

# BLAMED ON THE ENGINEER

## Two Sections of World's Fair Special Come Together.

### ENGINEER BLINDED BY HEADLIGHT.

The Passengers in the Pullman Car Received the Full Force of the Impact, and Three of Fourteen on Board Were Killed and the Others More or Less Seriously Injured.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—Three persons were killed and 12 injured in a rear-end collision between section No. 2 and section No. 1 of train No. 3, Missouri Pacific World's Fair special, at Tipton, Mo.

Train No. 3, an account of the heavy World's Fair travel, was made up in two sections, the first leaving St. Louis for Kansas City at 10:10 P. M. The second section left a few minutes later, and when it reached Tipton section No. 1 was taking on passengers. According to Engineer Ramsey, of section No. 2, a headlight in the yards blinded him, and he was unable to see section No. 1. He also says that his orders were "clear ahead." The second section was running about 30 miles an hour when the collision occurred. The end sleeper of section No. 1 was entirely demolished and the second sleeper was overturned.

Those of the passenger whose injuries were slight continued their journey, while the more seriously hurt were taken to the company's hospital in St. Louis. W. J. Black and wife, of Topeka, were taken to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Hospital in Sedalia. The engine of the second section struck the Pullman car Topaz squarely, splitting it for two-thirds of its length, and all of the 14 passengers in the car were either killed or injured. There were 22 passengers in the next car ahead, and although all were badly shaken up by the collision and received a few scratches, only a few were injured seriously.

The blame, according to Superintendent W. J. McKee, who went at once to the scene of the wreck, rests with the engineer and conductor of the second section. They were running 25 miles an hour when the superintendent said, they should have had their train under control.

Sedalia, Mo. (Special).—The coroner of this county held an inquest into the cause of the wreck on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at Tipton, Mo., in which three persons were killed and 23 injured, and the following verdict was rendered:

"The collision was caused by neglect of flagman of first No. 3 in not properly flagging second No. 3, and also by engineer of second No. 3 for coming into station in a careless manner in not having his engine under control."

### WANT \$500,000 FOR OVERTIME.

#### Employes of the Eastern Penitentiary Will Apply to Legislature.

Philadelphia (Special).—Employes of the Eastern Penitentiary have combined to make legal demand upon the state for over half a million dollars, which they claim is due them in wages for working overtime.

The men, who are mostly guards and watchmen, contend that ever since the law making eight hours a day's work has been in force they have repeatedly sent in demands to the prison inspectors for pay for the extra time they have been compelled to put in in the institution, but that this has been regularly refused, although every other state institution long since inaugurated the eight-hour system.

The lawyers employed by the men found that the commonwealth could not be made the defendant in such a suit, and so is now planned to have the matter brought up before the legislature. A bill is being framed asking the legislature to grant the claimants the right to sue the commonwealth on the ground that the claim is based on the eight-hour law made by the legislature. The legislature's attention will be called to the fact that for more than a decade the inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary have been violating the law. The men claim four hours each day, six days a week, for more than 10 years in most cases.

### Open Switch Causes Wreck.

Nashville, Tenn. (Special).—At Murfreesboro, Tenn., 30 miles south of here, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Passenger train No. 2, northbound, was wrecked at 5:45 P. M. Engineer James Grinee was badly scalded and bruised and Assistant Express Messenger Frye received painful bruises. No passengers were injured. An open switch caused the trouble.

### Arrests for Lynching.

Huntsville, Ala. (Special).—Thomas M. Higgs, a hotel man, has been arrested and placed under \$5,000 bond on a charge of conspiracy in the lynching of Horace Maples. Robert Powell, son of ex-Sheriff Powell, said to have been indicted by the United States grand jury on the same charge, will surrender.

### Women Accused of Swindling.

Chicago (Special).—In a raid on the offices of a "charitable society," known as the Sunnyside Society, the police arrested Violet F. Shorbondy, the Chicago representative of the organization. The woman was charged with obtaining money by false representations. The police are now searching for 15 women assistants, who are said to have sold the society's publication, Sunnyside, and to have solicited alms in the downtown district. The society claims to work among the poor children of the slums of great cities.

### NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

The members of the British Iron and Steel Institute who are now visiting the city, spent Sunday in viewing the public buildings, which were thrown open to them.

The State Department has instructed United States Consul Norton to demand of the British government more vigorous action looking to the punishment of Rev. Mr. Labaree's assassins.

The War Department has ordered a medical board to examine Capt. Geo. W. Kirkman, Twenty-fifth Infantry, with a view to determining his sanity.

# NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Secretary of State Hay has issued a circular letter to the representatives of the United States government in other countries, carrying out the President's instructions looking to the summing-up of another international peace conference.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is preparing to handle increased traffic. Works of improvement, temporarily suspended, have been taken up and orders have been placed for more cars and locomotives.

Officials of the Enterprise Colliery, in Shamokin, Pa., which caught fire three weeks ago, stated that the fire, which caused over \$200,000 damage, has been extinguished.

Kogora Takahira, the Japanese minister to the United States, has undergone an operation for appendicitis in New York and his condition is serious. Ross Schafer, a farmer, living in Ohio, shot and killed John Hamm, who had been employed by him as a farmhand. The motive was revenge.

Alvah R. Cooley confessed being implicated with Edward Douvan in an attempt to blackmail Mrs. Theresa A. Sheridan in New York.

The report of the United States Commissioner of Education shows that during the past year 16,000,361 pupils attended the public schools. The steamer Mainlander, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's fleet, lies at the bottom of Puget Sound, off West Point lighthouse, north of Seattle, as the result of a collision with the powerful tug Sea Lion.

The summer home of former State Senator John R. McCarty, at Pittsfield, Mass., was robbed. The thieves secured jewelry valued at \$10,000.

H. Stanley Wilson, 17 years old, was shot and instantly killed at Pushaw Lake, Me., by his brother Herbert, who mistook him for a deer.

One man was burned to death and another injured in a fire on the New York waterfront that partially destroyed several vessels and the pier.

Columbia College began the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the university since its inception at King's College.

A young lady fell between the platform and a train in the subway and was painfully hurt. This was the first accident in the subway.

Myrtle Smith, 25 years old, is dead and Jennie Leaver critically ill as the result of knock-out drops administered to the girls.

Former Gov. George K. Nash, of Ohio, died suddenly of heart disease at the home of his stepdaughter, in Columbus.

The American steamer Miami, which arrived at Havana, brought 12 of the crew of the Spanish bark Cosme Calzada, which was wrecked on the Florida coast.

Thomas M. Higgs, a hotel man in Huntsville, Ala., has been arrested and placed under \$5,000 bond on a charge of conspiracy in the lynching of Horace Maples.

R. Hanning, father-in-law of County Treasurer Thomas J. Chase, was indicted in Pomeroy, O., on the charge of being involved in the county treasury.

On account of the charge of arson brought against him, Isaac N. Perry resigned the presidency of the National Bank of North America, of Chicago.

The grand jury in Akron, O., returned an indictment against Aaron Wagoner, cashier of the Akron Savings Bank, which failed last April.

Bellamy Storer, American ambassador to Austria-Hungary, sailed from New York on the steamer Deutschland on his return to his post.

Mrs. Maud Coburn was shot and probably fatally wounded in Cincinnati by Charles Lugananni, an Italian bellboy.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company met in New York and reorganized by the re-election of the old officers.

Mrs. Rae Krauss was indicted in Hartford City, Ind., on the charge of murder in the first degree.

The directors of the United States Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend.

The steamship Massachusetts is reported to have been wrecked off the Old Bahama Channel.

John Connelly died in Pittsburgh from wounds said to have been inflicted by his mother.

Charles V. Cott, postmaster of New York city, died suddenly of heart failure.

J. Harry Tregoe, of Baltimore, addressed the Chicago Credit Men's Association.

A large meeting of window-glass interests was held at Pittsburgh.

The village of South Royalton, Mass., was threatened by fire.

The International Arbitration Society met in Chicago.

King Peter, of Serbia, was cordially welcomed in Sofia by Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. At the banquet in honor of King Peter's visit the Prince emphasized the necessity of a friendly and intimate union, on which the future of the two countries depended.

During an exciting debate in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies on proposals for the prosecution of certain deputies the president was attacked and the crucifix behind his chair was overturned by blows of sticks.

The resignation of Tomas Arias, secretary of state of the Republic of Panama, apparently ends the division of the political parties.

Cambridge University conferred the honorary degree of master of arts on G. T. Lapsley, B. A., formerly assistant in the department of history of Harvard University.

A dispatch from Mohileff, Russia, states that there have been no anti-Jewish riots there, as reported, but that considerable disorders with army reserve men have occurred in connection with the mobilization of troops.

Sir Thomas Lipton visited the United States cruiser Olympia and thanked the crew for the loving-cup which they presented him.

# STREWN WITH CORPSES

## Terrific Fight With Bayonet at Buddhist Temple.

### BOTH SIDES LOSE MANY MEN.

After a Japanese Force Takes the Position the Russian Artillery Sweeps the Hill—Uen. Livetich Arrives at Mukden to Assume Command of the Siberian Corps—Kuropatkin Has Reinforcements.

Mukden (By Cable).—The Japanese assumed the offensive on October 27 at Yansintun, halfway between Bentziapute and Fengtziap, on the Mukden road. The whole day was passed by the artillery in preparation for a bombardment of the Russian positions.

Toward evening a whole regiment moved out to capture the hill, on which is a Buddhist temple, a mile south of Yansintun. The temple was held by a Russian battalion with two machine guns.

A fierce fight with cold steel ensued the summit of the hill with corpses. The Russians were outnumbered, their machine guns were dismantled and they were compelled to fall back upon their main positions, carrying with them the barrels of their machine guns.

The Russian artillery then swept the hill with such a hail of projectiles that the Japanese were unable to remain there. Heavy losses were inflicted on both sides.

At daybreak the Russian guns on Lone Tree Hill began shelling the villages to the south, where the Japanese were noticeably active. Similar activity was remarked along the whole front.

A detachment of the Russian western column, under Colonel Giesser, on the night of October 26 attacked a couple of villages lying a few miles south of Sinchippu. Russian mortar batteries had previously shelled them throughout the whole day. Nevertheless, the Japanese offered a desperate resistance, and it was only after a determined bayonet charge that the assailants cleared the villages, the name of one of which is not given and the other of which is named as Jangpu.

A tour of the hospitals in Mukden shows that the accommodations for the wounded there are far inferior to the hospitals at Liaoyang. This is especially true of the Red Cross barracks, where the surgeons and sisters are on duty 24 hours every other day.

Fewer wounded are now being brought in, and the hospitals are beginning to assume a normal aspect.

The Jewish doctors and surgeons are especially distinguishing themselves, devoting their time night and day to the wounded, and the Jewish soldiers in the field are displaying as great bravery as their comrades of other religions.

### JEALOUS MAN'S CRIME.

#### Shot His Wife in Park and Then Turned Pistol on Himself.

New York (Special).—After shooting his wife three times Saturday, Morris Sacks, a Russian weaver, 32 years old, turned the revolver upon himself and fired two bullets into his head. The woman will probably die, but physicians at the hospital where both were taken expect that Sacks will recover.

The shooting occurred late in the afternoon in a Stuyvesant park, and caused great excitement among a crowd of women and children who were in the park at the time.

Sacks and his wife had been sitting together on a bench for a few moments, when he arose and fired three shots, all of which entered his wife's head. Sacks then shot himself. Mrs. Sacks dragged herself to where her husband lay and threw herself on the ground beside him. When the police attempted to separate the couple Sacks clung to his wife. The police believe that jealousy was the cause of the shooting.

Sacks came here from Russia six months ago, and his wife had been here only four days.

### TO STOP CANAL PAYMENT.

#### Hearing in Equity Suit With This End in View.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—An effort to restrain the Secretary of the Treasury from making payments or issuing bonds for the acquisition and construction of the Panama Canal was made in the equity branch of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

W. S. Wilson, of Hinsdale, Ill., is the author of the suit and presented his own argument. The government was defended by United States Attorney Morgan H. Beach and Charles W. Russell, assistant to the Attorney-General. Justice Stafford, who heard the case, has not rendered his decision.

The principal question involved is whether the court has authority to restrain a Federal officer from wrongful interpretation of a Federal law and consequent depletion of the Federal Treasury.

The Canal Commission today awarded to the Standard Steel Car Company of Pittsburgh the contract for furnishing 200 flat cars, to be delivered at New York city, at \$875 each. The Bucyrus Company, of Milwaukee, was awarded the contract for furnishing the steam shovels at \$117,750.

### Shot From Ambush.

Toledo, O. (Special).—Ross Schafer, a farmer, aged 60 years, living near Belmont, called John Hann, aged 30, who had been employed by him as a farmhand, from his residence, and under cover of the night shot twice at Hann from a hiding place, hitting the contents of a double-barreled shotgun. Hann, not knowing what had happened, ran squarely into Schafer, and a third shot penetrated his stomach, producing almost instant death.

Hanged For Murder of Sweetheart. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Special).—Albert Dabrydino, an Italian, was hanged in the county jail yard at Pittsburgh for the murder of his sweetheart, Mary Mucenska, on May 28, 1903, whom he had killed because she refused to marry him, after he had paid her expenses from Poland to this country.

The Episcopal House of Bishops nominated for bishop-coadjutor of the missionary district of South Dakota Rev. Francis J. Hault, rector of St. Paul's Church, Chester, Pa.

# MANY KILLED IN MINE.

## From Thirty to Sixty Lives Lost By An Explosion.

Trinidad, Col. (Special).—From 30 to 60 men lost their lives in a terrific explosion which occurred at Mine No. 3 of the Rocky Mountain Fuel and Iron Company at Terico, 40 miles west of Trinidad. The exact number of dead may never be known, as the mine is burning, and in all likelihood the bodies will be consumed.

A large number of mine officials left here as soon as word of the accident was received. Company doctors were picked up all along the line as well as all other available physicians. F. J. Foreman, a Government stock inspector, was at Terico when the explosion occurred. He returned here and gave the following account of the accident:

"I was standing not more than 300 yards from the mouth of the tunnel when the explosion occurred. The explosion was preceded by a low rumbling sound, resembling and earthquake, which made the earth tremble and startled the whole camp.

"I looked toward the mine and out of the mouth of the tunnel and two shafts came a great volume of smoke and dust, which continued for nearly a minute. Out of the two shafts, each of which is seven feet in diameter, timbers two to three feet thick were shot into the air and broke into splinters. Rocks were thrown over the camp for a distance of a quarter of a mile. In fact, it rained rocks, broken timbers and all kinds of debris for fully a minute, and many people were injured by being struck with these missiles.

"The explosion, which resembled a volcanic eruption, caused the wildest excitement. Men, women, and children rushed to the mine, and the mine had to be brought away by miners to prevent their being killed by the flying timbers and stones."

Deadly fumes came out of the mouth of the tunnel.

The mine in which the accident occurred employs 80 men and it is believed that at least 60 were in the mine at the time. News of the explosion brought assistance from the adjacent camps. Deadly fumes overcame the rescuers frequently, but their places were immediately taken by others ready to risk their lives. It was not thought possible that any one in the mine could escape death.

Nearly all the miners employed are Slavs. The mine was opened only a year ago and extended 200 feet into the hill. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by dust. Only one body has been recovered, that of T. Duran, a driver, who was just entering the tunnel when the explosion occurred. He was torn and burned beyond recognition.

### PERSIA TOO DILATORY.

#### United States Demands Punishment of Mr. Labaree's Murderers.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Immediate action looking to the arrest and trial of the outlaws implicated in the murder of Mr. Labaree, the American missionary, nearly a year ago in Paris, will be insisted upon by Dr. Norton, who has been sent to Persia by the State Department accredited to Teheran as envoy on a special mission. Dr. Norton is the American consul at Harput, who has recently been investigating troubles in Turkey. The American Minister to Persia is now absent from there, and the consul general has very acceptably administered the affairs of the legation, but it is believed the Persian government will be impressed with the urgency of purpose of this government regarding the Labaree case by the sending of a special envoy. At the State Department it is stated that the leader of the band supposed to have murdered Labaree has been arrested. There are several others, the orders for whose arrest has been given, but they are still at large.

The Persian government is acting with a dilatoriness not to the liking of the Washington officials, and Dr. Norton will be instructed to state the dissatisfied attitude of this government with the conduct of the case.

### Carnegie Technical Schools.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—The committee on Carnegie technical schools at its meeting awarded the prize of the competition to Palmer and Hornbostel, of New York, who were appointed architects. The technical schools when completed will cover an area of 32 acres, and will represent an expenditure of \$2,000,000. Work on the buildings will begin as soon as the working plans can be prepared.

### Blazing Oil Hit Firemen.

Phillips, Neb. (Special).—Fireman Lazear lost his life in a peculiar accident on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad here. A passenger train struck an oil wagon at a street crossing and the oil, which was thrown over the engine, caught fire. Fireman Lazear burned to death and Engineer Parkinson barely escaped injury. The flames were soon extinguished.

### Two Young Men Die Together.

Knoxville, Tenn. (Special).—Two young men, about 21 and 22 years of age, respectively, locked in each other's embrace, lay down on the tracks of the Jelico railway, about four miles from Athens, Tenn., and let a train run over them. It is not known who the young men were. There was nothing on their persons to indicate their identity. The bodies were taken to Athens, where an inquest was begun. It is believed they were brothers and committed suicide.

### Another Jap at Annapolis.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Upon the request of Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, the Secretary of the Navy has directed that Asahi Kitagaki, of Tokio, Japan, be received as a student at the United States Naval Academy upon the commencement of the next term on July 1, 1905. In 1867 Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to permit the entrance of Japanese in the Academy, and Mr. Kitagaki will be the eighteenth Japanese student enrolled at Annapolis.

# WILL NOT GO TO WAR

## An International Commission to Settle the Dispute.

### PREMIER BALFOUR'S BITTER FLINGS.

The British Premier Calls Admiral Rojestvensky's Story a Romance, Protests Against That Officer's Allegations, and Declares the Position Brought About by the Admiral's Report 'One Impossible for Neutrals to Tolerate'

War between Great Britain and Russia has been averted. Both nations have agreed to a settlement of the trouble by an international commission, under The Hague Convention. This peaceful solution was largely brought about through M. Cambon, the French ambassador to England and formerly ambassador to the United States. During the Spanish-American War M. Cambon also represented the interests of Spain and took a prominent part in the peace negotiations.

The international commission will hear the evidence of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky and other officers of his fleet, and also the testimony of the English fishermen who were fired upon in the North Sea last Friday night. Premier Balfour, in a speech at Southampton, impugned the veracity of the Russian Vice Admiral, saying:

"In the story of our fishermen there was much tragedy, but no romance; in the story of the Russian Admiral there is no tragedy, but I am driven to the belief that there is much romance."

The British Premier further declared that the position was one impossible for neutrals to tolerate.

Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, who has been instructed to remain at Vigo, together with all his ships that took part in the North Sea tragedy, now declares that shots were fired from the torpedo boats he attacked, and that two men were wounded on his flagship, one a priest, who had a hand shot off.

Rojestvensky is quoted by the Vigo correspondent of the London Chronicle as saying that when the vessels of the Russian squadron found themselves surrounded by the fishing fleet, the warships had to stop their engines continually, so as not to get their screws entangled in the nets. The warships frequently gave way to the trawlers. Suddenly the cruiser Aurora saw ahead two torpedo boats coming toward the squadron at full speed. She turned her searchlight on them and then noticed two floating mines close to her. An order to fire on the torpedo boats was immediately given, with the result that one of them was sunk and the other escaped and was lost sight of among the trawlers.

### Commission to Fix Responsibility.

London (By Cable).—The settlement of the points of dispute between Great Britain and Russia regarding the attack by the Russian second Pacific Squadron on British trawlers October 21 has been referred to an international commission at The Hague Convention. This was decided upon at the cabinet meeting here.

Premier Balfour, speaking at a meeting of the National Union of Conservative Clubs at Southampton broke the silence which had been so long preserved and had brought the people of the United Kingdom to a condition of almost desperate irritation and given rise to misconceptions which Mr. Balfour himself exposed.

"The Russian Ambassador," said Mr. Balfour, "has authorized a statement to the following effect: The Russian government on hearing of the North Sea incident at once expressed its profound regret, and also promised immediate compensation. The government has ordered the detention at Vigo of that part of the fleet which was concerned in the incident, in order that the naval authorities might ascertain what officers were responsible for it; that those officers and any material witnesses were not professed on the voyage to the Far East; that inquiry would be instituted into the facts by an international commission as provided by The Hague Convention."

That, Mr. Balfour interpolated, had nothing to do with arbitration; it was the constitution of the international commission of inquiry and out of the facts, and any person found guilty would be tried and punished adequately. The Russian government undertook that precaution would be taken to guard against recurrence of such incidents. Special instructions on this subject would be issued.

Jilted, He Shot Himself.

Boston (Special).—In the presence of the girl who had rejected him, Charles Melzar, 19 years old, of Roxbury, shot and killed himself.

Melzar called upon Rose Bransfield, in South Boston, and when leaving was told not to call again. He replied:

"Then I will shoot you and myself, too."

Miss Bransfield jokingly answered: "All right, go ahead."

Melzar then drew a pistol, and, placing the muzzle against his side, fired, the ball lodging near his heart. He died almost instantly.

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# BENBOW TRIES HIS AIRSHIP.

## Sails For Fifteen Minutes About St. Louis—Under Perfect Control at All Times.

St. Louis (Special).—Floating gracefully in the air at an average height of 80 feet above the heads of the several thousand spectators, the airship designed and built by T. C. Benbow, of Columbus, Mont., made what the inventor declares was a successful trial flight in the aeronautic course at the World's Fair.

The big cigar-shaped balloon, bearing its basket of car, motor, machinery and operator, rose from the ground at 5 o'clock P. M., and after navigating the air for 15 minutes, during which Benbow directed the prow of his vessel toward all points of the compass, slowly descended to the ground near the starting place and was secured by attendants without a break to mar the success of the flight.

While Benbow appeared to have absolute control over the machine, an anchor rope about 50 feet long was used, one end of which was held by an assistant during the entire flight.

Benbow made the following statement:

"This trial was made to determine the feasibility of my airship. I had intended making a trip over the fair grounds, but found that the rapid condensation of gas was fast reducing the lifting power, and in order to maintain an altitude I threw out all my ballast."

"During the 15 minutes that I was up my airship lost 60 pounds of lifting power, and I realized that I could not make an extended trip. The airship was completely under my control, and it responded nicely. The start was made so late in the afternoon that the fact alone prevented a long trip, the cold atmosphere causing the condensation of gas."

The Benbow airship weighs about 600 pounds without an operator. The gas bag is 75 feet long and about 20 feet wide at the center, tapering at the ends. The big bag contains 16,000 cubic feet of gas, which is used for this gas the ship depends for maintenance of equilibrium. The frame of the ship is of aluminum and wood and the power is derived from a two-horsepower gasoline motor.

Momentum is given to the airship by means of two large side wheels, fans, each consisting of four blades, so constructed that they automatically fold after completing the stroke against the air, and do not expand until again in position to force the airship ahead.

### NAVY TO CONDUCT IT.

#### Investigation of United States Steamboat Inspection Service.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—In accordance with the directions of the President, Secretary Victor H. Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has completed arrangements for a thorough investigation of the several districts of the Steamboat Inspection Service, except that part of the Second district which is included in the port of New York. The investigation will be conducted by naval officers, who, at the request of Secretary Metcalf, have been detailed by the Navy Department for instructions.

The officers selected to make the inquiry are on the retired list. Each officer has been assigned to him a certain district of the Steamboat Inspection Service, as follows:

Rear Admiral Louis Kempf, First district, San Francisco.

Commander Z. L. Tanner, Third district, Norfolk, Va.

Rear Admiral John R. Bartlett, interior Mississippi district.

Rear Admiral Wells L. Ninth, Eighth district, Detroit, Mich.

Rear Admiral F. M. Symonds, Ninth district, Cleveland, O.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Tenth district, New Orleans.

The cities named are the headquarters of the districts. In addition to the districts mentioned, the remaining districts will be investigated, but assignments to them yet have not been made. It is likely the inquiry in them will be made by some of the officers who have been detailed to other districts at the conclusion of their present assignments.

President Roosevelt, in his letter to Secretary Metcalf, commenting on the report of the Steamboat Commission, gave the following directions:

"In order that I may be informed as to the exact condition of the service in all its parts, I direct you to order a searching investigation, in continuation of the investigation of the commission, into the conduct of the central office, and of every outside subdivision of the service save that in New York."

The inquiry ordered by Secretary Metcalf is based on that order. The President expected New York because an investigation into the affairs of that district already had been made by the Steamboat board. Instructions have been prepared by Secretary Metcalf, and they will be communicated by him to the officers detailed to make the inquiry. The Secretary selected naval officers to make the investigation because they are equipped thoroughly by education and experience to conduct it, and to ascertain the facts which it is the desire of Secretary Metcalf and of President Roosevelt to have before them. At the conclusion of the inquiry which the officers will make as individuals, and not as a body, they will make a written report of their findings and recommendations to Secretary Metcalf.

### SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Mrs. Rosa Di Pietro was indicted in New York for the murder of Michael Rogo, whom she killed when he attempted to force his unwelcome attentions upon her.

The St. Paul police arrested Karl R. Kipp, former cashier of the First National Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., who is wanted for embezz