

TRANSPORT STRIKE

Grand Trunk Offers Concessions, Which Are Rejected.

ALL SHOPS TO BE CLOSED

Employees Not Content With 18 Per Cent Advance and Promise of More—Trains Stop When Terminals Reached at Night.

MONTRÉAL, July 19.—Conductors and trainmen of the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont Railways obeyed an automatic strike order at 9:30 o'clock last night. Under the terms of the strike order, trains which began their runs before 9:30 are to be taken through to the terminal by the men in charge. After that the company is expected to look after its own interests.

Railroad Cites Position.
Grand Trunk officials last night issued a statement in part as follows:
"We advised a committee this morning we were not in a position to do more than had been offered in our former proposition, giving the men an increase of approximately 18 per cent with the further promise that they should be given the same standard rate of pay as the Canadian Pacific as soon as the Grand Trunk is in a position to participate in the higher rates obtaining on traffic in the Northwest."
"We agreed the final date should not be later than January 1, 1911, or earlier if the board of Railroad Commissioners should so determine."
"This was not considered sufficient, and the conference was adjourned until the afternoon, when we were handed the schedule of rates of pay and rules, which are practically the Eastern standard."
"The reply was made that we could do no better than what had already been offered and we have no future preparations to make."
Outside Help to Be Used.
"Should a strike be ordered, we feel confident many of the employees of the company in the train service will disregard it and will continue with the company. We have many applications from other parties for employment and shall also recruit largely from our other departments."
"In the meantime we shall make effective the rules and rates of pay offered the employees. Pending settlement, all shops on the system will be closed."

TIRES SAVE BICYCLIST

Live Wires Fall on Youth but Rubber Acts as Non-Conductor.
Rubber tires of a bicycle, upon which he rode, saved the life of Clarence Hoy, 14 years old, when a trolley wire charged with 1000 volts fell from the superstructure of the Morrison-street bridge and entwined itself about the youth last night.
Young Hoy, on his wheel, was trailing close behind a westbound car. Near the center span of the bridge the trolley pole "jumped" and broke a trolley wire which supported the trolley wire. Before the cyclist could spurt to safety, the wire parted directly over his head, and falling, formed a loop about his body. The weight of the heavy wire bore him to the pavement, where he stretched himself from the coil of wire only a twinkling before the broken end of the trolley wire fell across the rails, causing blinding flashes of flame. Young Hoy dashed toward the bridge railing to safety, and had just mounted the rail when Patrolman Larned reached him and carried him bodily several yards.
Electrical experts who witnessed the near-electrocution of the bicyclist said that he would have been instantly killed when the heavy copper wire struck him, had not the rubber tires of his bicycle served as a nonconductor.

TWO PROVE TRAIN ROBBERS

Alleged Horse Thieves Are Identified by Investigators.
SACRAMENTO, July 19.—Two men arrested on a charge of horse-stealing by a constable last Saturday night have been identified as the robbers who held up and robbed the China and Japan fast mail on the Southern Pacific near Goodyear, April 17 last.
They were lodged in the county jail and gave their names as James C. Brown and Charles Dunbar.
The numbers of the revolvers they carried led to their identification. Sheriff McDonald, of Solano County, will take them to Benicia today.
Three revolvers were stolen from a river-side store shortly before the train robbery and these are the three found on the prisoners.

WRITER GETS "6 MONTHS"

Broughton Brandenburg Sentenced for Abandoning Wife.
NEW YORK, July 19.—Broughton Brandenburg, the magazine writer, who was awaiting trial on a charge of passing a worthless check for \$50, was arraigned in Police Court yesterday on a charge of abandonment made by Valine Brandenburg, his first wife.
The magistrate ordered him to pay her \$5 a week and to furnish a bond as guarantee of the payments, in default of which he was to go to Blackwell's island for six months. Brandenburg failed to produce a bondman and was sentenced.

EX-OREGONIAN IS SLAIN

J. Edgar Cross, Rancher, Found Dead at Oklahoma City.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 19.—The body of J. Edgar Cross, formerly a prominent ranchman of Montana, Oregon and Texas, was found in a secluded spot within the city limits early yesterday with a bullet hole through the head.
The coroner held that he had been murdered and testimony showed that he had been robbed.

OREGON EXPRESS WRECKED

Engine Jumps Track, Killing Engineer and Dispatcher.
MARYSVILLE, Cal., July 19.—(Special.)—Running on a fast schedule to make up time lost on account of a wreck in the mountains, train No. 12, the Oregon Express, was wrecked at the north end of the Feather River bridge, between

this city and Berg, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.
Engineer Charles A. Congdon and Train Dispatcher D. C. Corcoran were pinned beneath the wrecked locomotive and scalded to death. Fireman A. D. Olson, who was also caught when the engine jumped the track, was scalded and injured so that he is not expected to live.
Spreading rails were the cause of the wreck. Dragging the tender and mail-car after it, the engine left the track and turned completely over. Passengers in the dining-car and sleepers were considerably shaken up, but none were injured beyond a few slight bruises, caused by being thrown from their seats. Congdon and Corcoran have families in Sacramento. Congdon was out on his vacation trip. He was riding in the engine cab on his way home. Olson was on his last trip before taking a vacation, which was to have commenced with his marriage to Miss Minnie Holmes, of Sacramento.
Two wreckers were dispatched to the scene, one from Sacramento and the other from Roseburg, and before 2 o'clock the wreck was cleared away and the track repaired.
Late tonight the train was started again for San Francisco.

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Friberg has since, in several cases, pretended that he had not received certain sums from America and he even wrote to the Swedish Consulate in Chicago asking why the money was not forthcoming, although it is now charged that he had duly received it and had cashed the checks in various Stockholm banks.
It is also being asserted that Friberg, in addition to legacies, has embezzled part of the money collected for the sufferers from the San Francisco catastrophe. The sums sent over were smaller than those intended, and no proper statement of accounts has ever been rendered by Friberg, who is a very lively interest in the movement.
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Complaints Fall in Own Hands.
Growing homesick, he returned to Sweden once more and through United States Minister Braves, who had invited him in Duluth, he became United States Deputy Consul-General in Stockholm, under Consul-General Adams. In that way he came to handle Finnish-American remittances, advertising extensively on both sides of the ocean that he could manage such affairs as payment of moneys from American residents to relatives in Sweden. As he opened his complaints to the Consul-General, non-delivery of the money, he was able to keep the golden game going for a long time.
Even when he had to quit the Consulate no proceedings were taken and he continued to be active in several schemes, such as mortgages in Sweden in which foreigners were interested. He also bought a shipyard with the object of extending it and concerned himself with a number of experiments on the island of Oland, close to Kalmar.
Mrs. Friberg maintains that her husband is innocent, but meanwhile the complaints of irregularities are mounting up and the sum involved is not far short of \$300,000.

CREED SURVIVES YEARS

COMMUNITY HAS HISTORY OF LONG PERSECUTIONS.

Despite Ill Treatment Christianity Has Lived and Grown in Chinese Province.
LONDON, July 19.—(Special.)—The correspondent of the Times, who is traveling across China and Turkestan, says:
In Kuidja there is a small Christian community whose history is one of more than usual interest. The leaders of the entertaining narrative of Abbe Huc will remember his frequent references to the persecution of the Christians in the region of Tunghua and Chien Lung, when Christians from every province in China who refused to apostatize were sent in exile to Ill. At first they were branded on the cheek, a punishment which was afterwards discontinued; otherwise they were not kindly treated, and were allowed a considerable measure of liberty, but were forbidden to return to China.
For more than a century the community remained without a pastor, but in 1861, after the joint occupation of Peking, the Bishop of Shensi, Mgr. Chila, sent a native priest to seek the descendants of the faithful. On the outbreak of the Mahomedan insurrection in 1863 the priest disappeared. He was murdered by a group of whom he had trusted, and the Christians were again without a pastor. During the insurrection the community was much reduced in numbers. Some of the men were killed, many of the children and a number of the women were carried off by the Muslims.
Russia occupied the region in 1871, and prevented any further massacre, and compelled the restitution of some of the women. But Russia did not restore the community, and the Catholic missionary, and it was not until after the restoration of the region to the Chinese in November, 1882, that a foreign missionary was allowed to come here. At the end of that year Pere Hendricks, a Dutchman, arrived from Europe, and he was able to report with pride to the bishop that he numbered some 150 persons all told, had not forsaken the religion for which their fathers had made such great sacrifices, but had remained good Christians.
One year later three missionary priests, sent overland by the Bishop of Kansu, arrived here and established their mission. They were Pere Steene-man (Dutch), now the superior of the mission, Pere De Deken (Belgian), the famous traveler, who accompanied Bonvalot and Prince Henri d'Orleans in their journey across Tibet, and subsequently died in the Congo, and Pere Janssens (Dutch), the first superior of the mission, now a cure in Holland. They belonged to the congregation of Scherpenheuvel, Belgium. Work has continued from that time. The community is small, but numbers some members of good standing, among them being a foreigner, a miller of Suifu, descendants of Christians exiled a century and a half ago from Kuelchow in South China.

MRS. WHEATLEY AT HOME

PORTLAND WOMAN WANTS NO MORE OF HUSBAND.
Hearing Police Sought Her at Spouse's Instance, Wife Rushes to Father at Albany.
ALBANY, Or., July 19.—(Special.)—Mrs. Iva Wheatley, whose disappearance was reported to the Portland police by her husband, W. L. Wheatley, of 297 1/2 Washington street, arrived in Albany last night and is now at the home of her father, M. E. Billeu, in this city. When Mrs. Wheatley read in yesterday's Oregonian that her absence from home was alarming her father she took the first train for Albany, which was her home prior to her marriage to Wheatley last February.
Mrs. Wheatley says she has been in Portland practically all of the time since she left her home June 6. She says she has been working for a private family and that her only reason for keeping her whereabouts secret was that she did not intend to live with Wheatley any more and didn't want him to know where she was so that he could follow her.
Mrs. Wheatley wrote a letter to her husband today informing him that he need not ask the Portland police to hunt for her, that she was here in Albany and intended to stay here, or at least would not return to his home.
When seen here today Mrs. Wheatley stated positively that she will not live with Wheatley again, and that she had just as well stop bothering her. She says her husband has such a jealous disposition that he is continually upbraiding her for nothing, and his life with him is unbearable. She left him once before, but at the request of her father she made further efforts to live with Wheatley, but she is now now endeared to no other man as possible.
There is no other man in the case, as Mrs. Wheatley intimated, but Mrs. Wheatley says her sole reason in leaving her husband is that she cannot stand his continued and unjustifiable nagging at her, and his "weakness." She avers he has "nagged" her ever since they were married, and that she prefers to live alone.
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A party of leading mining men, including Pinecane, Miller and Colonel Davidson, from Spokane and Newland, Loper and Proctor, of Nelson, on coming out of tunnel five, noticed fire rapidly approaching. They went to Whitewater and assisted to get the women and children away.
Norman went to the mine camp to warn men in the cabins. Otto Swanson led the men to the back of tunnel No. 4. Not being room there for all, several went to another part of the tunnel, where smoke was swept in through the ventilating chambers, suffocating Colonel Peterson and W. A. Chesney. Dave Peterson was found suffocated at another point. Meanwhile Norman went to look for Ted Lucas, who is still missing. He was cut off by the flames and his body was found at the entrance to the tunnel.
A special train was run to Whitewater and all the inhabitants were removed to Kaslo.
The old buildings at the Lucky Jim were destroyed. New buildings just begun will be rushed to completion. The Rambler-Cariboo buildings were burned, except the mill and part of the compressor plant.
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able men here, at Cooks and at Cascade, and started for the scene of the conflagration.
Though several fires have been burning about Skamania County for the last two weeks, this new one is probably the worst yet reported and may mean thousands of dollars' worth of damage unless a heavy rain falls, which seems unlikely, or the firemen are able in some manner to stop the progress of the flames.
Deputy Gospel has just returned from the Wind River forest fire, which destroys much property along the river. This fire is now under control. A fire at Four Lakes, near the Four Lake Lumber Company's plant and standing timber, is still burning, but no great danger is reported from this section.
It is believed here that practically all the recent forest fires have been caused by passing locomotives, and the agitation for oil-burners on all roads has been given an added impetus in this wooded section.
Owing to intermittent communication with Cooks tonight, it is impossible to give the exact details of the blaze now ravaging property in the Mount Rainier Reserve. This will not be known before tomorrow.

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The Swedish Foreign Office has, altogether, received 15 complaints against him, but in later days he did nothing. The Swedish Foreign Office reported the matter to the authorities in Washington and in the beginning of 1909 Friberg was forbidden to touch business of this kind. A few months later he was ordered to quit the Consulate altogether.
Friberg has since, in several cases, pretended that he had not received certain sums from America and he even wrote to the Swedish Consulate in Chicago asking why the money was not forthcoming, although it is now charged that he had duly received it and had cashed the checks in various Stockholm banks.
It is also being asserted that Friberg, in addition to legacies, has embezzled part of the money collected for the sufferers from the San Francisco catastrophe. The sums sent over were smaller than those intended, and no proper statement of accounts has ever been rendered by Friberg, who is a very lively interest in the movement.
Friberg's career has been a remarkable one, as given by the papers here. His father was a glassworker in Sweden, and he started a laundry. This and other enterprises did not prosper, so he returned to Sweden. Trouble arose, so he passed on to Constantinople, then to Malta and then to Hamburg. In the German port he traded awhile as "Eugen Lobitz's Successor," but omitted to register the firm. For that he was summoned, so he again traveled to America, where he was hired as a printer in Duluth, Minn., and as a preacher in several Western cities.
Complaints Fall in Own Hands.
Growing homesick, he returned to Sweden once more and through United States Minister Braves, who had invited him in Duluth, he became United States Deputy Consul-General in Stockholm, under Consul-General Adams. In that way he came to handle Finnish-American remittances, advertising extensively on both sides of the ocean that he could manage such affairs as payment of moneys from American residents to relatives in Sweden. As he opened his complaints to the Consul-General, non-delivery of the money, he was able to keep the golden game going for a long time.
Even when he had to quit the Consulate no proceedings were taken and he continued to be active in several schemes, such as mortgages in Sweden in which foreigners were interested. He also bought a shipyard with the object of extending it and concerned himself with a number of experiments on the island of Oland, close to Kalmar.
Mrs. Friberg maintains that her husband is innocent, but meanwhile the complaints of irregularities are mounting up and the sum involved is not far short of \$300,000.

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U. S. Deputy Consul Accused of Embezzlements.

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