



## DAKOTA IS ASHORE IN BAY OF TOKIO

### Big Hill Liner May Be Total Loss.

### ALL ON BOARD ARE SAVED

### Passengers and Baggage Are Landed—Ship Is Leaking.

### VESSEL STRUCK A ROCK

### Portland People Among Those on Board Ill-Fated Vessel—Full Particulars Cannot Be Had Till Return of Rescue Parties.

**WILL FLOAT SHIP TODAY.**

SEATTLE, Wash., March 3.—According to advices received here tonight from Yokohama by Alfred Watson, purchasing agent of the Great Northern Steamship Company, the Dakota will be floated tomorrow. Mr. Watson received a cablegram which stated that the ship was about 40 miles from Yokohama in Tokyo Bay, unharmed. All of the passengers were safely landed. The cargo is said to be safe.

YOKOHAMA, March 4.—The Great Northern steamship Dakota went ashore in the Bay of Tokio last night. All passengers are safe and the agents of the vessel are hopeful of saving her.

The Dakota struck on a rock off Shirahama, a village between Mojima and Sunoaki, shortly after 4 o'clock Sunday night. It is thought that the Sunoaki light was mistaken for the Jogashima light. The vessel sustained much damage and sprung a heavy leak.

Agents of the steamship, who were sent to Omimaru to arrange for the salvage, are returning this afternoon with passengers and mails and details of the accident.

The steamer Dakota is making water freely, and it is feared that the floating will be difficult.

### ONE OF HILL'S BIG LINERS

### Vessel Built in 1905, and Carries Crew of 253 Officers and Men.

The steamship Dakota, in command of Captain Francke, sailed from Seattle February 17, with passengers and freight for Yokohama and Hongkong. The steamship was built in 1905 at New London, Conn., for the Northern Steamship Company, of which James J. Hill is the head. She is a sister ship of the Minnesota, the largest steamer plying in Pacific waters. The Dakota carries a crew of 253 officers and men. She is 322 feet long, 73.5 feet beam and 15 feet depth of hold. Her registered gross tonnage is 20,714 and her net tonnage is 12,395. The Dakota has an indicated horsepower of 30,000. Her navigating bridge is 15 feet above the water.

### BIG SHIP LEAKING BADLY

### After Hitting Rock, Stern of Vessel Plunges Into the Water.

TOKIO, March 4.—Full particulars of the accident to the steamer Dakota are expected when the vessels sent to her rescue return to Yokohama this evening. Advice at hand indicate that the Dakota struck a rock, lost her balance and that her stern plunged into the water. She is now in that position and leaking badly. The damage is believed to be serious. The scene of the disaster is in the vicinity of the Mojima lighthouse, 40 miles from Yokohama. The day was clear.

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## DOERNBECHERS ARE ON BOARD

### Portland Man and Party Among the Passengers of Stranded Vessel.

F. S. Doernbecher, president of the Doernbecher Furniture Company, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Ada, who live at 71 Tillamook street, were passengers on the Dakota. They left Portland February 15 for Seattle, and caught the Dakota as she sailed on her last trip. The plans of the Doernbecher family were to spend three months in a tour of the Orient. In the party also was Mrs. S. B. Forbes, sister of Mrs. F. G. Butrum.

Singularly enough, Mrs. Doernbecher speaks to friends on the day before leaving Portland of her uneasiness and said she felt sure the steamer would go on the rocks. She seemed to have a pre-



John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, Who Resigns Seat in Senate Because Too Poor to Stand Expense.

sentiment that the voyage would be a disastrous one. While this did not deter her from making the trip, friends in the city vouch for the fact that she expressed herself with considerable conviction on the likelihood of a shipwreck.

## HITS ROCK OFF EUREKA

### STEAMER OAKLAND ANOTHER VICTIM HUMBOLDT BAR.

### Vessel Towed Into Bay and Beached in Leaking Condition—Unable to Reach Corona.

EUREKA, Cal., March 3.—Humboldt bar claimed another victim today when the steamer Oakland, in an attempt to reach the inside entrance, ran on the rocks of the south jetty. For almost an hour the Oakland remained on the rocks, and the bar tug Ranger was called to her assistance by the lifesaving crew.

When the tug reached the Oakland, Captain Kruger, of the Oakland, refused aid. A big wave washed the Oakland from her perilous position, but also tore off her rudder. For several hours she drifted helplessly and perilously near the rocks. The lifeboat, commanded by Captain Hennig, put out.

At this time the Oakland displayed distress signals and once more the tug Ranger went to her assistance, towing her this time into the bay, where she was beached in a badly leaking condition. There are several large holes in her stern.

The Oakland went on the rocks about 100 feet from the wrecked Corona. Several attempts have been made to reach the Corona by the Humboldt Bay lifesaving station, but all were futile. One trip the lifeboat barely escaped destruction on the rocks on the north jetty.

Captain Boyd and a crew of men are aboard the ship making preparations to unload part of the cargo. The Corona is in the same position, but has sunk about six feet.

### Over 5000 Are Homeless.

NAPLES, March 3.—The mountain in the Province of Potenza, near Montemurro, which is slipping into the valley, began again this morning to move. The damage is believed to be serious. The scene of the disaster is in the vicinity of the Mojima lighthouse, 40 miles from Yokohama. The day was clear.

## SPOONER RESIGNS FROM THE SENATE

### Quits Congress to Take Up His Law Work.

### CANNOT AFFORD PUBLIC LIFE

### Says Step Just Taken Was Decided When Last Re-elected.

### SENDS WORD TO GOVERNOR

### Wisconsin Senator Victim of Era High Living Which Pervades Nation's Capital—Refused Lucrative Retainer While in Office.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Spooner has written a letter to Governor Davidson, of Wisconsin, tendering his resignation as Senator of the United States, to take effect May 1 next. The letter was dated March 2, but the fact that such a letter had been written or that Mr. Spooner contemplated resigning did not become known in the Senate until late today, when it created great surprise, and the Wisconsin Senator found himself the subject of many anxious inquiries.

To all these he replied that his mind was fully made up. He had found, he said, that to continue in his present position would require a sacrifice on his part that he could not justify himself in making. In reply to questions he said he would resume the practice of law, but declined to say whether he would be located in Wisconsin. He did say, however, that he would continue to be a citizen of that state as long as he lived.

### Fairbanks Kept the Secret.

Vice-President Fairbanks was one of the few public men to be made acquainted with Mr. Spooner's plans before he wrote his letter. The knowledge came to him through the personal confidence of the Senator, but the latter made no official communication on the subject to anyone. The law does not require that a resigning Senator should do more than Mr. Spooner has done, but some Senators who have resigned have given notice to the Senate.

Senator Spooner in his letter to the Governor says:

I hereby resign the office of Senator of the United States from Wisconsin, this resignation to take effect on the 1st day of May, 1907.

Both by law and custom, the foregoing formula suffices, but I cannot bring myself to surrender the trust with which Wisconsin has so long and so highly honored me by a court sentence which includes no word either of explanation or of gratitude.

### Had Long Planned to Quit.

On the 11th day of March, I shall have served in all 16 years as a Senator. This is a long time for one neither willing nor financially able permanently to abandon the practice of my profession. It has been taken from me, for I have not thought it compatible with the full and uninterrupted discharge of public duty to pursue it, and I have therefore during my service, with two or three trifling exceptions, purely local, absolutely abstained therefrom.

For years, private duty has plainly demanded of me an early return to the practice of my profession, and I have, since I first took the oath of office, wavered in the determination to retire on the expiration of my present term, March 3, 1907. I might well content myself with a public declaration of my purpose so to retire, if it were not for a like declaration made on a former and similar occasion and what followed it. In the year 1900, I announced through the press over my signature to the Republicans of Wisconsin that I had unalterably determined to retire from public life at the expiration of the term ending March, 1903, unless I should deem it my duty to resign earlier. I justified the announcement upon the ground that the people and those who might aspire to the office were entitled reasonably to know from me that I would not accept a re-election. Despite that declaration, circumstances with which the people are familiar seemed to make it my duty to accept a re-election.

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## EVENTS OF COMING WEEK

### Begin Ruel Trial Tomorrow.

The beginning of the trial of the sensational charges against Abraham Ruel, the San Francisco politician and lawyer, is set for Tuesday of this week. The indictment against Ruel accuses him of extortion. The case against Mayor Schmitz, who recently went East to consult with President Roosevelt on the Japanese school question, was continued until Thursday of this week. According to Judge Dunne, of the Superior Court, if the Mayor is not present in court when the case is called, proceedings which will compel his return will be taken.

Major Goethals, new chief engineer of the Panama canal, will sail from New York Wednesday and will take charge of the work on the isthmus immediately upon his arrival.

### General Booth Is Coming.

General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, will arrive in New York this week on his way to Japan and China. He will spend two weeks in New York and will then proceed to Canada, where he will be the guest of the Governor-General. He will sail for Japan, April 1, from Vancouver.

About 50 Senators and Representatives will leave Washington March 6 for a tour of inspection of the Panama Canal Zone.

A tournament to decide the National amateur billiard championship will begin at the German Liederkreis Club in New York Monday.

### Russian Parliament to Assemble.

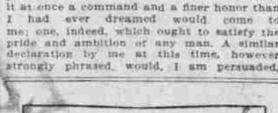
The Russian Parliament will assemble in St. Petersburg March 5. There will be no speech from the throne. When the officers of the lower house have selected the ministerial programme the financial budget will be introduced, after which the House will be given an opportunity of working out its own existence. The interest is concentrated in the budget and the question of a responsible ministry.

### Adjourns 4 o'Clock Today.

Congress will adjourn at 4 o'clock today, and both houses will be in session from morning to noon considering conference reports and affording the Vice-President and Speaker an opportunity to sign the bills. The appropriation bills have practically been disposed of, and there will be little further legislation of moment.

proffered as it was in a manner which made it as once a command and a finer honor than I had ever dreamed would come to me; one, indeed, which ought to satisfy the pride and ambition of any man. A similar declaration at this time, however strongly phrased, would, I am persuaded,

Map of Bay of Tokio, Showing Point Where Steamer Dakota Was Wrecked.



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prove unavailing to withdraw my name from consideration during the next two years, as did that which I so publicly and unreservedly made in 1900.

### Not After Further Political Honors.

As my purpose to retire from public life is and has been irrevocable, I am unwilling to be further considered in connection with an office which I could not in the circumstances accept.

A Senator will be chosen for the term beginning on the 4th of March, 1907, and there will be and should be, during the next two years, grave and wide consideration among the people as to the person upon whom the honor shall be bestowed. After much thought, I deem it to be my duty, to the discharge of private duty too long neglected the remainder of my term, to resign the office at this time, while the Legislature is in session to choose a Senator for the unexpired portion thereof.

I avail myself of this opportunity to say, I am sure it is not needful, that I am inexpressibly grateful to the Republicans

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## SHIP SUBSIDY IS TALKED TO DEATH

### Democrats in Senate Keep Up Work to End.

### BILL PENDING AT MIDNIGHT

### Sunday Session Enlivened by Humor and Sarcasm.

### CARMACK, FREYE IN TILT

### Senator From Maine Rebukes Fellow Members for Unseemly Conduct on Sabbath, and Offends Man From Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The filibuster against the ship subsidy bill, which began yesterday, was continued throughout the session today and assumed a humorous vein under the direction of Senator Carmack, much to the enjoyment of the crowded galleries.

The speakers on the subsidy bill were interrupted frequently to permit the passage of minor bills, the adoption of conference reports and the transaction of other business incidental to the closing hours of the session.

During the day and the night the conference reports on pension and general deficiency bills were agreed to and there was a long discussion of the report of the La Follette railroad employees' bill, which was sent back to conference. A report was afterward agreed upon by the conferees, but the report had not been acted upon when at 11:40 the Senate took a recess until 9:30 Monday.

The conference report of the Sunday civil bill was agreed to at the last minute, but the ship subsidy bill had not been acted on.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Beginning at 11 o'clock today, by far the largest part of the session of the Senate was devoted to a filibuster by the Democrat Senators against the ship subsidy bill as it passed the House, and when the Senate adjourned a few minutes before midnight the bill was still pending.

Speeches, intended for no other purpose than to kill time, were made by Senators Carmack, Dubois, Overman, Newlands and others, who frankly confessed their intention of defeating consideration of the amendment to the objectionable measure. When the recess was taken at 11:40 the friends of the bill had given up all hope of securing any shipping legislation during the present session.

### Carmack Injects Some Humor.

Never before has the Senate appeared to relish so much an attempt to kill legislation by filibustering methods. Mr. Carmack, director of the minority movement against the bill, at no time tried to hide the fact that his effort was a filibuster pure and simple. He came into the open by addressing himself principally to the term "filibuster," which Mr. Gallinger yesterday applied to the Democratic Senators who have undertaken to defeat the measure.

Mr. Carmack devoted himself to an indorsement of Webster's dictionary as an authority on orthography and definition and said if the Senate had any doubt that this work was an authority, he would bring it in and ask that passages from it be read at the desk. After reading Webster's definition of "filibuster," with its varying uses and synonyms, Mr. Carmack said that the remark of Mr. Gallinger branded him as "a marauder, a pillager, a buccaner, a sea robber, a free-booter and a pirate upon the sea."

In fact, he said, "I have been accused of almost everything except appendicitis. So I am to be retired from this body and sent to my home, for I cannot

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defend myself by attacking the character or the credibility of the Senator from New Hampshire. I cannot discredit him truthfully and therefore cannot discredit him at all."

When he had spoken for about 45 minutes, with the obvious purpose of killing time, Mr. Carmack looked at his watch and remarked:

### Dubois Adds His Mite.

"Well, I see I must be parrying along." At this remark the Senators on the floor shouted their amusement. To give Mr. Carmack a rest, Mr. Dubois asked to be permitted to read from a very interesting document on the subject of ship subsidy, and Mr. Spooner protested that as Mr. Carmack was in so great a hurry to conclude, it would not be fair to interrupt him. The Senator, however, said he was sure that any contribution from Dubois would be valuable and he should be glad to permit it to be read and incorporated in the body of his remarks.

Mr. Dubois then read at length, and

### Potent Factor in Days of Revolution.

### Some of America's Greatest Geniuses

### Are German or of German Extraction—People Also Prominent in Politics and Finance.

### Were First to Answer Lincoln's Call for Troops.

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## GERMANS' AID IN BUILDING NATION

### Potent Factor in Days of Revolution.

### MEN AND MONEY FOR CAUSE

### Were First to Answer Lincoln's Call for Troops.

### SCHOLARS AND INVENTORS

### Some of America's Greatest Geniuses

BY FREDERICK J. HASKIN.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—(Special Correspondence.)—According to the most conservative estimates, there are at least 12,000,000 people in America who are either German or of German extraction. We have more than 5,000,000 citizens who were actually born in the Fatherland. They are diffused through every portion of the country, but New York has the largest German colony in the world. After that the greatest number is found in Pennsylvania. In the early days of the Keystone State, when the question arose whether the German or English language should be the official language of the Legislature, a German cast the deciding vote in favor of the English. Nine Governors of Pennsylvania have been of German descent. In the West, the numbers pile up again, and there was at one time a concerted effort in Wisconsin to make that wholly a German state. Probably 75 per cent of the population of Milwaukee is of German extraction.

The history of the Germans in the United States is as picturesque as any traditions cherished by the American people. Peter Minnivet, of Weigel, was the first German to set foot on American soil. He came in 1624 as first Governor of New Netherlands, but the initial German colony was not established until 1683, in the land of William Penn. This little band of 31 families came on the good ship Concord, with Germantown as their Plymouth Rock. The emigration was straggling and infrequent during the rest of the century, but the accession of good Queen Anne to the throne of England, and her generous protection of the persecuted Germans, led them in 1763 to leave their desecrated homes for England, from where they were sent to people the American colonies.

### Defenders of the Stars and Stripes.

Although the Germans themselves do not boast of their war record, claiming to be a peaceful people, the archives of American wars show some interesting facts about them as soldiers. The first regiment to reach General Washington after his call to arms was the York County regiment, composed of Germans under Lieutenant Heinrich Miller. More than 40 companies in the war of the Revolution were composed of men of this race, most of them coming from New York and Pennsylvania, but each state where they had settled contributed its share. Colonel Nicholas Henschelmer, with his brave band of followers, won two decisive victories for the colonies. The far-f