

7 SAMAR REBELS KILLED

Troops Storm Camp of the Philippine Fanatics.

TORTURED NATIVES ARE FREED.

Enrique Dagnob, Most Troublesome Rebel Leader in Philippines, Is Killed in a Hand-to-Hand Combat With Troops Under the Command of Capt. Cromwell Stacey—Only Two Soldiers Are Wounded and None Killed.

Manila (By Cable).—Capt. Cromwell Stacey, with 80 men of the Twenty-first Infantry and the Thirty-eighth Company of Philippine scouts, on June 4, surprised the headquarters of the fanatical tribe known as Palajanes, which has made trouble in the Island of Samar for months. In the fight which followed Enrique Dagnob, the chief of the tribe and leader of the insurrection, was killed, with 39 of his followers. Two men of the Twenty-first Infantry were wounded.

The troops' rush on the camp was followed by half an hour's hand-to-hand fighting. When it was over the leader, two of his captains and 37 privates were dead. Bodies of other dead are being found in the bush, and the total number of the killed is not yet known. A captain and six Palajanes were taken prisoners, and 11 rifles, 20 bolos and some valuable records were captured.

Captain Stacey released two natives who had been seized by the band and were undergoing torture.

These prisoners and some women, who sought the protection of the troops, said that two of the Palajanes captains were wounded. They said that 400 fighting men and 200 carriers composed the gang. Dagnob's death does away with the most troublesome fanatic in the Island of Samar.

Dug Up Gold Dollars.

Corry, Pa. (Special).—While looking for a buried treasure on a farm Attorney Gerry Kincaid, of Corry, unearthed over \$1,000 in twenty-dollar gold pieces. The money was in the ground, with no kind of a covering. Later he dug up a piece of gas pipe which was filled with twenty-dollar gold certificates, and when counted amounted to \$1,200. An old farmer who was afraid of the banks after the Chadwick exposure drew several thousand dollars in gold from Corry Bank and buried the money about his farm. He died suddenly one night. Several hundred dollars is missing and is supposed to be on the farm in some place.

Strike of Duck Trainers.

Zanesville, Ohio (Special).—The seniors of the Zanesville High School are in revolt and refuse to take part in the commencement exercises because the juniors have announced their intention to wear white duck trousers during commencement week. The superintendent and members of the school board have been trying to settle the matter by some sort of compromise, but the seniors are obdurate and demand that the juniors discard the white trousers.

Murdered by Moors.

Tangier (By Cable).—Moorish robbers entered the Austrian vice consulate at Mazagan on June 6 and murdered Vice Consul Madden, a British subject, who also represented Denmark and who had been established there for many years. They also fired at and wounded his wife. The assassins escaped. The Austrian and British authorities have sent energetic protests to the Sultan's foreign minister.

Saug Sam For Princes.

Princeton, N. J. (Special).—It has been announced that a satisfactory settlement has been made between the Princeton Theological Seminary and the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary J. Winthrop, whereby the seminary receives \$1,250,000. Since the death of Mrs. Winthrop, three years ago, her heirs have been contesting the will, by which she left the bulk of her estate to the seminary.

Mr. Wilkins' Sons to Manage Post.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Washington Post editorially announces that the recent death of Heriah Wilkins will involve no change whatever in the paper. Its control passes to the two sons, John F. and Robert C. Wilkins, for some years associated with their father on the Post, and its management and policies will continue as heretofore.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

According to a statement by the chairman of the London Motor Omnibus Company several of the new omnibuses have cleared \$245 a week, while the profits from a horse omnibus average between \$80 and \$85 a week.

While the Chinese are held to be the most economical people in the world, it has apparently never occurred to them to use the vast areas of the verdant hill and mountain regions as pasturage for cattle, sheep or horses.

The exports of Cuba for 1904 aggregated in value \$1,000,000,000, \$11,000,000 more than in 1903, and of this amount 85 per cent. came to the United States. Nearly half the total imports of Cuba is paid by the United States.

Japan's rice crop for 1904 was 203,522,355 bushels, an increase of 25,264,226 bushels over the crop of 1903.

Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court of New York held that the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were justified in refusing to exhibit Ernesto Biondi's "Saturabia," the bronze group which has lain in the museum cellars for the past couple of years.

The National Council of the Federation of Women's Clubs is in session at Atlantic City. A resolution asking Congress to provide for a pure food commission was discussed.

The board of directors of the Merchants Association of New York adopted a resolution in favor of reciprocity treaties with leading countries of Europe. A committee will be appointed to urge Congress to act.

It is semi-officially announced in New York that Gen. Horace Porter, ambassador to France, has been decided upon as chairman of the board of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Germany's proposition to the powers in an international conference on Morocco has again stirred up French feeling.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Frank G. Bigelow, defaulting president of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, pleaded guilty and was sentenced in the federal court in Milwaukee to 10 years at hard labor, in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

A consolidation of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Company and the Rand Drill Company has been made through the incorporation of the Ingersoll-Rand Company. The new company will have a capital stock of \$10,000,000.

The fight for the millions of William Weightman, the Philadelphia chemist, was begun in earnest. Sensational charges were made by the guardian of Marina Rogers Weightman.

The honor of a locomotive contest of Princeton's one hundred and fifty-eighth commencement was held, with President Woodrow Wilson presiding.

Mrs. Alexander Wood, of Philadelphia, who was Miss Louise Geary, daughter of Governor Geary, was married in Stockbridge, Miss., to James P. Ludlow, of New York.

The boiler of a locomotive attached to a heavy loaded freight train exploded near Quincy, Mass., and several cars were wrecked and a brakeman was seriously injured.

In a head-on collision between two Texas and New Orleans trains near Spochard, Tex., two trainmen lost their lives and several others were injured.

Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, has decapitated two organization committing magistrates. His advisers are planning to put an independent ticket in the field.

Miss Edna Theresa Kenton, of Philadelphia, was secretly married to Black Hawk, a full-blooded Indian, who was at the Carlisle Indian School.

Albert T. Patrick, the convicted murderer, retained his nerve when told in Ossining, N. Y., of the decision against him.

A consolidation mortgage of the Terminal Railroad and Coal Company for \$14,000,000 was filed in New York.

The Florida Bankers' Association met at Atlantic Beach, Fla., and elected officers for the coming year.

Scarlet fever has spoiled the commencement plans at Lawrenceville School, near Trenton, N. J.

Mabel Gates and George Job committed suicide in Kansas City, Mo., by mutual agreement.

The strike of the miners at the Morris Run Colliery, New York, has been adjusted.

Forty-one members of the Philadelphia Branch of the National Structural Ironworkers and Bridgebuilders were arrested. One of their members, Edward Joyce, of Washington, was mysteriously shot during a meeting of the union.

Albany, N. Y., the Court of Appeals upheld the conviction of Lawyer Albert T. Patrick for murder in the first degree in causing the death of William Marsh Rice, the aged millionaire, in New York on September 23, 1900.

Near Nease, Ky., Dr. Edmonds Courtney was assassinated by the friends of Dr. William Korney, who was recently killed. Korney's friends held Courtney responsible for the former's death.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has given \$10,000 to the Harrisburg Hospital in appreciation of services rendered by that institution on the occasion of the recent explosion and disaster.

Leah L. Leitman, a young woman who was employed in Hartford, Ct., as a waitress, was the victim of a robbery on a steamer Hartford while in Hell Gate and was drowned.

A New York father, angered because his wife gave birth to a girl, instead of a boy, picked up the infant, and dashed it against the wall, causing instant death.

The Wisconsin legislature has passed a bill requiring railroad companies to file with the Interstate Commerce Commission a list of all passes and mileage books.

At Canton, O., Architect Magonigle threw out the first shovel of earth that marks the excavation work for the McKinley National Monument.

Frank O'Leary, of Buffalo, died of yellow fever in a New York hospital. He was taken ill at sea while on his way from Colon.

Fire broke out in the village of Proctorville, O. The schoolhouse, cold-storage plant and five residences were burned.

Paul Morton, secretary of the Navy, called on Mayor McClellan in New York to discuss the proposed entertainment of Prince Louis of Battenberg, who is coming here with a British fleet in October. Prince Louis is an admiral in the British Navy and a nephew of King Edward VII.

King Oscar has finally accepted the address of the Storting announcing the dissolution of the union, which he at first refused. A member of the Norwegian Cabinet says the popular sentiment favors a republic, and he hopes the United States will be the first to recognize the new government.

The United Irish League of Great Britain met in annual meeting, sending the presidency of T. P. O'Connor, passed a resolution to organize a national memorial to O'Donovan Rossa.

Germany's draft of its views on the proposed commercial treaty with the United States is nearly ready for submission to Washington.

An attempt was made to assassinate Lieutenant Colonel Sparckowicz, the secret service police, at Kiev, Russia.

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The Newfoundland government proposes to tax the three Marconi wireless stations on that coast.

In a riot at Minsk, Russia, the soldiers shot and killed one Jew and wounded 20.

Members of the Parliamentary Opposition met in Hungary, sending an address to the Norwegian Storting, saying that Hungary, encouraged by the example of Norway, will fight for her national rights.

Four gunners on the battleship Kentucky made new records in target practice.

King Alfonso, after a week's visit to King Edward, returned to Spain.

The French Chamber of Deputies adopted sections of the Church and Separation Bill placing the State churches gratuitously at the disposition of the parochial societies for the exercise of their rights.

The Norwegian tricolor was hoisted in Norway in place of the union flag with patriotic ceremonies. Crown Prince Gustave of Sweden returned to Stockholm and was given a grand reception.

The International Cotton Congress, at Manchester, England, adjourned to meet in Germany in 1906.

MAKES APPEAL FOR PEACE

President's Note to Japan and Russia in Interest of Humanity.

AGREEMENT TO NEGOTIATE EXPECTED.

President Roosevelt Confident That His Efforts to Bring the Belligerents Together Will Be Successful.—The Czar Said to Be Favorable.—Negotiations Will Be Direct and Exclusive Between the Belligerents.

Washington (Special).—President Roosevelt, through the State Department, sent identical notes to the Russian and Japanese Governments, initiating the movement for peace.

The notes were sent through Ambassador George von L. Meyer and Minister Lloyd C. Griscom, and as soon as word was received from both of these representatives that the note had been laid before each of the two Governments the official announcement was made at the White House. The word came first from Ambassador Meyer and later from Minister Griscom, the announcement being withheld until 10:15 P. M., until the American Minister to Japan notified the State Department that he had laid the communication of this Government before the Japanese Government.

Secretary Loeb made the official announcement as follows:

"On June 8 the following dispatch was sent by the President, through diplomatic channels, to the Japanese and Russian Governments:

"The President feels that the time has come when in the interest of all mankind he must endeavor to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged. With both Russia and Japan the United States has inherited ties of friendship and good will. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each, and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between these two great nations.

"The President accordingly urges the Russian and Japanese Governments, not only for their own sakes, but in the interest of the whole civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with one another. The President suggests that these peace negotiations be conducted directly and exclusively between the belligerents. In other words, there may be a meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries or delegates without any intermediary, in order to see if it is not possible for these representatives of two powers to agree to terms of peace.

"The President earnestly asks that the Russian and Japanese Governments do not agree to such meeting. While the President does not feel that any intermediary should be called in respect to the peace negotiations themselves, he is entirely willing to do what he properly can if the two powers concerned feel that his services will be of aid in arranging the preliminaries as to the time and place of meeting. But if even these preliminaries can be arranged directly between the two powers, or in any other way, the President will be glad, as his entire purpose is to bring about a meeting which the whole civilized world will pray may result in peace."

The next step, if the present one is uninterrupted, will be an armistice, followed by direct negotiations, as suggested in a message sent by the President to Tokio and St. Petersburg. President Roosevelt, before leaving for Virginia, left instructions that the notes were to be given out for publication as soon as word was received from the American representatives at the two capitals that it had been transmitted to the two sovereigns. Word came Thursday from Ambassador Meyer that the Czar had received his, and late Friday that the Japanese had received theirs. The publication of the notes shows especially that contact has been established between St. Petersburg and Tokio through Washington. It is also an official indication that both of the belligerents have indicated a willingness to begin the peace negotiations. President Roosevelt's work, therefore, is finished for the time being, and when he left town he was removed, temporarily at least, out of the situation, for it is the purpose of the belligerents themselves to settle the terms of peace.

Russia is waiting for the Japanese government to make the first move for the peace negotiations. It is reported in St. Petersburg that the Czar is already cognizant of the chief conditions to be imposed by Japan, and does not consider them too onerous.

Russian Foreign Office officials say that the Czar will not name plenipotentiaries in the first instance, so as to permit the receipt of similar conditions at any place named by Japan. Russia will then determine whether they afford a basis for negotiations.

President Roosevelt returned to the White House from Virginia, but Secretary Loeb announced that there was nothing concerning peace negotiations to be made public.

According, however, to a report in Paris, the conditions of peace to be imposed by Japan include an indemnity of \$50,000,000, a Japanese protectorate over Korea and Manchuria, the cession of Port Arthur and part of the Manchurian Railroad to Japan, forfeiture of the interest in the warships, the withdrawal of Russian warships from the Far East for a period of 25 years and the occupation of Vladivostok until all conditions are fulfilled.

Mrs. Chadwick's Imported Jewelry.

Cleveland, Ohio, (Special).—United States District Attorney J. J. Sullivan filed nine informations in the United States District Court here to have a forfeiture declared for nonpayment of duty against \$5,000 worth of jewelry imported into this country by Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick and Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick three years ago. The jewelry is now in custody of Collector of Customs Charles F. Leach. It consists of rings, brooches and stickpins, set with precious stones.

Price Louis Coming.

Washington, (Special).—The Navy Department has been advised through the British Embassy of the intended visit to American waters, some time in October, of Prince Louis of Battenberg, with a squadron of British warships, consisting of four cruisers. Owing to the lateness in the season of the arrival on this side of the Atlantic the squadron will not be able to visit Newport, as was expected, but will visit New York and then Annapolis. From the latter place the Prince is expected to come to Washington.

AUTOMOBILE PLUNGES THROUGH DRAW.

Three Persons Are Drowned in Chicago River.

Chicago (Special).—Three persons were drowned and two others narrowly escaped a like fate, when an automobile, in which the five were riding, plunged into the Chicago River through the open draw of the Rush street bridge. Those drowned:

Jerome G. Kurtzman, Chicago, manager for a chemical company.
Mrs. Jerome G. Kurtzman.
W. A. Hartley, manager for an automobile house.
The rescued:
W. H. Hoops, Jr., manager for an automobile company.
Mrs. Jeremiah Runyon, New York City.

Both Mrs. Runyon and Mr. Hoops were unconscious for half an hour after being taken from the water, but are expected to recover.

The accident occurred at the north end of the bridge, where there is an upward slope of 200 feet towards the edge of the draw. This slope is so steep that it has not been thought necessary to stretch chains across the roadway, as is done at a number of other bridges, where the approach is on the level.

The occupants of the automobile which dashed into the river were coming south in Rush street, close behind another machine, the chauffeur of which, seeing that the draw was open, slackened speed, and was coming to a stop about 50 feet from the edge of the draw.

Hoops, who was driving the rear machine, thinking to pass ahead, pulled out to one side. Putting on extra power, Hoops' machine shot toward the open draw at 20 miles an hour. When close to the open draw, Hoops realized his danger, and, throwing all his weight on the steering wheel, attempted to turn the machine to the left. The machine was too late, and it drew, however. The automobile turned slightly and for a fracture of a second hung on the brink. The tire of the front wheel ripped off, the hub broke and the machine dropped into the river, 30 feet below. As the machine slipped along the edge of the draw the women in the automobile screamed and all of the occupants rose to their feet, but had no time in which to make another move before they were flung into the river, and after them plunged the heavy machine.

Hoops and Mrs. Runyon fell clear of the machine and were taken unconscious from the river by sailors, who were on a wharf, near the bridge. Mrs. Runyon was taken to the Lexington Hotel in a hysterical condition. Neither Kurtzman, his wife, nor Hartley rose to the surface, and it is thought that they were pinned down by the machine.

Wrecked by Spreading of Rails.

Flint, Mich., (Special).—Fast through train No. 3, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, bound for Chicago from the East, was wrecked about 10 miles east of here, near Davison, by spreading rails.

The train was taken to the Lexington Hotel in a hysterical condition. Neither Kurtzman, his wife, nor Hartley rose to the surface, and it is thought that they were pinned down by the machine.

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HEADS THE EQUITABLE

Paul Morton Elected Chairman of the Board of Directors.

MR. HYDE SELLS HIS STOCK CONTROL.

A Day of Surprises in the Affairs of the Life Assurance Society.—A Syndicate of Policyholders Headed by Mr. Thomas F. Ryan Purchases Mr. Hyde's Stock.—New Chairman Asks for Absolute Authority.

New York (Special).—Paul Morton, who retires from the secretaryship of the Navy on July 1, was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. His election marks the first and most important step in the reorganization of the society, and was followed by the tender of the resignations of President James H. Hyde, Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell, Third Vice President George T. Wilson and Fourth Vice President William H. McIntyre.

Mr. Morton, as explained by Senator Chauncey M. Depew, was the unanimous choice of the board of directors of the Equitable, although the meeting was not altogether harmonious. It is known that Bryson Ives and Charles Stewart Smith, who were from the outset of the controversy on the side of the conservative element, protested against some of the proceedings of the meeting, and are believed to have voted against Mr. Morton's election.

The new chairman, to further quote Senator Depew, did not consent to take office until he had received positive assurances that he would have a "free hand as to measures and men."

Mr. Hyde "divested" himself of the majority control, but, as made clear in his letter to the board, retains a substantial interest in the society.

At the resignation submitted to the meeting are subject to the pleasure of Chairman Morton, and none has yet been accepted.

Just what action Mr. Morton will take as to these resignations was not disclosed, but it was strongly intimated that President Alexander and Vice Presidents Tarbell, Wilson and McIntyre retained with the belief that their executive relations with the Equitable had ended.

The interests which Mr. Hyde disposed of his stock number some two score individuals, led by Thomas F. Ryan, vice president of the Morton Trust Company, which has close relations with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the Equitable Society's principal rivals. Mr. Ryan is said to be heavily insured in the Equitable, as are, according to report, many of the others who acted with him in the purchase of the Hyde holdings.

The price paid for the Hyde estate stock which is to be trusted practically in perpetuity, was not disclosed, but estimated at \$3,500,000 to \$5,000,000. In addition to the 500 shares held by the Hyde estate, which includes the widow of Henry B. Hyde, founder of the society, and his daughter, Vice President Hyde is said to hold between 100 and 170 shares, and it is these holdings which Mr. Undermyer refers to as the "substantial interests," which his client retains.

Mr. Undermyer has, since the beginning of the Equitable controversy, acted as Mr. Hyde's counsel.

MAKES REMARKABLE TIME.

Special Train on Pennsylvania Covers 468 Miles in 440 Minutes.

Pittsburg, (Special).—The distance between Chicago and Pittsburg over the Pennsylvania lines, 468 miles, was covered in the phenomenal time of 440 minutes without much effort.

A special train, practically a counterpart in size and weight of the "Pennsylvania Special," the new 18-hour train between Chicago and New York was taken over the route, and strengthened the confidence of operating officials of the Pennsylvania system in their ability to annihilate distance. General Superintendent A. M. Schoyer was in charge of the train, which also carried other officials and a guest, Mr. L. F. Loree, former general manager of the Pennsylvania lines, later president of the Baltimore and Ohio and until recently in a similar capacity with the Rock Island.

The train left Chicago Union Station about 7:30 A. M. on Thursday and rolled into Pittsburg Union Station at exactly 2:45 P. M. The average speed of 63.53 miles an hour was maintained, including all stops. The train was standing still 28 minutes, and the actual speed an hour while the train was in motion was 68.1 miles.

"Roosevelt of Virginia"

Richmond, Va. (Special).—A report from Scottsville says that rumors are current there that President Roosevelt will soon acquire a summer home in Albemarle county, not far from Scottsville. The place adjacent what is known as the old "Ghost" place. The place gained the name of being haunted many years ago, it is said, when men, digging well, found iron, which they thought was gold. To keep people away they spread the report that ghosts infested the place.

Pennsylvania Railroad Gratified. Harrisburg, Pa. (Special).—In addition to a letter expressive of its appreciation of the aid and succor given to the injured and care bestowed upon the dead in the South Harrisburg wreck of May 11 by the people of Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has graciously granted the Harrisburg Hospital. The donation was given without any restrictions as to its use, that being left entirely to its board of managers.

Bride of Prince.

Berlin (By Cable).—Crown Prince Frederick William and Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were married in the Palace Chapel while the clock on the plaza marked 5, and batteries here and in every garrison town in Prussia and in every sea where German warships boasted began firing a 21-gun salute at the most distinguished assemblage that could be gathered in Europe save the simple wedding service of the Lutheran Church.

Scalded to Death.

Cleveland, O. (Special).—Three men were killed by a sudden rush of steam in a boiler which they were repairing at the American Steel and Wire Company's furnace here. The exact manner in which the steam came in is not known, but it is supposed that one of the men struck and broke a connection or pipe. The bodies were so badly scalded as to make identification difficult. Donahue came here recently from Pittsburg. Several men who assisted in rescuing the bodies were injured, but none is in danger.

CROP CONDITIONS ALL OVER COUNTRY.

Weather Last Week Was Favorable—Frost in New England.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Crop conditions are summarized as follows in the weekly bulletin issued by the Weather Bureau: