

MANY FALL AT MOSCOW

Troops Fire Upon Crowd After Bombs Are Thrown.

BOYS AND WOMEN BEATEN BY COSSACKS

Troops Fire Upon the Mobs, and a General Panic Ensues—Conflict Between the Bakers and the Soldiers at Moscow—Troops Shoot Down Many People—Numerous Arrests Are Made.

Tiflis, (By Cable).—Several bombs were thrown at the Cossacks Sunday evening. The troops fired and a general panic ensued. Many persons were killed or wounded.

Moscow, (By Cable).—The number of strikers here was increased by the bakers joining their ranks. Bread is still procurable at double price. No newspapers are printed here, and even St. Petersburg papers are scarce, the striking printers having waylaid the supplies and torn them to pieces.

Sunday the crowds on the Iversky Street Boulevard assumed threatening proportions. The police and military, horse and foot, with Cossacks, were fully prepared. A pitched battle took place. The troops, who fired three volleys pointblank at the people, were met by the crowd with stones and revolvers. It is impossible to estimate the casualties, as, according to custom, immediately the mob was dispersed the streets were cordoned and the dead and wounded removed into yards, the gates of which were closed.

It is feared that the workmen to the number of 30,000 employed in the great factories may join the demonstration. The populace is exasperated to the last degree, less by the open street fighting than by the action of the police against all and sundry after the disturbance had been quelled.

This was a repetition of what happened earlier in the year. The prefect has issued a proclamation which pleases the police and troops in an absolute possession of more rights than a civilized army would employ against an enemy in time of war. In virtue of the proclamation, the police seize any person they please. Any pretext is sufficient for an arrest.

After the fighting was over boys and youths, who were dragged into the prefect's courtyard, the gates of which were then closed. Thereupon began what is known as giving a lesson to the "intellectuals." Scores were taken to a long table, along the sides of which were drawn up two lines of picked troops, mostly Cossacks. The victims were made to run the gauntlet. There were so many on each side, who brutally struck them with whips and the butt ends of rifles.

The victims of this ferocious brutality are forced to run the gauntlet until they drop fainting or dead. They are then picked up and removed to prison, the infirmary or mortuary. The unfortunate creatures are then taken straight from the street to this peculiar Russian form of execution, without the possibility of offering any defense or hearing what accusation is made against them.

It is stated that a bomb that was thrown at the game market killed 12 Cossack patrols. It is impossible to confirm the report, but it is certain that a number of riderless Cossack horses returned to the barracks after the collision with the mob.

WANTS LAWSON ARRESTED.

One of the Men He Attacked Applies for a Warrant.

Doston, Mass., (Special).—C. W. Barron, publisher of the Boston News Bureau, went before Judge Wentworth, in the first session of the Municipal Criminal Court, here, to apply for a warrant charging Thomas W. Lawson with criminal libel of Mr. Barron. Judge Wentworth put the request over until Tuesday. It is understood that the application is based on certain things alleged to have been written by Mr. Lawson concerning Mr. Barron, which appeared in his "Frenzied Finance" stories in a magazine.

Barron, when asked about the matter, referred the reporter to Sherman L. Whipple, his lawyer, who declined to say anything.

MUST PRODUCE THEIR BOOKS.

Judge Vandevanter Decides Case Against the Paper Trust.

St. Paul, Minn., (Special).—Judge Vandevanter, in the United States District Court, decided that the case of the United States vs. the General Paper Company was not appealable.

This decision related to a motion for stay of a previous order of the court, pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The court ordered that the officers of the Hennepin Paper Company, the Itasca Paper Company and the Northwestern Paper Company must answer the questions asked before Special Examiner Taylor, and that they must produce the books of the company.

To Weed Out Caser's Navy.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—Inefficient officers are to be gradually weeded out of the Russian Navy during the next five years and pensioned off to make way for better trained men to command the reconstructed navy.

In a receipt addressed to the Minister of Marine, Emperor Nicholas directs him to compulsorily retire all naval officers who are unable to fulfill the higher requirements which the projected reformer in the service will demand.

Farmers Fire on Aeronaut.

Augusta, Ga., (Special).—Ascending in an airship at the fair grounds here at 6 o'clock Aeronaut Follette was caught in an air current and carried away. His assistants, seeing his danger, followed in a buggy until stopped by swamps. Near midnight Follette alighted in Milledgeville, greatly exhausted. Fifteen minutes out he was fired on during the night by farmers, who report seeing the airship and thinking it was a big bird. Some of the shots struck the framework of the ship, but the aeronaut was not hit.

Railroad Collision Due to Fog.

Pottstown, Pa., (Special).—Two members of the crew of a fast freight train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway were killed in a rear-end collision which occurred at Royersford, near here. They were Christian Zimmerman, fireman, of Harrisburg, and George W. Montgomery, of Reading. The men were riding in the engine cab, when the train crashed into the rear end of a coal train, and both were pinned under the wreckage, dying before assistance could be secured. The accident was due to a dense fog.

THE LATEST NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

DOMESTIC

The Peoria National Bank, whose president is accused of embezzlement, closed its doors, and the Dime Savings Bank, with which he is also connected, closed its doors today.

Two city blocks were burned over on the upper East Side in New York by a fire that threatened to involve the entire lumber district.

Wilkins Hobensack, who had been private secretary to Congressman F. P. Wagner, committed suicide in Norristown, Pa.

Burglars dynamited the stamp box at the Chagrin Falls (Ohio) Postoffice and got away with the contents.

Officers were elected at the Congress of the Daughters of the Confederacy in San Francisco.

Gaynor and Greene were taken from Montreal, Can., to New York by Secret Service men.

Judge F. A. Smith, of the Appellate Court, in Chicago, in a decision against union men, declared that there is no such thing as peaceful, polite and gentlemanly picketing.

The Great Northern Railroad Company has offered rewards aggregating \$50,000 for the arrest and identification of all the robbers who held up the Great Northern train near Seattle.

The Convention of the German-American National Alliance at Indianapolis took steps to further instruction in the German language in the public schools.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee held its session in Cincinnati. Gen. Fred D. Grant and Lieut. U. S. Grant third were present.

J. B. Williams, president of the Vermont Slate Company, and 13 Hungarian laborers were killed by a cavern at the quarry, near Granville, N. Y.

The latest reports of the typhoid's terrible havoc in the Philippines show that 223 natives and 25 Americans and foreigners were killed.

William McDermott insisted on pleading guilty of counterfeiting in Houston, Tex., and was sent to Fort Leavenworth for 13 months.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. Lizzie S. Cowen against the estate of the late Broadway Kouss was begun in New York.

Formal demurrers were filed in the federal court in Chicago in the Beef Trust case by the attorney for the packers.

Col. Martin Van Buren Davis, connected with the government mint, died at his home, in Philadelphia.

Henry A. Leonard, the Wall street front door, after entering the body of Dr. Hart, and he shouted from the floor above:

"Here I am. You will have to break through another door." Mrs. Cortis threw her weight against the bedroom door and broke it open. The Klokow girl was lying on the bed partly dressed, her hair disarranged and much of it torn from her head, and the room showing evidence of a desperate struggle.

The girl was unconscious and evidently dying, and Dr. Hart informed Cortis that she had swallowed morphine pills after he had given her some medicine.

Just as this instant Mrs. Hart returned from her shopping expedition, and the physician summoned by Mrs. Cortis arrived. Dr. Hart repeated to them the story he had told to Mrs. Cortis, and when the physician, Dr. Hulstron, went to work over the body of the girl, Dr. Hart went into an adjoining room and swallowed a large quantity of morphine. The efforts of Dr. Hulstron to revive the girl were unavailing and she died in a short time.

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HAD PLANNED TO STEAL ROCKEFELLER.

Pat Crowe Says He Would Have Kidnapped This Old Man.

Butte, Mont. (Special).—Pat Crowe, who is still in jail awaiting the arrival of officers from Omaha, is putting in his time confessing to escapades of his life. He gives off a new one each day. He told about a plan he had formed soon after the Cudahy kidnaping to steal John D. Rockefeller and get a two-million dollar ransom from young Rockefeller. The plan was formed while he was hiding in Chicago after the Cudahy affair at Omaha. He took in a partner, and they went to Cleveland to study the situation, and concluded that it would be "dead easy" to steal "old man Rockefeller" from Forest Hill.

It was planned to hold up the watchman, get him and then enter the home. The time was fixed, but his partner weakened at the last moment and the adventure was put off for another day, but in the end the partner quit altogether.

Crowe then feared that his partner might peach on him and he fled to New York, and from there went to South Africa, where he joined the Boer Army.

Explosion of Powder Mill.

Wilmington, Del. (Special).—Wilmington and surrounding towns were shaken by an explosion of powder at the Dupont Powder Works, just outside the city limits. The force of the explosion was felt for a distance of 12 miles. No one was injured, as the workmen had not yet reported for duty.

The roof of Mill No. 1, where the explosion occurred, was blown off and one of the walls demolished. Houses in the vicinity of the mill were damaged by the shattering of window glass.

Costly Rare Coins Steals.

Paris (By Cable).—Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, of Syracuse, N. Y., a well-known numismatist and Egyptologist, who stopped over in Paris on his way to the United States from Egypt, was the victim of thieves, who stole the entire collection of ancient coins, medals and cameos obtained by him during his Egyptian tour, and which were destined for the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The value of the collection is estimated at \$200,000. An Englishman staying at the same hotel has been arrested on suspicion.

GIRL'S AWFUL DEATH

Was Locked in a Room With Young Physician.

THE DOCTOR SWALLOWS POISON.

Evidence That Ten-year-old Irene Klokow Was Maltreated and Then Poisoned—Amazing Sight Greeted Neighbor Who Broke Down the Door of the Room in Which the Dying Girl and Dr. Hart Were Locked.

Chicago (Special).—Dr. Oliver B. Hart, a young physician residing in the suburb of Rogers Park, is in the custody of the police pending further investigation of the death of Irene Klokow, 10 years old, which occurred in the residence of the physician. It is the opinion of the police that a charge of murder will be lodged against Dr. Hart.

The girl died in a bedroom of the Hart residence, in which she and the physician had been locked for several hours.

It is the opinion of the authorities, based on the facts disclosed at the inquest, that the girl was maltreated and then poisoned in an attempt to conceal the crime.

After finding that it was impossible for the child to recover, the physician swallowed morphine and lay in an unconscious condition all night and during the greater part of next day. Late in the afternoon he partially recovered and was brought to the city and locked up in the East Chicago Avenue Police Station.

The girl was taken about a year ago from the Illinois Industrial Home for Girls by a man who had his wife and a child, a girl who could serve in a measure as a companion for Mrs. Hart, who is but 17 years of age, and at the same time do light housework about the house.

Thursday two sisters of Irene Klokow called at the Hart residence, and, in company with Mrs. Hart, went on a shopping expedition to the city. Irene complained of a headache and was left alone in the house with the physician.

What happened in the house is not known, but the first intimation that anything was wrong was a telephone message sent by Dr. Hart to a neighbor, Mrs. Richard Cortis. Dr. Hart told the woman to summon help at once, as he was dying. Mrs. Cortis sent word to a physician and then ran to the Hart residence. She let her little daughter climb through a cellar window and unbolts the door. After entering she called to Dr. Hart, and he shouted from the floor above:

"Here I am. You will have to break through another door." Mrs. Cortis threw her weight against the bedroom door and broke it open. The Klokow girl was lying on the bed partly dressed, her hair disarranged and much of it torn from her head, and the room showing evidence of a desperate struggle.

The girl was unconscious and evidently dying, and Dr. Hart informed Cortis that she had swallowed morphine pills after he had given her some medicine.

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LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The military secretary has been advised of the death, from locomotor ataxia, of Col. Frank E. Nye, assistant commissary general, which occurred at Chicago, Ill., October 6, 1905.

Second Lieutenant Clarence B. Ross, Artillery Corps, was reprimanded, in accordance with court-martial sentence, and reduced to E 10.

Representative Bartholdt brought to President Roosevelt a personal message from Emperor William.

John G. Sullivan has been appointed assistant chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Mrs. Charles F. DuBois, wife of a Treasury Department clerk, committed suicide.

William M. White, a marine, attempted to kill himself.

It has been decided to have the management of the Isthmian Canal affairs continue under the War Department.

The President appointed Charles W. Russell assistant attorney general, vice William D. Purdy, promoted.

The President had a long conference on the subject of railroad rate legislation with Representative Townsend, who had his bill nearly ready for submission to the House.

A tentative program has been arranged for the entertainment of Prince Louis of Battenberg when he visits New York and Annapolis.

President Roosevelt received a call from Minister A. Grip, of Sweden and Norway, who recently returned from a trip abroad.

Representative Townsend, of Michigan, in an interview, asserted that President Roosevelt is in earnest on the subject of rate legislation.

Secretary Metcalf will protest against any modification of the order which was issued because of the Chinese boycott.

Secretary Taft discussed with the President the advisability of transferring the Panama Canal affairs to the State Department.

Capt. P. Ryan, Royal British Navy, has been appointed naval attaché of the British Embassy at Washington.

An extra allotment has been cabled to Manila for the relief of the sufferers from the recent typhoon.

The grand jury of Canton, O., indicted William L. Davis, vice president, and Irwin D. Bachtel, cashier of the Canton State Bank, now in the hands of receivers.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mineworkers, called at the White House to urge the appointment of a friend to a federal office in Scranton.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE PERISH.

Typhoid's Frightful Havoc on Chinese Islands.

Victoria, B. C., (By Cable).—The steamer Tartar, which arrived from the Orient, brought news from Shanghai that the loss of life among the natives of the island at the mouth of the Yangtze River, as a result of the typhoon at the beginning of September, was tremendous.

The North China Daily News, of Shanghai, says:

"To the east of Tamagonging two islands, one called Yawosha and the other Shihouisa, distant about 20 miles from the island at the mouth of the Yangtze River, have suffered much from the typhoon, nearly all the inhabitants having been swept away. The islands have only been inhabited for a short time, comparatively speaking, as they are of recent formation and not much above high-water mark. It is reported that nearly 10,000 people have been drowned on these two islands and the smaller islands adjacent. Tamagonging itself has not suffered much, being well above the high-water mark."

The Shanghai papers say that the damage to the Canadian Pacific Railroad line by the typhoon will necessitate the expenditure of \$1,000,000 for repairs. During the storm the steamer Pechili, formerly the Rio de Grande du Sul, foundered near the mouth of the Yangtze. Her crew of 54 were saved by the German steamer Albenega.

Billion and a Quarter Debt.

Tokio (By Cable).—Former Foreign Minister Okuma, leader of the Progressive party, before the Associated Chambers of Commerce, referring to the sudden expansion of Japan's finance, said that when the withdrawal of the troops is completed she will find herself confronted with a debt of \$1,250,000,000, interest on which alone, roughly speaking, will be \$75,000,000, or nearly twice the revenue of the country to year ago.

The per capita rate of taxation before the war was \$2. Now it is \$6. The per capita share in the national debt before the war was \$6. It is now \$25.

Japan's War Losses.

Victoria, B. C., (By Cable).—Japanese advices say that official returns of the casualties of the Japanese Army throughout the war show 46,180 killed, 10,970 died of wounds and 15,300 died of disease; a total of 72,450 dead.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

On October 17, at New York city, United Textile Workers of America will meet in convention.

Newcastle, Pa., is an "eight-hour town"—such a condition having been accomplished without a strike.

A movement is on foot to organize all the sterling silver and silverplate workers of Greater New York.

It is probable that the labor party will be doubled in England at the next election. There are fourteen members of the party now in Parliament.

PROF. BEHRING'S NEW FIND

Claims He Has Discovered Cure for Tuberculosis.

PREVENTIVE AS WELL AS CURATIVE.

Professor Behring Will, However, Hold the Secret for Some Time, as He Did in the Case of His Diphtheria Serum—He Says That From Now on Victims of the Disease May Hope Again.

Paris (By Cable).—Professor Behring, who discovered the serum treatment for diphtheria, and who is one of the most famous of the Pasteur Institute experts, informs the Matin that he intends to proclaim next August a method of curing tuberculosis, which he has discovered.

He says that the method involves the use of neither serum nor vaccine, but that it is a preventive, as well as curative remedy. He will hold the secret some time, as he did in the case of his diphtheria serum.

He will explain the method to Drs. Roux and Metchnikoff and leave the application of it to medical practitioners, without revealing the nature of the remedy, because he thinks he has a right to reserve temporarily the profits of the discovery to enable him to prosecute other researches.

Professor Behring added: "From today onward the victims of tuberculosis may hope again."

The Nobel prize in medicine, the value of which was \$400,000, was awarded to Professor Behring in 1901 for his method of rendering man immune from tuberculosis by inoculation.

In a lecture delivered shortly afterward in Stockholm, Behring said that he would devote the prize money to further experiments in the same field. In April of the next year proof sheets of a book by Behring upon this method were given out. The book gave the result of six years of investigation and experiment.

In the following May the success of his serum treatment for diphtheria was noted in the official statistics of Berlin, where a death rate of 1,300 to 2,000 was cut down in 1901 to 400 by use of the serum.

In March, 1903, he made public the fact of the extension of his tuberculin experiments to human beings and expressed the belief that they would be successful.

The delegates to the International Tuberculosis Congress spent the day visiting sanatoriums in various districts. A large party, including Casimir Perier, former president of France, accompanied President Loubet to Montigny, in the Department du Nord, where the President opened a new sanatorium.

The American delegates have met with much encouragement in urging Washington as the place for holding the next congress and entertain hopes of a favorable decision.

MAY TURN CANAL OVER TO ROOT.

Secretary Taft Thinks State Department Should Handle It.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—At a meeting between Secretary Taft and the President at the White House the question of transferring the Panama Canal affairs from the War Department and Secretary Taft to the State Department, where Secretary Root would be in charge, was discussed. Secretary Taft made the suggestion that this be done just before he went to the Philippines, but the question has not been settled and will probably be the subject of considerable discussion before it is.

Secretary Taft now has the Philippines and the War Department to look after, in addition to the numberless duties which are put upon him that are entirely outside the province of a Secretary of War, and which make his work exceedingly arduous and difficult.

SAYS FORMER WIFE CUT HIS THROAT.

Charges He Was Held Down By Son-in-Law.

Kansas City, Mo., (Special).—Because he refused to retract alleged slanderous statements he had made about his wife, James Green's tongue was almost cut out. He charged that he was held down by Charles Thomas, son-in-law of his former wife, while the former Mrs. Green tried to cut out his organ of speech with a sharp knife.

Green is now in a hospital, where the doctors are in doubt whether the almost severed tongue will knit together so as to enable Green again to talk.

The patient told his story of the attack upon him by writing it down with pen and ink while he lay