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10 PAGES—LAST EDITION. TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN QUIT WORK.

Employes of New York City Street Railways Go on Strike, Tying Up Travel.

TICKET SELLERS AT POSTS.

Remained Because They Are Under Bonds But Refused to Sell Tickets.

STRIKE-BREAKING CREWS ARRIVE

Boys in Subway Hurl Bottles at Passing Train—First Signs of Violence Appear.

New York, March 7.—The 5,000 or more employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit company, controlling the subway and the Manhattan elevated railways, went on strike at 4 o'clock this morning, and for the first time Manhattan island is struggling with a labor disturbance affecting practically every citizen and extending in its effects to the remotest section of the five boroughs. The organization of the men was perfect and for the first few hours after the word had been passed practically not a wheel turned on the great system. But the company, too, was prepared, and a steamship load of strike breakers who had been held in the harbor for several days, were rushed to the lines, and by the time the first ripples of the human flood which daily pours down the length of Manhattan island had started, an irregular service was in operation in the subway. It was bettered little by little as the morning wore on, until before the rush hour, the net number of trains in operation had been increased sufficiently to care for a portion of the traffic. The service was irregular and no attempt was made to run on schedule either as to time of speed, but nevertheless it carried thousands and in a measure helped to relieve the enormous tax on the surface lines.

Apparently the company's greatest effort was directed toward maintaining the subway. The elevated lines were to a certain extent left to shift for themselves, and the service there during the forenoon was so insufficient and so irregular that it hardly deserved notice.

Each train in the underground carried three and some times four men in the moterman's box and on the rear platform of each was a policeman. In every station a pair of uniformed men patrolled the platform while at the big express stations small squads of police were stationed. Plain clothes men, too, were distributed about the system at what the authorities consider as danger points. The strikers are aparpently relying on persuasion and have won over a large number of the new men.

In spite of the inconvenience New Yorkers are taking the situation with a philosophic humor. Every car in the barns was brought out and every one was packed during the morning hours. But the cars were for the masses. The few sought vehicles or were whirled down town in automobiles or private carriages. Never in history has the city seen such a crush of power vehicles or of private turnouts as this morning. Lower Broadway into which the stream was turned below Grace church, resembled the park drives on a fine morning. Around city hall square automobiles were ranked like a park of artillery, their occupants preferring to walk the rest of the distance rather than creep along the constantly blockaded streets. So great was the congestion from this continual inrush of traffic into the narrow street, that the police mounted and on foot, had a hard time to keep it untangled. Probably one-million people are employed, or have their places of business below Ninth street, so with the interruption of the rapid transit system, business was slow in getting started this morning. Women shoppers hesitated to make use of the subway or elevated. This mean't a poor day's business and although difficult to estimate, the monetary loss to storekeepers must be represented by large numbers. An incident of the morning was a rumor that troops had been called out to preserve order, but this was found to have originated in the presence of a marching body of militia homeward bound from the inauguration.

H. B. May, vice president of the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Company employes, in a formal statement issued this afternoon, said that action would be taken at once to call out the men of the engineers and firemen's electric and eccentric union, who are employed in the power house of the subway.

"When this union is called out," says the statement, "it will mean a complete tie-up of the sub-way system."

Hundreds of non-union men applied for employment today and during the forenoon the officials announced that about 150 had been hired. Many were turned away because they were incompetent. About 50 of the strike-breakers brought here from the west refused to go to work. They said they had been engaged to work as motormen but were asked to act as guards. The union men claim that many other strike-breakers have been won over. As each train reached the uptown terminal, the leaders called the men out from the trains and sent them over to the steamer Northam for their baggage. The men went then to the strikers' headquarters and told the union men of what they had done. Business in the financial district was materially affected by the strike. At the stock exchange scarcely more than half the regular number of members were in attendance at the opening and practically the same conditions obtained at the other exchanges. Interborough stock opened at 205, a point below yesterday's close. Manhattan was unchanged, while Metropolitan street railway and the securities were slightly higher. Soon after the opening, however, all these stocks became heavier and rather dull.

President Machen of the Amalgamated Association of Electric & Street Railway Employes of America, who came here yesterday from the west, said today that the strike of elevated and subway employes in this city had not been sanctioned by the national organization and that the local body could not look to the national association for financial support.

THE STRIKE IS ON.

A strike of 5,000 employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit company, operating the subway and Manhattan Railroad elevated lines, in this city, which took effect at 4 o'clock this morning, was one of the most complete in its early stages of any strike in the history of the city. After the hour set no train was started with union crews and the latter quit each train when the terminals of the various lines had been reached.

REFUSED TO DESERT.

One union motorman on the Ninth avenue elevated line refused to desert with the remainder of the crew and so far his was the only defection reported.

Many of the ticket sellers remained at their posts because they are under bond, but posted signs announcing the strike and refused to sell tickets. Crews of strike breakers were hurried to the northern, ends of the lines, but not many were found who undertood the manipulation of air brakes. In the subway crews were assorted for a few trains which were run up and down over short stretches in an effort to teach new men the method of operation. Similar efforts were made on the elevated railroad. No violence was reported at any point up to 8 o'clock. A few boys entered the Times square station of the subway and hurled bottles at a passing train. Many windows were broken but no policemen were in sight. Pickets from the strikers' ranks were posted everywhere outside the stations and warned persons who attempted to enter that the strike was on and declared that "it was dangerous to ride on the trains." They asserted that safety devices and emergency brake cords had been removed.

Free access was offered to all persons who wished to ride so far as the officials of the company were concerned. In fact few of the ticket booths were occupied and passengers desiring to ride were admitted at their own risk. Surface liens reaped a harvest. Hundreds of thousands of persons accustomed to being whirled down town on express trains, and who knew nothing of the strike until they reached the streets after breakfast, hustled for the nearest car line. On the upper East Side long before 7 o'clock every car was jammed to its utmost capacity and in many streets passengers could be seen riding on the roofs. Similar conditions prevailed in every section of the city. On the upper West Side and in Harlem morning newspapers were not delivered as usual.

TRAINS RUN FREQUENTLY.

After 8 o'clock conditions on the subway were greatly improved. Trains were operated frequently and without interference, confusion or delay. Some express trains were run. The trains were operated by men who appeared to have been well trained. The elevated service was practically tied up.

During the early morning down-town rush train service in the subway was almost if not quite equal to the demand. This was due to the fact that many thousands of persons who commonly traveled by the subway made no attempt to do so today. About one-fifth as many trains as usual were run and they were operated by non-union men generally under the instruction of a skilled employe such as starter, yardmaster or train dispatcher. No attempt was made either to sell or to collect tickets and the public enjoyed free rides. The surface cars were badly crowded, but with the aid of the subway trains managed to get the working people to the stores and offices, though frequently delayed. A great number of cabs and private carriages were used in the downtown section.

James Farley, who had charge of the non-union men brought to this city to operate the trains took an active part in directing their work.

Many business houses found themselves today with short handed forces as a result of the inability of employes to get down town to business from their homes.

FIRST SHOW OF VIOLENCE.

The first show of open violence against the strike breakers was made at the One Hundred and Tenth street station of the subway and as a result one of the strike breakers was taken to a hospital with a badly injured arm. A union man had boarded the train well up the line and continued to harass the non-union guard until, as the train was nearing One Hundred and Tenth street the two men came to blows. When the train came to a stop others joined in the fray and the police were obliged to use their clubs before the fight was stopped. No arrests were made.

CAUSE OF STRIKE.

Today's strike was the outgrowth of agitation and negotiations which began simultaneously with the opening of the new subway last fall. Even before the operation of the big tube was begun a protest was made by the motormen of the elevated lines when it was announced that the men who were to operate the mechanism of the subway trains would be paid only $3 for a day of 10 hours. The dispute arising therefrom was settled by a compromise between the men and their employers, but threats of other trouble from various causes have followed at frequent intervals since. Hardly a month has passed in which contention between the Interborough company and its employes has not demanded frequent conferences between the union leaders and General Manager Hedley and Vice President Bryan, of the company, and on several occasions they became so serious that August Belmont, president of the Interborough company, was called in. Up to a few weeks ago, however, a settlement was effected in every instance. At that time when an effort was begun by the union to have renewed an agreement which was to expire March 1, the real trouble which resulted in the crisis today began. The employes declare that the Interborough officials at that time agreed upon a certain schedule to replace the one which was to expire last Wednesday.

SAY PROMISE WAS VIOLATED.

When Wednesday came, however, the union officials declare that the promise of the officials of the company was violated; that the new schedule was not accepted, and that Gen. Manager Hedley declined to give any satisfaction to the committee of the union which called upon him. They say, also, that when an effort was made to reach President Belmont, in connection with the alleged failure to substitute the new schedule, it was found that Mr. Belmont was out of the city to remain indefinitely, and that he could not be reached. Even in the face of all this the union officials declared as late as yesterday that there was little talk of taking extreme measures. The employes believed up to yesterday that a strike might be averted if they could reach Mr. Belmont, who is president of the National Civic Federation.

British Trade Returns.

London, March 7.—The February statement of the board of trade shows a decrease of $6,328,000 in imports and an increase of $6,871,500 in exports.

ORDER TO RETREAT HAS BEEN GIVEN

By Kuropatkin, it is Rumored, And He is Gradually Withdrawing His Forces.

JAPANESE USING SIECE GUNS.

Are Causing Terrible Punishment and Nothing Can Stand Up Against Them.

St. Petersburg, March 7, 1:59 p. m.—All hope that Gen. Kuropatkin will be able to turn defeat into victory is rapidly vanishing. The position of the Russian army has been growing increasingly desperate during the last 24 hours. The gravest danger is from the Japanese left which has been pushed northward on the Sinmintin road to a point eight miles northwest of Mukden, where it has joined a flanking column from the west around the village of Tatchekiao, which is located at this point. The battle raged with terrible bitterness throughout yesterday with all the reserves hurried to the scene to block the stroke at the Russian line of communications.

Baron Kaulbars, who is defending this wing, is only able to hold his own. On account of the desperate situation there Gen. Kuropatkin has not attempted to drive home his counter stroke at the Japanese center and his offensive, which was abortive, has been abandoned.

At the same time encouraged by the progress of the main turning movement west, Gen. Kuroki again pressed forward from the east yesterday against Gen. Linevitch, forcing the Russians to give ground.

It is rumored that Kuropatkin has already given the order to retreat and that he is gradually withdrawing forces from the center, but experts are inclined to believe that he has waited too long, that he must fight it out in his present position and that it is impossible to extricate more than the remnants of his army.

At the war office it is said that the Japanese siege guns from Port Arthur with a range of eight miles are causing terrible punishment. Nothing can stand against them.

The only news received at the war office up to this hour is that the battle was resumed at daylight this morning at Tatcheklao. During the night both sides brought up additional guns and at daybreak a perfect hail of artillery projects filled the air. If the Japanese crush Gen. Kaulbars today the Russian retreat will be cut off and Kuropatkin's army will be almost surrounded. There is the greatest fear that telegraphic communication may be cut at any moment. The public is pessimistic as usual. The Liberals especially, look forward to the complete defeat of Kuropatkin's army with equanimity on the theory that a Russian victory would stiffen the backbone of the reactionaries.

According to the Liberal view the more the government is embarrassed the more it will be obliged to yield.

UNFAVORABLE FOR RUSSIANS.

Gen. Rennenkamper's Headquarters, Oubenpuza, Monday 6th, midnight.—Events took an unfavorable turn for the Russians this evening. After a day of marked succession of determined attacks the Japanese ousted the Russians from an important position on the left center of the eastern army. The Japanese are also pressing the right center hard. The Russians have been ordered to retake the position ot any cost. There were heavy losses today on both sides.

GOES BADLY WITH KUROPATKIN.

St. Petersburg, March 7, 7:10 p. m.—A very specific report is circulating in exceedingly well informed quarters that the day has gone badly with Gen. Kuropatkin, that the Russian center is broken and that 13 heavy siege guns have been captured by the Japanese. If this is true, it is pointed out here, the battle is lost.

RUSSIANS CONCENTRATING.

Tokio, March 7.—The greatest concentration of the Russians defending Fushun seems to be along the line from Tieta to Machuntan. Gen. Kuropatkin continues to resolutely defend the Russian position at Fushun. The operations in that vicinity do not indicate whether Kuropatkin intends to fight or retire, but he must hold Fushun to protect the army on the Shake river.

FROM JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS.

Tokio, March 7, 5 p. m.—The following dispatch was received today from the headquarters of the Japanese armies in the field:

"In the Singking (Yenden) direction the enemy in the neighborhood of Tita made several counter-attacks Monday which were repulsed. Our attacks against Machuntan despite the obstinate resistance, proceed. Gradually part of our force at 8 o'clock Monday night occupied the northeastern heights of Huantai, about four miles south of Manhuntan. In the Bentsiaputse direction on Monday afternoon our force occupied a line of heights at Paitzunkou, seven miles south of Manchuntan. The enemy retreated towards Sang hiatzu, three miles southwest of Machuntan. On Sunday night the enemy counter-attack on our front near Saotai pass, but was repulsed.

"In the Shakhe river direction east of here Sunday night the enemy counter-attacked north of Tunghaifen, but was repulsed. Otherwise the situation is unchanged. West of the railroad our force is now engaging the epemy, occupying positions east of Hanchenopao and Erthtaitzu. The enemy is resisting stubbornly.

"On the right of the Hun river Monday morning one division of the enemy with 70 guns counter-attacked the vicinity of Tatchekiao, 10 miles northwest of Mukden but was repulsed."

No Reduction of Armament.

Londno, March 7.—In the house of commons in committee of supply on the navy estimates George McCrea (advanced Liberal), introduced a motion regretting that the government had not entered into negotiations with the powers looking to a general reduction of the naval armaments. The motion was defeated, the government majority being 56.

Van Dyke's Lecture Tour.

Princton, N. J., March 7.—Rev. Henry Van Dyke announces that he has arranged an extended western lecture tour to last a month. His dates include the following:

March 23, Founders' address, University of California; March 24, Stanford University; March 31, April 11, series of lectures on English literature at University of California.

INQUIRY ABOUT ALLEGED POLYGAMY IN CANADA.

Winnipeg, March 7.—An interesting action is expected shortly in the northwest territory law courts. The mounted police have been compelled to take action against alleged polygamists by the fact that a well known resident of Magrath has brought to Canada the two wives whom he married in Utah when such marriages were there considered legal. The Magrath man asserts that he maintains no relations with one of his wives. Nevertheless he has been given the choice to leave the country or be prosecuted for polygamy.

THE COLORADO GOVERNORSHIP.

Arguments by Attorneys in Peabody-Adams Contest Have Been Concluded.

ASSEMBLY WILL DISCUSS CASE

Joint Convention Will Not Take a Vote Until Report is Made on Morgan's Charges.

Denver, March 7.—Arguments by attorneys in the Peabody-Adams gubernatorial contest were concluded today. Former Gov. Charles S. Thomas made the final address on behalf of Gov. Alva Adams, speaking for three hours, and John M. Waldron closed for the contestor, James H. Peabody, with a two hours' speech.

Beginning tomorrow morning the members of the general assembly will discuss the contest under a rule limiting speeches to 10 minutes for each member. There are 97 members and it is expected the debate will continue two or three days. The ballot which decides whether Adams or Peabody shall occupy the governor's chair during the remainder of the bi-ennial term ending in January, 1907, will probably be reached on Friday or Saturday next. The joint convention has indicated a purpose, however, not to take a vote until a report is received from the committee appointed to investigate bribery charges on the statement of Senator Richard W. Morgan that James M. Herbert, vice president of the Colorado & Southern railroad, and Daniel Sullivan, postmaster at Cripple Creek, had offered him $1,500 to vote for Adams and that Herbert had given him $750 of this amount. The committee met last night to open its investigation but adjourned until tonight without hearing any testimony on account of the absence of the senator who made the bribery charges.

Former Gov. Thomas' speech was a logical presentation of the case of the contestee punctuated with scathing sarcasm and pointed wit.

"Where are your cap and bells this morning," asked Atty. Waldron, when one of Mr. Thomas' jibes penetrated a little further than others had.

"If I had known you wanted them I would have brought them," replied Mr. Thomas, "for they represent the only character you have not assumed on this floor."

Mr. Thomas opened his speech with an argument against the proposition promulgated by Atty. Waldron that the contest was one to be decided on partisan lines.

Answering the statement of the Peabody attorney, that a "body cannot be two-fifths gangrene and three-fifths wholesome," Mr. Thomas suggested that if this rule is to prevail it would be necessary to throw out the entire county of Denver together with the outside counties in which fraud was shown.

"If this case was pending before the supreme court or any other court," said Mr. Thomas, "the contestee could come into court and ask for a nonsuit, and it would be granted for the contestor has made no case."

He ridiculed the claims of conspiracy and sarcastically remarked that he supposed the $143,000 which Chairman Fairley, of the Republican party, acknowledged he spent during the campaign was spent for the purpose of securing a fair election.

"If the experts were good for anything they could separate the good from the bad ballots and the good ballots should be counted," said counsel in his argument against throwing out the entire vote of the precincts where alleged frauds existed.

In regard to the failure of election officials to administer an oath to illiterates, the former governor said if this was cause for throwing out precincts in Denver, then the precincts in Huerfano which were before the contest committee must be thrown out, as illiterates were not sworn there. This would increase Gov. Adams' plurality by 1,350.

Taking up the subjects of hand writing experts, Mr. Thomas read decisions from the supreme courts of a number of states to the effect that handwriting expert testimony was of the lowest order and should never be accepted without corroborative evidence.

"So long as the great corporations contribute to the campaign funds of both political parties you are going to have fraud and corruption at the polls," said Mr. Thomas, in closing his remarks at the morning session.

LEAVING NIEDRINGHAUS.

Five Members Leave Him and Go To Congressman Bartholdt.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 7.—The expected break on the senatorial deadlock came today when the joint session took its thirty-ninth ballot, five members changing from Niedringhaus to Congressman Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis, two to Maj. William Warner of Kansas City, and two voted for R. C. Kerens. The ballot resulted:

Cockrell, 78; Niedringhaus, 57; Kerens, 17; McKinley, 5; Bartholdt, 5; Warner, 2; Dyer, 1; L. H. Lewis, 1.

There was no change in the fortieth. The Kerens supporters declare their confidence that they can gather together the scattering votes for Kerens. Niedringhaus has now lost a total of 30 votes.

TROUBLE BREWING IN HUNGARY.

Conflict Between the Crown and Hungarians Over Military Reforms Probable.

LANGUAGE QUESTION INVOLVED

Emperor Declares That He Cannot Permit Existing Conditions of Army to be Altered.

Vienna, March 7.—Judging by reports received from Budapest, a conflict between the crown and the Hungarian nation appears possible and even probable. The contending interests cannot agree on the matter of military reforms and particularly on the use of the Hungarian tongue in the Hungarian army as the language of command, Hungarians declaring that this reform must be instituted and the emperor that it is impossible. Neither side shows signs of weakening and the question of language of command is more pregnant of danger today than ever before.

Six out of the 16 Hungarian political leaders have already been received in audience by the emperor. They and others who were received in audience before these six were called to Vienna, have made it known that the emperor declares that the military demands of the united opposition parties are inadmissible, characterizing them as meddling and an intrusion upon his prerogatives. In these interviews the emperor spoke feelingly and with deep conviction of the necessity of an undivided and strong army always ready for battle. He quoted examples from history in support of his statements, and declared decisively that reorganization of the army was absolutely a personal matter with himself. He said he could not permit existing conditions in the army to be altered, and asked the politicians with whom he conferred to use their efforts to persuade the united opposition to exclude the demands for military reform from their program. This the opposition shows no signs of wanting to do; on the contrary, the parties composing the opposition insist that the decision as to what language shall be used in the Hungarian army is not the exclusive right of the crown, and say that the emperor's attitude and declarations remove even the expectation that his majesty eventually will respect the wishes of the Hungarian people regarding the proposed military reforms. One side or the other must make radical concessions, but both show signs of being very stiff-necked. It is a contest for principles which on the one side the emperor declares he will not recognize and which on the other side the opposition insists shall be conceded. As a result of the serious outlook arising from the knowledge of the emperor's declaration the interest concerning the outcome of the remaining audiences with Hungarian political leaders is disappearing among the Hungarians, who are heatedly discussing eventualities.

These questions of military reform and the language of command reached an acute stage in 1903, when Count Tisza was made premier. At that time Emperor Francis Joseph made at the last moment certain concessions to the Hungarians, which even yet are adversely criticised in Austria, and then the opposition was actually the minority, while now it is the majority.

MRS. CHADWICK NONE WORSE FOR YESTERDAY'S COLLAPSE.

Cleveland, March 7.—Mrs. Chadwick came into court today apparently none the worse for her illness, which caused the adjournment of court yesterday afternoon. Shortly after taking her seat in the rear of her counsel she removed her veil and took the position she occupied during most of yesterday, her elbow upon the table and her chin in the palm of her hand.

Andrew Carnegie was not in court this morning.

E. H. Holter of Oberlin, who was on the stand yesterday when the adjournment was taken, was called again as soon as court opened. He was a director of the Citizens' National bank of Oberlin, and gave evidence covering the meetings of the board. He was asked what knowledge he had of any transactions carried on by Mrs. Chadwick with the bank and, despite objections of Mrs. Chadwick's attorney, was allowed to answer. He said he knew nothing of any of them until Nov. 27, 1904.

J. F. Randolph, who also was a director of the Oberlin bank, gave evidence similar to that of Mrs. Holter.

C. P. Deolittle, an instructor in Oberlin college, and also a director of the bank, testified that he never knew of any dealings between the bank and Mrs. Chadwick until the day before the bank closed. None of the Chadwick deals were ever reported by Mr. Spear to the directors.

POSTMASTER-GEN. CORTELYOU.

Oath of Office Administered to Him by Clerk, T. E. Roach.

Washington, March 7.—George B. Cortelyou took the oath as postmaster-general today. The oath was administered by the veteran clerk and notary, T. E. Roach, who was a co-laborer with Mr. Cortelyou when he was a stenographer in the offices of the fourth assistant postmaster general. The ceremony occurred in the office of the postmaster general in the presence of the retiring head of the department, Robert J. Wynne. Mrs. Cortelyou with her two daughters and Miss Hinds, sister of Mrs. Cortelyou, also were present as were all of the assistants and heads of bureaus of the department. Mr. Cortelyou at once assumed the duties of his office.

ST. PETERSBURG STRIKE.

Resumed and Though Extensive Not General.

St. Petersburg, March 7.—The strike was resumed this morning at the Putiloff, Oubkohoff and several other works, and is now extensive though not general. At the Oubkohoff works, which are engaged on naval contracts, the management had warned the men of its intention to close entirely if they struck. Monday afternoon the directors directed a communication to the minister of marine that the company be allowed to shut down its factory and cancel its contracts. The men employed by the American Westinghouse company are also out but they have manifested the best of feling toward the management, saying that only the refusal of the government to grant the demands of the workmen regarding the conciliation commission had compelled them to trike. Before leaving they washed the windows, cleaned the shops and oiled and covered the machinery and brought the key to the superintendent.

At the Putiloff works Monday morning one of the under-foremen became excited and drew a revolver, with which he wounded one of the workmen. The incident formed the basis of startling stories of a genral riot at the works.

There have been renewals of the disorders in the Caucasus and especially at Kutais and Batourn, where there has been rioting in which a number of persons were killed or wounded. There are 125,000 persons on strike in this region.

DUKE VLADIMIR MARKED FOR ASSASSINATION

St. Petersburg, March 7, 4:20 a. m.—Grand Duke Vladimir, it is reported, has again been marked for assassination, in spite of the promises contained in the imperial rescript issued on March. 3. On account of the receipt recently of several warnings and terrorist notifications the sentries at the grand duke's palace have been doubled and ordered to exercise special watchfulness. According to a current report, a terrorist disguised in the uniform of a general attempted to gain access to the grand duke on Saturday. On being searched the man was found to be armed with a loaded revolver.

RUSSIAN WORKMEN.

Commission to Ascertain Cause of Their Discontent Dismissed

St. Petersburg, March 7.—The Shidlovski commission appointed to ascertain the causes of discontent among the working people of St. Petersburg has been dissolved by order of the emperor. An official communication that this action is due to the impossibility of proceeding with the proposed plan in consequence of the refusal of the workmen to elect representatives to the commission. The minister of ways and communications has directed the employes in the workshops of the state railways to elect representatives to present their needs to the managers of the shops.

Third Russian Squadron.

Tangier, Morocco, March 7. The third Russian Pacific squadron is coaling at the Gaffarin Islands, off the Riff coast.

CAR TURNED OVER.

Eighty Passengers Had a Very Narrow Escape.

Chicago, March 7.—Overturning high in the air, on the Lake street railroad today, a passenger coach with 80 persons on board, escaped being dashed to the granite pavement below.

One woman was pinioned on the tracks when within a few inches of the deadly electric third rail, and though finally extricated alive, is fatally injured. Forty other passengers were injured, but none seriously.

Polish Lawyers Arrested.

Lodzu, March 7.—The police have arrested a dozen prominent lawyers and doctors on the charge that they had been stirring up the Polish language agitation in the schools.

$55,000 SHORT ON GOVERNMENT RESERVE FUND

Cincinnati, March 7.—The German National bank in this city is $55,000 short on its government reserve fund, according to a story published here today. That amount apparently has been stolen from its special vaults, $50,000 in bills and $5,000 in gold. Officials say that the robbery is one of the boldest and most puzzling over known in this section. On December 13 the reserve fund was counted and found to be intact. Four weeks ago the shortage was discovered and the most thorough investigation has been carried on ever since without results. The German National bank is one of the strongest banks in this section with a capital of $500,000, a surplus of $500,000, undivided profits of $150,000, and total resources of nearly $7,000,000. President Bohrer said the loss was comparatively small, and that it might be found later to be a matter of bookkeeping.

Nominations.

Washington, March 7.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations:

Treasurer of the United States—Charles H. Treat.

Collector of Internal Revenue—Charles W. Anderson, for the Second district of New York.

Secretary of embassy, John Ridgely Carter, Maryland, at London.

Secretary of embassy, Craig W. Wadsworth, New York, at London.

Senate in Executive Session.

Washington, March 7.—When the senate went into executive session today, Senator Bacon called up a resolution which he offered yesterday that the senate committee on foreign relations make an investigation of the protocol of an agreement made Jan. 31, 1903, by which the United States undertook to regulate the collection of customs of the Dominican government and pay the claim of the San Domingo Improvement company. He addressed the senate in support of the resolution.

MRS. STANFORD'S WILL.

Her Nephew, Jerome B. Stanford, Will Not Contest It.

San Francisco, March 7.—Jerome B. Stanford, nephew of the late Senator Stanford, denies the statement that he intended to contest the will of Mrs. Stanford.

The King Congratulates Davis.

London, March 7.—As Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, the American member of the international commission on the Hull incident, was embarking at Dover Saturday, a letter was handed from King Edward congratulating him upon the success of the commission, and regretting that time did not permit of Admiral Davis passing through London.

Shot for Alleged Assault.

Point Richmond, Cal., March 7.—Because of an alleged assault on his wife, Pearl Frisbie, an electrician, in the employ of the East Shore & Suburban railway, shot and perhaps mortally wounded Edward Hall, formerly in the employ of the same company.

$600 IN CASH; WHO IS OWNER?

Director General Whitaker Figures That it is His, but Doesn't Know Definitely.

MAY BELONG TO THE STATE.

Says He Will Refund It in the Event That Public Ownership is Established.

A QUEER FINANCIAL TANGLE.

Prof. Cummings Clears Up Most Perfectly the Cloud That Had Been Created Regarding Small Amount.

One of the most interesting sessions of the Utah-St. Louis exposition commission yet held was the one that took place in Judge Morse's court room this morning. The principal witness was Director General Whitaker whom Atty. H. A. Smith pursued as vigorously as though he were on trial for a felony instead of simply testifying as to the facts and conditions under his administration. It must be said that the gentleman did not make the best possible witness for himself or that he cleared himself of charges, by innuendo, that he apparently might have been able to do.

The most damaging point that was not cleared up was the question of the ownership of $600. Witness declared that he was unable to say whether it belonged to the state or to himself. His accounts said the money was his own. In the event that state ownership were established he would willingly refund it, otherwise he would retain it.

During the morning Prof. Cummings, who was in charge of the educational exhibits of Utah, went on the stand, at his own request and cleared up entirely the doubt that had been raised as to the disposition of a certain $22.

MR. WHITAKER RECALLED.

The hearing was resumed with Director General S. T. Whitaker on the stand. The witness was shown the Lange & Bergstrom building contract, and asked why the amount thereof had been enlarged in the sum of $2,391. "By whose authority were you acting in this matter?" was asked the witness.

"The sum of $220 of this amount was used on the verandas."

Did you and Mr. Sherman extend the contract price to the amount of $2,391?"

"I have no recollection of having done so."

"I notice that the total expenditure is $10,337.40 for the work that is described in this letter. Is that correct?"

"There must be some mistake. You must have hold of other contracts."

"There is a charge here of $220 for wiring the state house. Is that right?"

"Yes, sir, that was the work done on the veranda."

"There is a charge for change in construction of $1,082. Who authorized this additional expenditure?"

"There was no special authorization, but the matter is covered in certain correspondence between members of the commission."

"Will you produce any instrument giving you such authority?"

The witness was here handed a bunch of correspondence, and after examining the papers, replied: "There is none of that correspondence here at all."

"Was there ever such correspondence between yourself and the board on these matters?"

"Yes, sir; there was some correspondence on this subject."

"The item of $84.10 for extras, that was in connection with the building, was it not?"

"I think not."

EXCESSIVE EXPENDITURE.

"Mr. Whitaker, I wish you would find, if you can, any correspondence authorizing you to exceed the expenditures authorized in the original letter. I now hand you voucher 113. State whether or not that is the amount paid to R. G. Shisler for the work mentioned."

"This was for work that I arranged with Mr. Shisler to do for the sum of $382.50, as stated."

"Was this amount in full?"

"I think so."

"I notice a notation for work in repairing cyclorama, etc. How much was this?"

"Something over $200, I believe."

"Why was this expense incurred?"

THERE WAS A STRIKE.

"During the time of preparation there was a strike on and I was forced to hire additional men in order to push the thing through. These men I paid out of my own pocket and in the hurry I neglected to make out a voucher for the amount. Later I concluded to attach it to Mr. Shisler's voucher and made a notation to this effect."

"Who did the work?"

"Different parties, whose names I am not able to give. They were transient workmen, hired by the day, and were paid in money when their work was completed.

"Did Mr. Shisler have anything to do with this extra work?"

"No, sir."

WHY IT WAS DONE.

"Why, then, did you put it on his voucher? Why did he sign for $590.50 when he got $200 less than this amount?"

"Because I asked him to. It was the only way I could get my money back."

"Why didn't you present a voucher for the amount to the commission and get your check?"

"Because there was some question whether I would get the money."

"You were afraid that the commission would not allow it, were you."

"Well, I had no assurance that they would."

"Did you pay this bill in check or money?"

"I do not recall now whether it was by check or money."

"Here is check No. 4 for $590.50. Is that the check covering the indebtedness to Mr. Shisler?"

"It appears to be."

"It calls for $590.50, and yet he was entitled to but $382.50?"

"Yes, sir."

"Will you explain why you did business in this way? Were you in the