

**CAR-BARN BANDITS HANGED****Niedermeyer, Who Tried Suicide, Was Carried to the Scaffold.****SHORT BUT THRILLING CAREER.****Marx and Vandine, Who Had Professed Catholicism, Went Calmly to their Doom, While Niedermeyer, Who Had Boasted of His Nerve Was Carried Half Dead to the Scaffold—Incidents of the Execution.**

Chicago, (Special).—Peter Niedermeyer, Gustav Marx and Harvey Vandine, the notorious car-barn bandits and confessed murderers of eight men, were hanged here separately Friday.

Niedermeyer, who was hanged first, had to be carried to the scaffold because of his desperate attempt at suicide last Monday. Straps were placed over his ankles and just above his knees. He was then placed on a truck and wheeled to one of the lower floors of the jail, after which he was carried to the scaffold and placed in a chair on the trap. He wore a red rose, but no coat. He was not asked the customary question if he had anything to say, and the rope was quickly placed about his neck. He instinctively settled his neck into the noose and the trap was sprung at 10:35 A. M. The physicians announced that his neck had been broken.

During the reading of the death warrant Niedermeyer snatched the paper from the chief deputy's hand and placed it in a pocket. He made angry remarks at this time, and once or twice, when he was being taken to the scaffold.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Marx was led to the scaffold, neatly dressed and with a white rose, which had been given him by his small sister the night before. He was pale, but his courage never left him. He made no statement. Two priests of the Roman Catholic Church, of which Marx had become a member, accompanied him to the gallows. He repeated the litany with them, kissed a crucifix, after which the jailer adjusted the noose, and sprang the trap at 11:17. He was pronounced dead at 11:34, his neck having been broken.

The hanging of Vandine occurred at 11:55, and was without particular incident. The priests accompanied him and, too, wore a white rose.

At first it was the intention of Sheriff Barrett to hang the trio simultaneously on one scaffold, as the anarchists were executed some years ago. The plan, however, was abandoned, mainly on account of Niedermeyer's attempt at suicide, which made it advisable that he be hanged alone.

Attorneys for Vandine were trying to see the Governor, to obtain a stay of execution for the bandit, Jailer Whitman said, and that was why consent was given to hang Vandine last.

Marx and Vandine, who joined the Catholic Church recently, spent their last hours in reading, writing and praying, several nuns and priests being constantly with them.

Niedermeyer continued to reject all spiritual advice, and it seemed that he would carry out his idea of dying an atheist.

When the last death watch was placed before his cell for the night Niedermeyer shook hands with the guard who was leaving, and said that he had been a "good guard," inasmuch as he had planned to trick him a number of times, but had been unable to do so.

A large crowd assembled at the jail preceding the hour of execution and sought admission, but were turned away. Only a limited number, provided by law, were allowed in the jail to witness the execution of the bandits.

The hanging of the youthful car-barn bandits in Chicago followed closely a period of crime of less than six months. In that time eight murders were committed, all attendant upon robberies or efforts to escape arrest. It was during an attempt to escape on a stolen train, after an extraordinary battle in the swamps of Northern Indiana, just east of Chicago, that, on November 27, the capture of the gang was completed by the arrest of Niedermeyer, Vandine and Emil Roeski, their associate, Marx having already been placed behind the bars.

The specific offense for which Vandine, Niedermeyer and Marx were tried and sentenced was the murder of Frank Stewart, clerk of the Chicago City Railway car barn during a robbery there on the morning of August 30, 1903. James B. Johnson, a motorist, was also killed, and two persons were wounded. The bandits escaped after having secured \$2,240. Roeski was not concerned in this crime, but after the conviction of his companions was tried separately for one of the murders in which he was the principal. He was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Apprehension of the trio was brought about through the boastfulness of Marx. While under the influence of liquor, he displayed a magazine revolver of the kind known to have been used by the car-barn murderers. He asserted that the police would never take him alive. Detectives Quinn and Blaul were detailed to arrest Marx. They found him on November 20 in a saloon. When about to take him into custody, Marx shot and killed Quinn and tried to shoot Blaul, but was wounded and captured.

Several days later Marx, angered at the failure of his companions to carry out a prearranged plan to dynamite the police station in which he was confined, confessed to the car-barn murders and implicated Niedermeyer and Van Dine. Marx told of other desperate crimes they had committed, and involved Roeski.

The case went to the jury on March 21 and the next day Marx, Niedermeyer and Vandine were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

None of the bandits had yet reached the age of 25 years.

**NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.****The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.**

**Domestic.**  
President Charles H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, who is under arrest, had a hearing before the Colorado Supreme Court on writ of habeas corpus. W. D. Hayward, secretary of the federation, struck a captain of the military guards, and angry soldiers then beat the labor official with the butts of their guns.

At a special stockholders' meeting of the Northern Securities Company in Hoboken, N. J., the proposed distribution plan was ratified despite the protest of the Harriman interests. James Broderick, president, and W. L. Collins, cashier, of the Indiana National Bank, at Elkhart, were sentenced to 10 and 6 years in prison for violating the banking laws.

James Neilson Abel, who posed as J. Ogden Goetz and became engaged to Miss Eleanor Anderson, in New York, was found guilty of forgery in the third degree.

Charles O'Hare became demented while returning from abroad and created something of a panic among the steerage passengers on the steamer Majestic.

Daniel J. Sully & Co.'s demurrer to the bankruptcy petition filed against him was overruled by the United States District Court in New York.

Sidney Sladden was arrested in Boston on his return from a bridal tour abroad on the charge of being a fugitive from justice in Kentucky.

John E. Pound, United States commissioner and former chief regent of the Royal Arcanum of the United States, died in Lockport, N. Y.

Secretary Tait delivered an address before the New York Chamber of Commerce on labor conditions in the Philippines.

Harold Stephenson, 21 years old, a son of Kate Claxton, the actress, shot and killed himself in his lodgings in New York.

It has been decided to hold the convention of the United Irish League of America in New York on August 20 and 31.

A strike of the Norfolk and Western Railroad shopmen caused a suspension at Portsmouth, O.

Reed Harlow, a boy, of Cleveland, O., tried to commit suicide in a Brooklyn lodginghouse.

Because of disappointments between the truck drivers and teamsters, Chicago is again threatened with a strike of great dimensions.

Emil Roeski, one of the Chicago car bandits was found guilty of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

High winds, cold weather and snowstorms are reported in the North and West. Traffic was impeded by snow at Charlotte, N. C.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society is in session in Rochester, N. Y.

A petition against a St. Louis union of carpenters has been filed charging that it is against public policy.

A Chicago judge has declared that nonresidents are eligible to be officeholders in that city.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania refused to instruct the national delegates to vote for the nomination of Judge Parker for president.

**Foreign.**

During a consideration of the question of automatic railroad couplings by the British House of Commons the President of the Board of Trade declared that the railroad service in England was less dangerous than in the United States.

The Socialists in the Reichstag interpellated the German Chancellor on what remedy he proposed to adopt the shutting down of the collieries in Western Germany, causing loss of employment.

The five tortoise-shell fishing schooners captured while in Nicaraguan waters and taken to Bluefields had hoisted the British flag on an island off Cape Gracias-a-Dias, Nicaragua.

The opinion is gaining ground in Germany that large reinforcements must be sent to Southwest Africa to quell the revolt of the Hereros.

Rumors were again circulated in Paris that the United States was seeking to buy the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

A conference of steel magnates was held in London looking to doing away with dumping for their mutual interests.

A coaling station will be established in the Aleutian Islands by the United States government.

The Academy of Fine Arts proposes to create a free scholarship in memory of Verestchagin, the painter, who lost his life at the time of the Petropavlovsk disaster.

A train on the Trans-Caucasian Railroad was held up near Novo Senaki by four armed robbers, who escaped with loot valued at \$50,000.

Ludmila Remianikoff, one of the Russian "terrorists" who was imprisoned for complicity in an assassination plot, has been released.

The Russian Ambassador is said to have insisted on the payment of the \$1,000,000 war indemnity due from the Sultan to Russia.

Emperor William climbed Mount Etna, declining the use of the mules which had been provided for him and his party.

Emil Faur signed a contract in Dresden to direct the Pittsburgh Orchestra for three years.

The University of Glasgow conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws on United States Ambassador Choate.

The world's fourth Sunday school convention opened in Jerusalem in a huge tent outside Herod's Gate.

**BALTIC FLEET READY****Russian Ships Being Manned for Immediate Use.****WEDDING PARTY UNDER HOT FIRE.****Thousands of Japanese Employed on the Coast of Island of Sakhalin Disguised as Soldiers and Sailors—Enormous Cost of the War to Russia—Daily Expenses Average \$75,000—May Have to Float Internal Loan.**

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The ships of the Baltic fleet here and at Libau will be in commission and ready to sail this week. The naval reserves of the neighboring provinces are arriving for distribution to the ships.

All hope is given up of the recovery of the body of Vice Admiral Makaroff. It is believed to be beneath the overturned ship. The official reports place 80 as the number of persons saved from the Petropavovsk.

The Admiralty denies the statement made by the London Times in its wireless report that the Japanese mineship Koryo Maru was fired upon while laying mines before Port Arthur. It is said that if she came in and laid mines the Russian searchlights failed to pick her up.

Advices received here from Alexandroff, Island of Sakhalin, say it is believed that 2,000 to 3,000 Japanese employed on the eastern and southern coasts are disguised soldiers and sailors. Many of them have been arrested in the Korsakoff district with arms in their possession. The families of officials and residents of Korsakoff and Alexandroff, it is added, are secretly secreting their valuables and fleeing into the interior.

A private letter from Port Arthur describes a wedding which occurred during a bombardment. The wedding guests were nearly stampeded, the carriage horses tried to bolt, and shells were bursting as the procession drove to the church; but after the ceremony 100 guests danced while shells were flying and bursting over head. The newly married couple, it is further asserted, were quite happy.

Grand Duke Cyril, who was injured at the time of the Petropavovsk disaster, is protesting against returning to Russia. He desires, as soon as he has recovered, to go back to Port Arthur, but his mother, the Grand Duchess Vladimir, is insisting on his return.

Russia has made a new issue of \$15,000,000 in paper currency against free gold in the state bank. At the Ministry of Finance it was explained that it was an ordinary issue and in no sense was forced. Under the law paper is issuable to double the amount of gold up to \$150,000,000 gold, in excess of which paper issued must be covered rouble for rouble. In the State Bank there are, in round figures, \$200,000,000 in gold, which would permit of an issue of \$550,000,000 in paper, but the paper issue at present only amounts to \$130,000,000.

The daily expenditures are averaging \$750,000, and it is estimated that year's expenditures for the war will total \$250,000,000. To meet this there existed a free balance of \$50,000,000, which was increased to \$115,000,000 by reductions of the ordinary budgets, leaving ostensibly \$135,000,000 to be found. But a portion of the latter is made up by the increased earnings of the railroads owned by the government. It being in reality a question of bookkeeping, how the balance is to be raised has not yet been determined. The Ministry of Finance believes it may be easy to float an internal loan late in the summer or fall.

**KILLED LAYING A MINE.**

Alexieff was Apparently Blown Up as a Result of Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—Viceroy Alexieff's announcement of the destruction of a launch and the loss of twenty-one men by the explosion of a Russian torpedo at Port Arthur has added to the gloom which has prevailed since the disaster to the Petropavlovsk.

"We are paying the price of carelessness," said a member of the admiralty, "and previous disasters seem to teach nothing."

The war commission suppressed part of the viceroy's dispatch which showed where the mines were being laid. It is believed that as launches were employed they were mining the entrance to the harbor in order to prevent the Japanese from forcing an entrance and attempting to destroy the remaining ships.

It is evident from the closing of the entrance that Viceroy Alexieff has no intention of letting his ships go to sea again, even against an inferior force, though this may not be the policy of Vice-Admiral Skrydloff, who will determine on a plan of operations when he assumes command.

Alexieff's report, as given out, was: "I respectfully report to Your Majesty that during the placing of mines by steam launches, Lieutenant Feil and twenty men were killed through a mine exploding prematurely under the stern of one of the launches."

Quite a series of reconnaissances carried out on the Yalu have shown that the Japanese are concentrating in considerable force. It is believed that they have about one division to the north of Wiju. They are also beginning to concentrate troops in Wiju from which place they have moved the Korean population.

Information has reached me that quantities of material, apparently parts of pontoon bridges, are being collected opposite the island of Makihke.

**LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.****United States Leads World.**  
Geological Survey statistics just made public place the world's production of petroleum in 1902 at 185,151,089 barrels. Of this the United States and Russia produced 91.44 per cent.

For years Russia has led in point of production, but an increase of 10,377,722 barrels in the production of the United States in 1902, and a decrease amounting to 4,628,515 barrels in the production of Russia, caused these two countries to change places, and puts the United States at the head of the list.

More than double the quantity of the higher grades of refined products is obtained from the average crude petroleum produced in the United States than is obtained from Russian oil. The United States produced nearly 2.6 barrels of refined products in 1902 for every barrel produced by the rest of the world.

**Civil Age Limit 70 Years.**

The House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service authorized Chairman Gillett to introduce the following bill with reference to superannuation in the Government service:

"That upon the 30th day of June, 1907, every office in the classified service of the United States held by a person who is then over 70 years of age shall become vacant.

"After the 30th day of June, 1907, every office in the classified service of the United States shall become vacant when the person holding it shall become 70 years old."

The committee directed Mr. Gillett to report all pending bills granting pensions to civil employees of the Government to the House, with the recommendation that they lie on the table. Also that he draft a bill reclassifying the clerical service of the Government, with a view to providing for more frequent promotions in the smaller salaried positions.

**Chinese Exclusion.**

The General Deficiency Appropriation Bill, as reported to the Senate, contains as an amendment the Hitt Chinese Exclusion Bill, which was accepted by the House before the bill was passed. The Hitt bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Penrose and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In this committee the discovery, it is said, has been made that the bill will affect the introduction of Chinese coolie labor into the Panama Canal zone, and to a considerable extent affects the immigration to this country of Koreans and Filipinos, and the deportation from the United States, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and any territory "subject to the jurisdiction of the United States," of any person held to come within the definition of the words "Chinese person," and objection has been made to the far-reaching effect of the bill.

**Conditions in Congo State.**

In the Senate Mr. J. T. Morgan presented a memorial from missionaries laboring in the Congo Free State praying for an investigation into the unsatisfactory condition of the natives and of American citizens in that country and in connection with a resolution referring the question to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to investigate and report to the Senate. The resolution was agreed to.

The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to, which passes the bill.

**Why a Warship is There.**

To prevent any possible misunderstanding the British government, through its Ambassador here, has explained fully to the State Department the object of the dispatch of the British warship Retribution from Jamaica to the Mosquito coast of Nicaragua, and this explanation is said to be satisfactory.

The British government is anxious to have the Nicaraguan Government protect the Mosquito Indians formerly under a British protectorate, and also to inquire into the claims of the captains of certain small turtle-fishing vessels, now detained at Bluefields, that they may have been wrongfully arrested.

**Medals for Volunteers of '61.**

The House committee on military affairs authorized a favorable report on a bill appropriating \$5,000 for medals of honor to the volunteers who responded to President Lincoln's call in 1863; and who served without pay.

The medals will go to about 13,000 soldiers in the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

**Congressional and Departments.**

Angus M. Cannon, for 25 years president of the largest Mormon stake in the world, gave some sensational testimony before the Senate committee hearing the charges against Senator Reed Smoot.

Baron Sternberg, the German ambassador, presented to the President Eugen Zabel, the principal editor of the National Zeitung, of Berlin.

The remains of Harry H. Smith, former journal clerk of the House of Representatives, were interred at the Oak Hill Cemetery.

The Senate passed the Emergency River and Harbor Appropriation Bill and the Pension Appropriation Bill.

During an examination by a committee of Congress Representative Roberts confessed that he had been married three times and that he has three wives living.

The House of Representatives passed the Panama Canal substitute bill unanimously.

The House Judiciary Committee will report favorably the resolution of the minority asking the Attorney General to transmit certain information to the House.

The State Department is in receipt of information that Mr. Russel, United States charge d'affaires at Panama, who has been ill, is slowly improving.

Senator Cockerill introduced a bill prohibiting the importation of adulterated tea.

**TORONTO'S BIG FIRE****Flames Checked After Loss of Many Millions.****STOPPED AT THE WATER FRONT.****The Total Damage Conservatively Estimated at Twelve Million Dollars—Dynamite Used to Check the Progress of the Flames By Blowing Up Small Houses—Customhouse Was a Barrier to the Fire.**

Toronto, Ont., (Special).—The fire that raged throughout Tuesday night in Toronto's wholesale and retail business district was the most disastrous in the history of the city. The total loss is conservatively estimated at \$12,000,000; insurance \$8,360,000. The principal warehouses of the city were reduced to ashes, and nearly 250 firms were put out of business. The area covered by the fire is three blocks in length and varies from half a block to two blocks in width.

Every building up Bay street, from Melinda street southward to the Esplanade at the water front, was wiped out, and the fire spread on Wellington and Front streets and the Esplanade, along the water front, from their intersection with Bay street for distances of a few hundred feet to a whole block.

The total number of buildings destroyed were: Bay street, east side 20, west side 30; Wellington street, north side 12, south side 7; Front street, north 22, south 27; Esplanade, 4; Piper street 1.

Early in the evening, when the fire assumed alarming proportions, appeals for assistance were sent to London, Hamilton, Montreal and Buffalo. Special trains were at once started from these points, but it was long after midnight before the first of them began to arrive, and in the meantime the local firemen were having the fight of their lives. From the time the fire started on the north side of Wellington street, a short distance east of Bay street in the E. & S. Currie Neckwear manufacturing plant, until it burned itself out at daybreak, there was not a moment when a shift of the wind to the north would not have resulted in the destruction of the greater part of the city.

Despite the crashing of walls and the confusion, only one serious accident occurred. At an early stage of the fire Chief Thompson got trapped by the flames and was forced to jump from the top of a building. A network of wires broke his fall and saved his life. He escaped with a broken leg. When the chief made the leap he was on the roof with him, and no trace of him has since been seen. It is probable that he perished in the flames.

The fire started in the elevator shaft in the rear of the Currie Building. Thence the flames spread across the street to Brown Bros., and thence east to Bay street. The wind, which had been brisk, increased to a gale. A general alarm was sounded, but before all the force had reached the scene the fire had leaped to the high buildings occupied by Ansley & Co. and Pugsley, Dingman & Co. Then Suckling & Co.'s building, adjoining Currie's on the east, caught fire. Almost simultaneously great forks of flames began to shoot out from the Brown building, and the firemen were obliged to split their forces. The roof of Dingman & Moneyenny's building, off the northwest corner of Bay and Wellington streets, was the next place to burst into flames. In an incredibly short time Suckling's, Currie's, Brown's and Dingman and Moneyenny's were all a mass of flames, and the streams of water thrown into them had no apparent effect.

**BANK ROBBER KILLED.**

Emmett Stewart Shot By the Watchman at a Richmond Bank.

Richmond, Va., (Special).—Detected in an attempt to rob the True Reformers' Bank, Emmet Stewart was riddled with bullets by Joseph Ward, the night watchman, and instantly killed. The dead man was the butler of Hon. Henry Stuart, who owns a splendid estate in Loudoun county, but resides here as a member of the Corporation Commission.

Ward heard a noise in the bank about 2:20 o'clock A. M. He listened and waited and beheld Stewart prowling around the desks. He slipped back to his room in the building and got a riot gun loaded with five shells, each having 12 buckshot. On the ground floor in the bank was a similar gun.

Stewart evidently heard the watchman, for he picked up this gun and started for the street, going through the front window, the glass of which he had broken in order to enter.

Ward was as quick and reached the street through the main entrance in time to meet the burglar. He ordered him to halt, and in reply Stewart brought the riot gun to his shoulder and aimed. Ward fired, the 12 buckshot striking the burglar under the left arm, killing him almost instantly.

**Murderer Aiello Hanged.**

Brookville, Pa., (Special).—John Baptist Aiello was hanged here for the murder of Frank Carfa on the night of May 2 last year. Carfa was an innocent spectator of a street fight and Aiello rushed upon him with a knife, stabbing him through the heart. Aiello's execution was twice postponed to hear appeals for pardon.

**Husband and Wife Dead.**

Ogden, Utah, (Special).—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stone were found dead in each other's arms at their room in a lodging-house here. It is believed by the police that the woman first poisoned her husband and then herself.

Stone had refused to let her have charge of his children by a former wife and this had been the cause of frequent quarrels between the two. Jealousy of Stone's sister, who had charge of the children, is supposed to have been the cause of the quarrels.

**MINER'S FAMILY BURNED****Two Women and Four Children Incarcerated in Their Home.**

Somerset, Pa., (Special).—The striking coal miners at Garrett, Pa., are reported to have taken possession of the town.

Armed men are patrolling the streets and a mob armed with rifles and shot-guns are reported to have surrounded the works of the Garrett Coal Company.

An outbreak is momentarily expected between the strikers and the miners in the company barricade. The new workmen are nearly all Italians and are said to be armed and prepared to resist an attack if made. Sheriff Coleman organized a posse of 25 and has started for the scene of trouble.

At 3 o'clock in the morning the dwelling of Jerry Meyers, a miner, who has been out of employment for several months, but who formerly worked for the Garrett Coal Company, was discovered on fire. The inmates of the building were not aroused until the fire, which, it is claimed, started outside the house, broke through the wood.

The flames were driven by a fierce wind, cutting off escape, and Mrs. Meyers, her two daughters, one son and two small children perished in the fire. Mr. Meyers and a boarder named Jonas Sullivan dashed through the flames to safety. Reports of the origin of the fire are conflicting, but all agree that it was the work of incendiaries. Coroner Louthar has been notified of the holocaust and went to Garrett to hold an inquest.

The Meyers house occupied a site on a bluff outside the borough, in full view of the town, and the hundreds of people who rushed to the scene were helpless to rescue the woman and children.

At least 200 shots were exchanged between the mob and men at the mines, but so far no fatalities have been reported.

At the house of Joseph Jocko, an Italian grocer, the lamps were extinguished by shots fired through the windows and the family spent the night in terror. Shots were also fired into the house of George Hamlin, a mine foreman for the W. A. Merrill Company, and John Nelson, a non-union miner.

Coroner Louthar reached Garrett in the afternoon and wired the Sheriff that the situation was extremely critical. All the officers are armed with Winchester and will be prepared to enforce the law.

Garrett is a mining town situated at the intersection of the Berlin branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, two miles west of Meyersdale. The town has a population of about 1,000. President Frank B. Black, of the Garrett Coal Company, is here consulting with the Sheriff.

**ALEXIEFF WOULD GO****Viceroy Asks the Czar to Relieve Him of His Post**

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—Viceroy Alexieff has applied by telegram to the Emperor to be relieved of his position of Viceroy in the Far East.

It is expected that the request will be immediately granted.

The immediate cause of the Viceroy's application is reported to be the appointment of Vice-Admiral Skrydloff, one of Alexieff's strongest enemies and sharpest critics, as successor to the late Vice-Admiral Makaroff in command of the Russian navy in the Far East. Vice-Admiral Skrydloff had an interview with the Emperor and discussed the question of his relations with Alexieff.

The relieving from command of Viceroy Alexieff would not surprise intelligent observers of the Far Eastern situation who are familiar with the gradual change in the Emperor's attitude toward the Viceroy and M. Bezobrazoff, who represented the militant, or advanced element which was anxious that Russia should remain in Manchuria.

It was to these two men that the Anglo-Japanese entente first lost its terrors. They believed that Great Britain would not go to war and that Japan could not do so. To the indignation of Japan they succeeded in turning the policy of the Empire from carrying out the treaty for the entire extinction of Manchuria, pending further demands on China, on August 12.

After Japan had submitted an inquiry as to whether Russia was disposed to reopen the negotiations respecting Manchuria and Korea, a viceroyalty in the Far East, a special envoy of state and an advisory committee were created. Alexieff being appointed Viceroy and Bezobrazoff Secretary of State.

Seventeen days after these appointments were made M. Witte, who had been opposed to the policy of Alexieff and Bezobrazoff, was relieved of his portfolio as Minister of Finance.

**AN ANARCHIST PLOT.****Attorney Alleges That Syrians Have Banded Together.**

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—Attorney N. A. Shibley, of New York, made a startling statement in the Central Police Station, where eight Syrians were being arrested for riot were being tried.

Mr. Shibley arrived late from New York and asked for a postponement of the hearing, but this was refused. He then stated that an anarchistic society under the guise of a benevolent society had been organized there and that they had put their priest, Rev. Mr. Korkemas, in jail. Many of their countrymen of good character, he said were forced to flee from New York because they were opposed to the society, and members of the organization had threatened to torture the wives and mothers of their enemies in true oriental fashion.

Mr. Shibley said that he had about a dozen witnesses to show before the proper tribunal that this was true. The men were ordered to forfeit \$10 or to serve twenty days in jail.