

TWO ROADS COME ON NORTH BANK

Northern Pacific and Great Northern.

NOW STATED OFFICIALLY

Howard Elliott Makes Formal Announcement.

PORTLAND COAST TERMINAL

Within Two Years, at Cost of Eight Millions, It is Proposed to Have Road From Kennebec to This City Built.

WILL BUILD RAPIDLY.

President Howard Elliott, of the Northern Pacific, in the achievement of the north-bank road to connect both of the northern lines directly with Portland, will have gained new laurels as an industrial strategist.

WILL BE SHORT LINE.

Completion of the Kennebec-Portland line will make the Northern Pacific the shortest route between Portland and Spokane, 230 miles of road, shortening the distance 104 miles over the present route via Puget Sound.

CONTACT INEVITABLE.

Declarations of war between great railroad companies are not unlike the manner of declarations of war between nations and not always prepared by formal notification.

ORIGINAL PLANS NOW REALIZED.

Announcement of President Elliott that the Portland & Seattle Company, formed by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific jointly, will complete a line to Portland down the north bank of the Columbia and Willamette rivers at points near this city, is the fulfillment of the original purposes of the founders of the system.

Rival Companies in Field.

Then came the incorporation of rival companies with plans to invade the same field, and it soon appeared that the only strip of territory in the whole Northwest sought by railroad magnates was that along the north bank of the Columbia River.

stood condition of affairs, the public still awaited with much concern the official confirmation of plans, which came in the following announcement from the office of A. D. Charlton, assistant general passenger agent:

"I am directed by President Elliott, of the Northern Pacific, to make the following statement: The Great Northern and Northern Pacific Companies have organized and own jointly the Portland & Seattle Railway Company. That company will build a railroad, as rapidly as men and materials will permit, from Kennebec, opposite Passaic, along the north bank of the Columbia River to Vancouver, bridges over the Columbia River and Willamette River will be built from Vancouver, and a connection made with the present line of the Northern Pacific north of Portland. When the railroad bridges are finished they will give to the Great Northern Railway and the Northern Pacific Railway a first-class entrance to Portland and a direct line to and from the East. The companies hope for the friendly co-operation of the people of Portland, of Oregon and of Washington."

Great Coast Terminal.

Interpreted in its most significant meaning this brief statement conveys to the people of the North Pacific Coast that the Hill railroads are to operate trains into Portland over their own tracks by the most direct possible route; that a water-grade line will be had to tide-water of the Pacific through the channel of the Columbia and the new track; that about \$5,000,000 will be expended in construction of this line and bridges across the Columbia and Willamette, all to be complete in less than two years, and that Portland is to be the Pacific Coast terminal of three great transcontinental railroads.

Furthermore, it is a return to the old days when the Northern Pacific operated its trains down the Columbia, and it must in future be reckoned with as one of the strong transportation influences for development of Oregon.

Policies of the Northern Pacific to extend branch lines into tributary territory as feeders for the system is well established, and in pursuance of such practice there is every reason to believe that branches will divert to initial territory in Oregon south of the Columbia where business is expected to originate.

Policies of the Northern Pacific to extend branch lines into tributary territory as feeders for the system is well established, and in pursuance of such practice there is every reason to believe that branches will divert to initial territory in Oregon south of the Columbia where business is expected to originate.

Branch Lines as Feeders.

Four branch lines already extend south from the Columbia River toward central Oregon, feeders of the O. R. & N., the Great Southern from The Dalles, Columbia Southern from Shaniko, Arlington-Condor branch and Heppner branch. There are other routes that may be utilized for locating new lines as feeders of the main line.

WILL BE SHORT LINE.

Completion of the Kennebec-Portland line will make the Northern Pacific the shortest route between Portland and Spokane, 230 miles of road, shortening the distance 104 miles over the present route via Puget Sound.

CONTACT INEVITABLE.

Declarations of war between great railroad companies are not unlike the manner of declarations of war between nations and not always prepared by formal notification.

ORIGINAL PLANS NOW REALIZED.

Announcement of President Elliott that the Portland & Seattle Company, formed by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific jointly, will complete a line to Portland down the north bank of the Columbia and Willamette rivers at points near this city, is the fulfillment of the original purposes of the founders of the system.

Rival Companies in Field.

Then came the incorporation of rival companies with plans to invade the same field, and it soon appeared that the only strip of territory in the whole Northwest sought by railroad magnates was that along the north bank of the Columbia River.

PLATT FLEES FROM SUBPENA

Feeble New York Senator Fugitive Before Mae Wood's Process Server.

"LOVE LETTERS OF A BOSS"

Lively Splinter Plans Trouble for Wynn and Miller, Who Bamboozled Her Out of Statesman's Epistles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—After dodging about the country in an effort to escape service in a suit brought by Miss Mae C. Wood, Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, has reached San Francisco in an extremely weak physical condition.

He is unable to go about unattended and his enfeebled condition is regarded seriously by members of his party. Senator Platt, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Gay Robertson, Mrs. N. E. Hughey, Miss M. L. Snow and J. K. Hedgie arrived this morning from the southern part of the state, registered at the Palace. The senator had to be assisted into the hotel by his wife, on whose arm he leaned heavily. He stood at the desk till Mrs. Platt signed her name and those of the members of her party to the register. He avoided being spoken to and the ladies of the party gathered in a circle about him so as to head off anybody who might approach him. He cordially greeted General D. Stuart Gordon and said to him: "Well, I am glad to see you. I am a pretty sick man, but I expect to regain my health shortly."

"Well," replied the general, "California is the place to regain one's health."

Lively Youth and Crabbed Age.

Mrs. Platt, who looks after the senator as if he were a small child, then took the senator's arm and excusing herself to the people about her, went to the elevator. She is a young and handsome woman, and her attention was divided between the senator and a small lap dog, which she carried under her arm. The senator is traveling in a private car of the New York Central, The Courier, and it is said that he is traveling about the country to avoid the service of a subpoena by Miss Mae Wood, who has brought a breach of promise suit against the venerable senator. Senator Platt married his present wife in 1902. Her name was Mrs. Jennings and she was employed in one of the departments in Washington. She is a handsome brunette and said to be in the neighborhood of 40 years. In fact, she looks much younger, and would at the first glance pass for a woman in the early 30s.

The senator is rapidly failing. He shuffles as he walks and speaks little above a whisper and his voice is querulous. Indeed, he seems the last man in the world who would be going around the country trying to avoid a breach of promise suit. The lady whom he wishes to avoid, Miss Mae Wood, first came into public notice when she threatened to sue Senator Platt of New York for breach of promise. This was hushed up, and the senator married another woman.

"Love Letters of a Boss."

Miss Wood has now brought suit against Robert J. Wynn, Consul-General to London; William Loeb, secretary to the President; and J. Martin Miller, Consul to Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, alleging that they obtained possession of certain letters and manuscripts from which she was preparing a book to be known as "The Love Letters of a Boss." In her complaint she says that the letters were those of Thomas C. Platt, who she says was desperately in love with her. She claims that Miller represented himself to her as an author and publisher and by this means obtained possession of the fervid letters of the boss. She wants the letters back and \$5,000 damages.

It is not known how long the party intends to stay in this city. The first thing they did was to ask for letters and telegrams and they formed a complete circle around the old man. There was only one to leave the circle and that was Miss Snow. Her attention was called to a young man who had a pair of puppies under his arm and she left the party to admire the puppies.

A Capitalistic Warwick.

Senator Platt has been in the country's eye for 20 years. He has been for a quarter of a century in the Senate and is the dean of that dignified body. For many years he has been the boss of his state and has been known as "the loe, Platt" and "the maker of Presidents." Platt, according to New York ideas, is not a rich man. He is president of the United States Express Company, and it has been generally conceded that it is the influence of the transportation companies that has kept him in the Senate. This is his second wife. His first wife, whom he married in his youth, died in 1898, and there was much surprise when he married again. The express company of which the senator is president, is one of the most powerful in the country. It is said to control the Adams, and the Adams in turn controls the Southern. The United States Express has traffic arrangements with the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chicago & Alton, the Delaware & Lackawanna, the Lake Shore & Michigan, the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Philadelphia & Reading.

Miss Wood's Charges.

OMAHA, Sept. 16.—(Special.)—The long-expected and much-heralded charges which Miss Mae Wood, ex-clerk in the Postoffice Department at Washington, has been threatening to file against Consul-General Wynn and Consul Miller, have at last been mailed to the State Department and will reach there tomorrow by Sunday. The document, which is sworn to by Miss Wood, is as follows: To the Honorable Secretary of State, Wash-

ington, D. C.: Believing that representatives of the State Department should be men of integrity and honor, the relator, Mae C. Wood, herein respectfully calls your attention to certain acts of J. Martin Miller, Consul to Aix-la-Chapelle, and Robert J. Wynn, Consul-General at London, praying an investigation of the charges which, if found true as set forth, show the said J. Martin Miller and the said Robert J. Wynn to be disreputable and unworthy to be representatives of the State Department of the United States; and the relator requests that such action as may be thought necessary be taken by the department in investigating the charges, as follows:

First—That said Robert J. Wynn and J. Martin Miller did conspire together and with other people, prior to October 12, 1903, to obtain possession of certain documents which the relator had received from Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York.

Second—That said Robert J. Wynn and J. Martin Miller did conspire together, and with other people, prior to October 12, 1903, to obtain possession of the manuscript of a book entitled, "The Love Letters of a Boss," and the relator requests that such action as may be thought necessary be taken by the department in investigating the charges, as follows:

Third—That in carrying out the terms of the said conspiracy, the relator did attempt to administer, or cause an attempt to be made to administer, certain drugs to the relator on the afternoon of October 12, 1903, at the Hotel Hotel, New York City.

Fourth—That the said J. Martin Miller and Robert J. Wynn et al. in carrying out the terms of the conspiracy, did decoy the relator to the Victoria Hotel, New York City, on October 12, 1903, for the purpose of gaining possession of said book, "The Love Letters of a Boss," and of the original letters from Senator Platt, from which the book was partially compiled.

Fifth—That in carrying out the terms of the said conspiracy, the said J. Martin Miller, Robert J. Wynn, et al., did threaten the relator with threats and force for three days, beginning October 12, 1903, during which time the relator was forced to sign certain documents which she would not have signed had she been free from restraint from the said J. Martin Miller and Robert J. Wynn et al.

Sixth—That the said J. Martin Miller and Robert J. Wynn et al. in carrying out the terms of this conspiracy, did originate the book entitled "The Love Letters of a Boss," and the original letters from Senator Platt, from which the book was partially compiled.

Seventh—That in carrying out the terms of this conspiracy and in conducting the original document of the said "Love Letters of a Boss," the said J. Martin Miller and his associates did damage the relator in the sum of \$5,000.

Wherefore, having made the above charges, which she being sworn, deposes and says to be the truth, the relator again prays for such action as the department may think necessary. MAE C. WOOD.

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

The weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 64 deg.; minimum, 52. Precipitation, 0.18 of an inch.

TODAY'S—Partly cloudy with probably showers. Warmer. Westerly winds.

Foreign.

Norway and Sweden compromise on terms of separation. Page 1. Clear orders printed of oil fields. Page 2. (Paris returning to home) in Manchuria. Page 2.

National.

Roosevelt tells canal engineers his policy. Page 2. Plan to move Bremerton Navy-Yard to Lake Washington. Page 2. Japan checking hostility to Americans. Page 2. President will soon call new Hague conference. Page 2.

Politics.

Fierce campaign opens against Philadelphia. Page 2. Contests urged to urge railroad rate legislation. Page 2.

Domestic.

Platt in San Francisco, fleeing from Mae Wood's document. Page 1. Platt and Wood, mysteriously murdered in New York. Page 18. Combination of financial giants against oil. Page 10. Break in range of master printers in Chicago. Page 11. Oil plot to rob express company revealed. Page 2. Rising waters in Middle West cause widespread damage. Page 12. New Orleans effort to prevent loss of Lythian convention. Page 2.

Sport.

Football prospects at the Multnomah Club. Page 1. News of Pacific Northwest. Page 17. Aftermath of Britt-Nelson fight. Page 15. Wrestlers training for tournament at Exposition. Page 15. Motor. Automobiles work for good roads. Page 16. Pacific Coast League scores: Los Angeles, San Francisco 10, Oakland 6, Page 16.

Pacific Coast.

Deserting Russian tars doomed to swing at yardarm when interned Lena put to sea. Page 1. Mount Whitney found to be a few feet higher than Mount Rainier. Page 2. News of the Pacific Northwest. Page 17. Received if given assistance. Page 4. Oregon grapes are nearly all sold under contract at good prices. Page 4. Lead-ore discovery. Page 10. Schenck dies at Fort Stevens. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine.

California hopper predict higher prices before end of year. Page 35. Wall street, copper coming week to be critical one. Page 35. New York bankers save surplus reserves. Page 35. Liquidation breaks Chicago wheat prices. Page 35. California cured fruits quiet. Page 35. Arago ashore, but is quoted. Page 11. Marine notes. Page 11.

Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Admission yesterday, 23,090. Page 10. Attendance to date, 1,874,847. Page 10. Prize-winning babies at the show in the Auditorium announced. Page 10. Sham naval fight on Gull's Lake. Page 10. Great livestock show at the Exposition next week. Page 32. Colored colony building at the Fair. Page 31.

Portland and Vicinity.

It is officially announced that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern are jointly interested in the road on the north bank of the Columbia. Page 1. New Hill here means great dock, grain elevators and freight yards for Portland. Page 5. Millers will have a week's conference at Albany. Page 9. Arrest for Gonzales, held for larceny but suspected of murder, demands speedy hearing. Page 9. Show in city's rate ticket establishment. Page 9. A. R. Bennett, counsel for Williamson, and Wood review. Page 9. What the week shows in the realty market. Page 24.

Features and Departments.

Editorial. Page 5. Church announcements. Page 13. Classified advertisements. Page 13-22. The fight that "killed" Jack Dempsey. Page 48. Joe Mack, Oregon's pioneer politician. Page 38. Man married to 61 women. Page 39. Frederic Haskin's letter. Page 44. Lumber industry of Willamette Valley. Page 32. Birds of the Oregon woods. Page 40. Lord Kitchener, the woman-hater. Page 41. Longfellow's place in literature. Page 12. Steer that trots to a sulky. Page 39. Household and fashions. Page 42-43. "The Late Mrs. Dix." Page 41. Half a century in the backwoods. Page 37. Sherlock Holmes. Page 45. Social. Page 26-27. Dramatic. Page 28-29. Musical. Page 30. Book reviews. Page 34. Youth's department. Page 47.

AGREEMENT NEAR IN SCANDINAVIA

Compromise Reached on Demolition of Frontier Fortresses.

THEY WILL BE DISARMED

Sweden Yields to Norwegian Sentiment—Other Questions Will Be Arbitrated—Prince Charles to Be Norway's King.

KARLSTAD, Sept. 16.—The first official announcement indicating that the delegates of Norway and Sweden were approaching an understanding in their effort to establish a modus vivendi for the countries as separate governments was given out tonight at the close of the joint session of the delegates.

The announcement reads: "The probabilities are that in the near future negotiations can be brought to a definite result."

This somewhat cryptic announcement is accepted as indicating that the negotiations having reached a stage where an agreement is in sight, a resort to arms, which might have involved other powers, may safely be considered to be out of the question.

At this hour, the delegates and other officials decline to throw further light on the subject of the negotiations, which will be resumed tomorrow.

Compromise on Fortifications.

It is taken for granted, however, that a compromise has been reached on the subject of fortifications, which has been the crux of the situation since the start, and that the remaining questions will be arbitrated.

It is believed here that considerable influence was brought to bear on both sides looking to concessions by which the wounding of the sensibilities of the people of either nation might be avoided and an entente between the Scandinavian peoples secured. Owing to the silence of the delegates and the care with which well-informed persons guard the secrets of the conference, it would be unwise to speculate on the proceedings which led to the decision of tonight. While it is possible that the exact terms of an agreement have been drawn up and approved by both sides, the indefiniteness of the official announcement, coupled with the resumption of the sessions of the delegates, led to the inference that only the broad terms on which Sweden will consent to a dissolution of the union were settled, but, as both sides up to this morning appeared firm in their demands regarding the fortresses, there is good reason to suppose that mutual concessions were made.

Premiers in Conference.

Prior to the assembling of the conference a few minutes before 9 o'clock tonight, Premiers Lundeberg and Micholien, respectively for Sweden and Norway, were in conference alone. The lateness of the hour of adjournment made it impossible to obtain the result of the conference from the delegates, but a distinctly better feeling prevails, and it is believed that the next few days will see an amicable ending of the conference.

The report that the powers had made representations to Sweden was based on the fact that Swedish officials, France and Germany had offered their services if they became necessary.

OPINIONS FROM EACH SIDE

Norway's Old Forts Will Remain.

Other Questions Arbitrated.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—(Special.)—From an authoritative source at Karlstad, the Verlagang learns that the negotiations have taken such a turn that it is now possible with full confidence to foreshadow a peaceful settlement of the disputed questions.

"This is what I expected," said Dr. Nansen, when shown the dispatch announcing the practical settlement. Dr. Nansen continued: "It can only mean that Sweden has acceded to our irreducible minimum, namely, the retention of the Fredricksen and Kongsvinger forts in their present state and the demolition of the frontier fortresses after Sweden has formally entered into an arbitration treaty covering future differences. I am without definite advice, but it is my impression Norway will not remove a single gun or a single stone from the frontier fortresses until the arbitration treaty has actually been signed. A settlement has apparently been reached on the basis of an exchange of promises. Our willingness to raise our frontier forts, however, rests entirely upon the security that arbitration would afford. So we will not fulfill our promise to raise them until a security bond has been sealed and delivered."

"Recognition by the powers will be delayed only until we have mapped out our future form of government. The decision in this matter will probably be left to the people, after the fashion of last month's referendum, I think they will vote to adhere to the monarchical form."

"An agreement has apparently been reached, as expected, by concessions on both sides," said Professor Hjarne, of the Swedish Riksdag, upon reading the same report. "In allowing the Norwegian fortresses, Fredricksen and Kongsvinger, with their new fortifications, to stand, Sweden has given in to a certain extent. A zone of neutrality on the frontier has been established, however, so that Sweden has gained her main point. Under the new arrangement, Norway's line of frontier defense will be broken, and Sweden at most will have only to construct fortresses outside the zone of neutrality op-

postie Kongsvinger and Fredricksen. The Riksdag will be summoned immediately to ratify the Karlstad settlement. Recognition of Norway's independence will follow without delay."

DISARM BORDER FORTRESSES

Basis of Agreement Is Proposed.

Prince Charles Will Be King.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—During the day the belief that there would be an amicable settlement of the Swedish and Norwegian dispute developed into confidence. There is reason to believe that King Edward has taken a direct personal interest in the matter and it is known that messages bearing upon the situation at Karlstad have been, continually passing between the Foreign Office and the King for the last two days. In fact, it is believed that King Edward suggested a modus vivendi.

The exact nature of this course is not known, but it is understood that Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, who has been mentioned as the first Norwegian Minister to London, and the Swedish Minister here approved of the proposal, that, instead of demolition of the fortresses, they should be disarmed, Sweden and Norway agreeing not to increase armaments and entering into a permanent peace treaty. This is believed in London to form the basis of the agreement.

It is understood in London that after a full agreement is signed, Prince Charles, of Denmark, will be elected King of Norway.

REJOICES IN SETTLEMENT.

The result of the negotiations is yet unknown. It may correspond with the wishes of Norwegians, but surely we secured that it was possible to obtain without diminishing our dignity or national independence. When the Norwegian people take the occasion to coolly deliberate upon the results of the negotiations, they will not find they paid too high a price as compared with what they have gained for all time.

Norwegian Paper Hails Quarrel Arranged Without Bloodshed.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Sept. 16.—A pregnant expression of the feeling in Norway at the reception of the communication given out by the Karlstad conference is had in the leading article of the prominent newspaper, Verdensgang, this morning. It said:

The message that was awaited with the highest tension has at last arrived. The negotiations at Karlstad will result in peace. This will be accepted by the two peoples with intense satisfaction and greeted by the civilized world with entire sympathy. The Scandinavian nations have settled a most serious conflict as never before. A quarrel, which has lasted for months, has been arranged. It is only a few months since Norway ceased the path of independence leading to the abyss of disaster, and no drop of blood stained the divorce, which was recognized in a manner to prepare for the future concord and fertile co-operation of the two politically separated nations.

The result of the negotiations is yet unknown. It may correspond with the wishes of Norwegians, but surely we secured that it was possible to obtain without diminishing our dignity or national independence. When the Norwegian people take the occasion to coolly deliberate upon the results of the negotiations, they will not find they paid too high a price as compared with what they have gained for all time.

THE BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

As soon as the Lena touched land after her disastrous brush with Kamimura in the Yellow Sea, many of the boldest spirits on the vessel took the first opportunity to escape from the rigors of service on a Russian ship of war. They concluded to elude the watch and made good their escape. They hid in Vallejo with the intention of working further away as soon as the search for them had been given up.

Three of them were recaptured—Shencko, Tourloff and one other. Their other now lies in an unmarked grave in Vallejo. He was buried without the honors a sailor hopes to merit if he dies on the ship he has served. It was declared that he fell down a hatchway and broke his neck. Certainly there was a ring of bruises about his throat.

When the deserters were brought back under guard they were tried by summary court-martial and condemned to death in accordance with the law of the Little Father of all the Russias. The state of discipline demanded an example, and it is said that preparations were made on board to carry out the sentence of death while the Lena still lay at Mare Island. It is further said, though Admiral McCalla professes ignorance of the whole affair, that sentence was not executed because the United States authorities interceded and pointed out that such a barbaric tribute to justice could not be permitted in American waters, nor until the Lena sailed the ocean under her own colors.

Waiting to Be Hanged.

Consequently the two culprits are still in the three-mile limit and will remain there until the home-bound voyage. Then they will be taken out and hanged for a little while and will not go back again.

The Lena lay high in the dock this morning, and the white-bloused sailors were swarming over her as actively as flies upon a fresh-baked pie. The United States marine who stood guard at the gangplank, and who seemed well informed of the facts of the case himself, escorted the reporter aboard. A request for Captain Benhamy elicited nothing better than a voluble outburst of Russian. When an officer was finally found who could make himself understood in English, he contented himself with an earnest "Please go away." He was asked to verify the story, but could not be pinned down to an affirmation or a denial.

Three Came Back.

One of the sailors, however, who spoke English and who himself had spent a couple of months in the brig for a less serious infraction of discipline than desertion, was willing to talk.

"Twenty-two ran away," he said, with an expansive smile. "Three came back." When asked where the deserters were now, he replied, "Inside," indicating the vessel.

"You write now," he continued, and then, when pencil and paper appeared, he repeated, with painful distinctness, "Shencko, Tourloff and one other. Those are the names."

He was questioned further as to what punishment had been decided on for the culprits.

"Oh, I don't know," he said, carelessly. "Cut, I kill them," and he waved his hand toward the ocean and described the penalty by an expressive clasp of his hands about his throat.

Iowa Losing Population.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 16.—According to preliminary figures of Iowa's state census the state had a total population January 1, 1905, of 1,301,372, a loss of 90,481 since the census of 1900, when the state was accredited with a population of 1,391,853. Practically all of the larger cities and counties showed gains. The loss was almost entirely in rural sections.

President McCall to Testify.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, has been subpoenaed by the joint legislative committee on insurance inquiry to testify before the committee when it resumes its sittings next week.

DESERTING TARS TO SWING HIGH

Death on Yard-Arm to Be Fate of Two of Lena's Crew.

ONE HAS PAID PENALTY

Preparations for Execution on Interned Vessel in Port Are Postponed by Hint From U. S. Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—(Special.)—

The Russian cruiser Lena is now in dry-dock at Hunter's Point preparing for her voyage back to the waters of the Caspian after her long period of inactivity at Mare Island, where she sought refuge from the pursuit of the Japanese. When she reaches the high seas three miles beyond the coast, where the jurisdiction of the United States ceases, two deserters now held in irons in the brig will swing to death from the yardarm.

Since the Lena has been interned in this port ugly stories of her officers and men, whose names are not our ways, have been whispered freely, and rumor has been crystallized into fact in the newspapers. This latest tale of desertion and swift punishment to follow has had a wide currency among the sailors and marines at the Mare Island yard, but has remained unverified until today.

The two men who will pay the forfeit of their lives for their dash for liberty are ordinary sailors before the mast. Their names are Shesbenko and Tourloff. While their superiors dine in the palatial saloon of the Lena or loaf about in their noon stoles; while their former mates are served their middy pannikins of rum, they chafe under their irons in the brig, waiting the rope that has been set aside for them.

The two men who will pay the forfeit of their lives for their dash for liberty are ordinary sailors before the mast. Their names are Shesbenko and Tourloff. While their superiors dine in the palatial saloon of the Lena or loaf about in their noon stoles; while their former mates are served their middy pannikins of rum, they chafe under their irons in the brig, waiting the rope that has been set aside for them.

The two men who will pay the forfeit of their lives for their dash for liberty are ordinary sailors before the mast. Their names are Shesbenko and Tourloff. While their superiors dine in the palatial saloon of the Lena or loaf about in their noon stoles; while their former mates are served their middy pannikins of rum, they chafe under their irons in the brig, waiting the rope that has been set aside for them.

THE BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

As soon as the Lena touched land after her disastrous brush with Kamimura in the Yellow Sea, many of the boldest spirits on the vessel took the first opportunity to escape from the rigors of service on a Russian ship of war. They concluded to elude the watch and made good their escape. They hid in Vallejo with the intention of working further away as soon as the search for them had been given up.

Three of them were recaptured—Shencko, Tourloff and one other. Their other now lies in an unmarked grave in Vallejo. He was buried without the honors a sailor hopes to merit if he dies on the ship he has served. It was declared that he fell down a hatchway and broke his neck. Certainly there was a ring of bruises about his throat.

When the deserters were brought back under guard they were tried by summary court-m