NORTH SEA INCIDENT.

Commission of Inquiry Holds a Brief Session.

Paris, Jan. 28.—The international commission inquiring into the North sea incident held a brief session today. Capt. Foote and Mate Lyons of the trawler Kennel, both testified to seeing a strange vessel during the morning following the firing on the trawlers by vessels of the Russian Second Pacific squadron. She had two masts and two funnels and fired a shot which fell near a trawler. The warships then disappeared.

Yachts Didn't Hurt Potter.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Fears that Yacht Indians had harmed William C. Potter, a relative of Secy. Morton, have been allayed. A telegram announcing Mr. Potter's safety has been received by Mrs. John K. McGraw, whose husband was slain by the savages. The telegram came from Minico, Chihuahua, Mexico.

PRINCE EITEL FRIEDRICH.

President Sends Expressions of Sympathy for Him.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—Ambassador Tower in congratulating Emperor William on his birthday yesterday said that President Roosevelt had instructed him by cable to express the president's sympathy for the emperor and express in the illness of Prince Eitel Friedrich, and the president's own concern on the subject.

Potsdam, Prussia, Jan. 28.—The following bulletin is issued today by the physician in attendance on Prince Eitel Friedrich: "The prince was little disturbed during the night. He slept well and did not cough much. Temperature, 102½; pulse, 104. The inflammation of the lower lobe of the lung is beginning to moderate. Appetite and general physical condition satisfactory."

STABBED.

Young Man in the Bowerly White Protecting His Mother.

New York, Jan. 28.—In the Bowerly today, while attempting to protect his mother from the insults of a man who had accused her on the street, 19-year-old Richard Lewis was stabbed and dangerously wounded. John McKean, who went to Lewis' assistance, also was stabbed twice in the side, but his injuries are not serious. Body of the injured man and Mrs. Howard Lewis' mother, have identified as the assailant a man now under arrest who declared himself to the police as Michael Tokmee, a laborer, 25 years old.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.

Engineer Wise of the Penn., and Fireman Missing.

Philadelphia, Jan. 28.—William Wise, aged 22 years, an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad, died from exposure during the storm last Wednesday night. Edward Lapp of Berwyn, Pa., his fireman, is missing and is believed to have been frozen to death. Wise, on Wednesday night, brought a train from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. The train followed a snowdrift and the engine and the train collided with a snowdrift. Following the collision the train followed a snowdrift and the engine and the train collided with a snowdrift.

PAN-AMERICAN BANK.

Has \$300 in Cash to Meet Liabilities.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—It is said that the liabilities of the Pan-American bank here approximate \$45,000. To meet those liabilities are assets said to consist of \$300 in cash, one trust deed of doubtful value, and some promissory notes, the whole amounting to \$3,000.

AN EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS.

Emperor Williams' Suggestion to Be Laid Before Pres. Roosevelt in Official Form.

PROF. ADOLPH HARNACK'S VIEWS.

He Approves the Scheme and Cites Custom of Middle Ages in Support of It.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—Emperor William has directed the ambassador to the United States, Baron Speck von Sternburg, to lay before President Roosevelt in official form the suggestion for an exchange of professors between Germany and America that the emperor mentioned to Ambassador Tower on New Year's day. The ambassador, who sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Jan. 25, only carries an outline of the project which the president will be asked to approve and co-operate in, making a workable plan.

The emperor has invited several German professors to present him with their ideas on the subject. Prof. Adolph Harnack, one of those invited, writes in the Preussische Jahrbucher that the great scholars of the middle ages were not tied fast to any one country. They lectured at Naples, Bologna, Paris, Cologne and Oxford and their students followed them. Prof. Harnack explains the advantage to students of spending part of an exchange of study abroad.

An exchange of students, he adds, necessarily suggests an exchange of professors. Only a few students can now have the advantage of study abroad but large numbers will get that advantage when the professor himself goes abroad to lecture. He refers to Lord Kelvin, Sir William Ramsay and Nansen, the explorer, as having lectured in Berlin. Prof. Harnack came to Strassburg to give lectures while retaining his Oxford professorship and adds that Prof. Gregory of Leipzig is an American by birth and a professor at a German university and has given a course of lectures in America.

The simplest means to inaugurate professorial interchange, according to Prof. Harnack, is to invite distinguished professors from abroad to give courses of four to eight lectures. But this is not enough. The best thing if it can be done is to call for an entire six months' tour or even longer. "In an exchanging professor," continues Prof. Harnack, "we think in the first instance of America, Harvard and Berlin are already now negotiating a plan and will have begun with caution and within modest limits. If the idea is sound it will then grow of itself. Difficulties will have to be overcome. Like the six months' tours beginning and ending in the summer and no university will be ready willing to let a favorite professor off for even a short time. But the difficulties are not insurmountable. Distance hardly counts in the case of the exchange of international duties have arisen for men of science will carry the plan to success and this will aid in disseminating, learning and strengthening the bond of fraternity."

LONG INACTIVITY ON THE SHAKHE HAS BEEN BROKEN.

Tokio, Jan. 28.—The long inactivity on the Shakh river was broken Jan. 25, when Gen. Kuropatkin advanced a full corps from the vicinity of Sheng-shan. The Russian army immediately assumed the offensive and the enemy at Chenchichpao. The Russians are now engaged in a division of Russians at Heikoutai since Jan. 25.

Oyama reports that he defeated the Russians at Chenchichpao. The engagement at Heikoutai was progressing when the field marshal reported, the official telegram does not disclose the object of the Russians, and does not indicate the prospects of a general engagement.

Oyama's report follows: "The enemy on the right of the Han river began activity Jan. 25. Over 160 corps advanced from the district south of Chenchichpao toward Heikoutai and Chenchichpao. Our army assumed the offensive Jan. 26. Our detachment required a division of the enemy at Chenchichpao. The Russians are now engaged in a division of Russians at Heikoutai since Jan. 25."

JOHANN HOCH'S WIFE.

May Have Aid in Search for Rich Widows.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—In searching for a woman who might be interested in hiding Johann Hoch, the alleged Bluebeard, the police have secured evidence which leads them to believe that Hoch was aided in his quest for wealthy widows by two persons, a man and a woman. While there are no specific charges, it is believed the two suspects are withholding information which would be of great assistance to the police. The officers intimate that several arrests may soon be made.

The man in the case is an employment agent and the woman is said to have been a friend of Hoch's numerous wives. Each has furnished the police with much information. There is, however, a feud between the pair, and each accuses the other. The man declares that the woman has been illegally married many times and that there are charges pending against her in connection with one of the marriages. In return, the woman asserts that her accusatory husband generally have become settled if they will ever reach the self-governing capacity of the Americans, the secretary replied.

A NEW RECORD.

E. R. Thomas Drives Automobile Ten Miles in 631 3/4.

Ormond, Fla., Jan. 28.—In the 16-mile race for Mercedes cars today E. R. Thomas on his 99-horse power machine broke the world's record held by W.

K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Mr. Thomas covered his last year over this course was 6:30.

Temperatures.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—7 a. m. temperatures: New York, 34; Washington, 26; Philadelphia, 34; Cincinnati, 30; Boston, 24; Chicago, 4; Minneapolis, 8; below; St. Louis, 22.

Wayland Trask Dead.

New York, Jan. 28.—Wayland Trask, one of the oldest members of the New York stock exchange, died today. Mr. Trask has been a member of the stock exchange since 1869.

Civil Service Rules Extended.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The president has issued an order effectively extending taking into the competitive classified service all customs service positions in Alaska, except those restricted to the navigation season only.

Killed by Dynamite Explosion.

Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 28.—A man named Braun was killed and six others seriously injured by the premature explosion of dynamite at Silverlock, ten miles west of Hancock.

SECY. TAFT'S POLICY FOR PHILIPPINES.

First of All He Would Establish Free Trade Relations With Them.

THEN GIVE THEM INDEPENDENCE

When Filipinos Are Fitted For It—If Don't Desire It, Would Make Them Self Governing Colony.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Secy. Taft made an argument today before the house committee on ways and means in favor of the Curtis bill reducing the duty on sugar and tobacco from the Philippines. He contended that as the Philippines belong to the United States, thereby imposing a sacred trust on this government, it is our duty to establish and maintain the best possible conditions there.

"Certainly," he said, "the present status of the islands so far as our relations to them are concerned, will remain the same throughout the next generation and probably longer."

With this in view, he maintained it would be as just to establish a tariff between the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania as between the United States and the Philippines. Ultimate free trade would have to come in the end between the islands and the United States. Secy. Taft asserted warmly that Congress had already enacted a measure which was eminently unfair to the islands.

"You have declared that in 1906 American bottoms shall carry everything that is shipped between the United States and the Philippines both ways. Is it possible that the house of representatives or the senate can impose on these people a Democratic policy with reference to the carrying of goods and yet withhold the opportunity of markets for these goods?"

"No sir, I am not willing to admit it. I do not think Congress will be so unjust and these people here represent special interests may as well put their houses in order. The American people are not going to allow interference with the policy that is going to do this country honor."

This policy, Secy. Taft said, was settled at the last election. The Democratic members of the committee might not agree with him on this point.

Mr. Williams, (Miss.), the minority floor leader, asked the secretary if it was not the Republican policy to give the islands ultimate independence. The secretary affirmed this, stating that such would be the case when the people of the islands were capable of self-government.

"Self-government as the American understands it, or as the Filipino understands it," asked Mr. Williams, "is the policy that we are following. When they reach a reasonable public opinion which may be relied upon to restrain radicalism, when inter-island communication has been established and when conditions generally have become settled, then if they desire independence, give it to them. If they do not, if they desire a bond which might become sweet by coming inside our tariff wall, that might be considered."

Mr. Williams—Even then you would make them a self-governing colony?"

Secy. Taft—Yes, sir.

Mr. Williams remarked that the Republican position at first was that we were to keep the islands forever.

Fire in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Jan. 28.—Fire early today destroyed the three-story building in Wyandotte street occupied by the Hurd and Fletcher printing company and Butcher, Lebeaux & Butcher, engravers. Loss, \$100,000. Three firemen and a negro janitor were injured by falling walls. All will recover.

Charles H. Cady Dead.

Baltimore, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Charles H. Cady, a well known metallurgist and iron mining expert, died here today of Bright's disease, aged 65 years.

JOHN ORME IDENTIFIED.

Famous "Long Man" Who Terrorized Chicago.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 28.—John Orme, alias John Lane, the famous "long man," who terrorized Chicago for two years, was positively identified by Frederick Bracken, teller of the Peoria National bank, which was robbed in December last, as the man who did the job.

MELBA'S CONCERT AN OVATION.

The Great Singer Meets Tumultuous Reception in the Tabernacle Last Evening.

A RARE HARPISIT ALSO HEARD.

Audience Was the Finest Any Tabernacle Concert Has Drawn In Years.

The Melba concert at the Tabernacle drew one of the largest and most brilliant assemblages which has attended any concert given there in years. The receipts were between \$3,000 and \$4,000, not so much as the amount paid to see Patti, but considerably more than any recent concert, like those of Nordica or Sousa's band have drawn. The audience presented a most beautiful spectacle, one that in itself would have served as an inspiration to a singer or a performer. Added to this, the west end of the building was filled almost to the ceiling with the singers of the Tabernacle choir, nearly all the ladies being clothed in white, an effect which added another charm to the occasion.

The whole body arose, when Melba entered, a tribute that evidently greatly pleased her.

From a musical standpoint, the program, while it contained some disappointments, was one of the rarest interest. Indeed, in other communities the presence of such a body of artists, especially when their coming was known so long in advance, would have been the occasion for a great festival, and this might have been done here, and the event prolonged two days, by the employment of our Symphony orchestra, some of the leading local talent, and the assignment of some ambitious work to our great choral body.

But let us not complain—visits of artists like Melba are too few and far between not to have them appreciated to the fullest.

The great Australian singer was given a rare ovation, and she repeated almost, if not quite, the triumph of her first appearance on the same platform seven years ago. The "Mad Scene" from "Lucia" with the flute obbligato, and the one number of the evening fully worthy of her brilliant gifts, created a perfect tempest of enthusiasm, and it is evident that her marvelous trilling and soaring notes are not a whit impaired by the passage of time. Indeed it is doubtful whether any singer that the world knows could execute, with such ease, the brilliant runs and difficult passages of this one of Donizetti's rarest vocal achievements. In this number, Melba was all herself, and fully sustained her own matchless reputation.

It is regrettable that she had nothing else on the program that could compare with it—nothing else, if the blunt truth must be spoken, to justify a two dollar and a half admission charge. Her endorsement of this number, which was given to show off her lower tones, did not make a special impression. The beautiful "Serenata" was omitted. She sang the charming "Valse" by Verdi, "Rose of Sharon," and "The Rose Tree" with an English ballad, and concluded with the "Ave Maria" by Gounod. Neither of these made any great statements on her part, but the latter was of applause that reached the roof.

It was due mostly to her bringing with her Mr. Willard Welthe, to play the violin obligato, Prof. McClellan to accompany her on the organ, and the charming harpist, Signorina Sassoli. She was called back and heartily applauded for her charming rendition of "Comin' Thro' the Rye," but declined to give another number. Her grace and graciousness which Melba manifested were in striking contrast to her demeanor on her previous appearance, and did much to throw out the reserve of the audience.

She consented to play in the "Ave Maria" without rehearsal, was handicapped by having no one to turn her music, and Melba quickly turned around and performed that with a happy result. She came back to respond to a call, she found a music stand in her way and with a smile she picked it up and set it aside without a trace of embarrassment, and her execution of "Ave Maria" was a masterpiece of art.

A delightful treat was the harp playing of Signorina Sassoli, probably the best harpist ever heard in Salt Lake. She never appeared without being corded, and her execution of "Ave Maria" was a masterpiece of art.

The tenor, Mr. Van Hoose, is another fine artist. His voice is of a high, clear and ringing quality, thoroughly under control, and his various numbers scored heavily. He sang the "Aida" aria with rare beauty, and was called back and gave an English song with fine taste, but rather poor articulation. The "Summer Night," one of his other ballads, was rendered with special beauty.

The baritone, Mr. Gilbert, was unable to appear, owing to a cold, and it was to this fact that the audience was indebted for the interpolation of the organ solo given by Prof. McClellan in the request of Melba herself, who listened to it with most rapt attention, led in the applause and insisted on an encore. Mr. McClellan's number was the church hymn from the "Kunstlerbund," and his encore was the exquisite "Ave Maria" from the same number, exquisitely rendered.

Mr. North, the Bassist, did some beautiful work, especially in playing the obligato to Melba's "Lucia" number. The choir, which for the first time in years, was out in full force, had two numbers. "With Full Voiced Choir Resounding," by Mozart, which opened the concert, and the always standard "Hallelujah," which closed it. The first, while well done, did not give the big body special chance to display its powers, and the last, beautifully rendered, was marred by the ill breeding of hundreds of people, who made a bolt for the doors before it was finished. Such an exhibition was in all ways regrettable, and it must have given the visiting artists a poor opinion of the politeness of our audiences. It was interesting also to note in the big assemblage that quite a number of people rose as soon as the number began and

remained standing throughout its rendition, a good old custom of years standing in England.

LOST HIS FINGERS.

Painful Accident to Young Boy Named Albert Hubber.

By accidentally getting his hand into a sausage mill, Albert Hubber, a young boy employed in a local butcher shop, yesterday afternoon mutilated the fingers to such an extent that amputation was found necessary. After the accident he was carried to the office of Dr. Root in the Deseret News building. An examination disclosed the fact that it was useless to try to save any of the fingers of the right hand, and consequently they were amputated just below the knuckles.

U. OF U. LECTURES.

Prof. L. E. Young to Tell of the Social Conditions of Europe.

The social conditions of Europe are to receive exhaustive and popular treatment in a series of lectures soon to be given by Levi Edgar Young of the history department of the University of Utah. The lectures will be six in number, and will be given, especially for the benefit of city school teachers, in the general assembly rooms of the University museum building. The first lecture will deal with Russia and will be followed by discussions of Italy, Germany, France and the Netherlands. The course has been arranged under the patronage of several prominent educators who have felt the need for such a series. Mr. Young has spent several years in Europe in study centered upon these lines.

STUDENTS QUENCHED FIRE.

Blaze at Collegiate Institute Promptly Put Out by Boys.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon an alarm of fire was turned in from the Collegiate Institute where the roof of the building was ablaze from sparks from the flue. Before the apparatus reached the scene the students had organized a fire-fighting brigade and by means of buckets of water and a small hand chemical had extinguished the flames. The loss is estimated at about \$15.

DEATH AT PROVO.

Thomas J. Schofield a Victim of Bright's Disease.

(Special to the "News.") Provo, Jan. 28.—Thomas J. Schofield, a well known resident of this city, died this morning of Bright's disease. The deceased was born at Nephi, Utah, Sept. 15, 1854, and has lived in Provo for several years. He was engaged in the wholesale flour and grain business and had many friends and acquaintances throughout the state. He leaves a wife and one child by a former wife. The remains will be shipped to St. Louis tomorrow for burial. John W. Freshwater was this morning sentenced to 18 months in the state prison by Judge Booth. His attorneys asked for a stay of judgment pending appeal to the supreme court, which was granted. The defendant's bond being placed at \$1,500.

AT NAVAL ACADEMY.

Robert L. Irvine of Salt Lake Stands Twenty-fifth in His Class.

(Special to the "News.") Annapolis, Md., Jan. 28.—Hugo Frankenburg of Charleston, W. Va., graduated at the head of the class at the naval academy. Robert L. Irvine of Salt Lake City stands No. 25 in the class.

Hurt by Air Drum Explosion.

Weymouth, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Eleven men were injured, two of them seriously, as a result of the explosion of an air drum in the shops of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad here today. The building was partially wrecked.

Employees Get More Pay.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 28.—At a meeting of the Carbon County board of directors the Wyoming Valley Traction company held today the compromise proposition of the company of \$1.00 a day for nine hours was accepted. This is an increase of 10 cents a day.

Women Use Bad Expressions.

Seranton, Pa., Jan. 28.—The Women's Christian Temperance union conducted a moral crusade in resolutions noting that more and more women are making use of such expressions as "my Lord" and "good heavens," declared that this is a lowering among women and a resolution looking to a movement for its suppression was passed.

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT PROGRESSING NEAR MUKDEN.

Mukden, Jan. 28, 10:45 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—General engagement in progress. Only the left flank is now involved. The hospitals here and at Harbin have been put in readiness to receive large numbers of wounded of whom about a thousand have already arrived at Mukden. Several hundred Japanese were made prisoners. The battle commenced on the right flank on Gen. Kuropatkin's initiative. The Japanese were hurled back five miles from their advanced positions defended by the reserve brigades. The Japanese endeavored to take Poutiloff hill and other positions, but were repulsed with heavy losses. The men going into battle are well prepared for the weather conditions, being warmly clad and shod, well fed and in good spirits.

WHITMAN RECAPTURED.

Only Submitted to Arrest When Covered by Revolvers.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Alonso J. Whitman, who made a sensational escape from detectives by jumping through the window of a moving train at Dunkirk on Sept. 2, was recaptured at the home of his mother at Danville today. He was taken after an exciting chase and only submitted to arrest when covered by revolvers. Whitman is charged with forgery and grand larceny.

Russian Losses Heavy.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—A telegram from Chancery says the Russians lost 45 officers and 1,000 men killed or wounded at the capture of the village of Sandapka Jan. 26. The Russians took 100 Japanese prisoners besides arms, wagons and ammunition.

NO BREAD LEFT IN WARSAW BAKERIES.

One Hundred Thousand People in That City Are Now Out On Strike.

100,000 MEN GO OUT AT LODZ.

M. Witte Thinks Committee of Ministers Should Formulate Its Views On Recent Events.

HIS SUGGESTION WAS REJECTED.

Foreign Residents of St. Petersburg Arriving in Berlin to Await Further Developments.

Warsaw, Jan. 28.—A hundred thousand people are now out on strike. Thus far there have been no disturbances of any importance.

The streetcars are not running and no newspapers were published there this morning.

There is practically no bread left in the bakeries. About 100,000 persons have struck at Lodz. Telephone communication with that city has been interrupted by the strikers.

M. WITTE'S PLAN.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—At the last meeting of the committee of ministers President Witte, according to the Russ, emphasized the necessity for the committee to discuss and formulate its views on the recent events at the capital. He considered that an inquiry into their causes and the initiation of measures to prevent their recurrence were imperative. After a brief discussion, however, the committee rejected M. Witte's suggestion on the ground that such action was not within its jurisdiction.

AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—Foreign residents of St. Petersburg are beginning to arrive in Berlin to await developments. Some Americans and Englishmen and many Germans who are obliged to remain there to attend to business are sending their families here. The opinion of the Germans is that the present "half-calm" is only a period of preparation for greater resistance to the government, and that active smuggling of arms and dynamite is going on across the Austrian