



FEW FRIENDS IN CONGRESS

Roosevelt Disliked By Republican Members.

POPULAR WITH PEOPLE

Republican Congressmen Extoll President in Public; Denounce Privately.

JEALOUS OF HIS POPULARITY

Stand Patters in Congress Think They Are Following Public Sentiment on the Tariff Question—Fear Being Wrong.

WASHINGTON, August 6 (Special).—A fact known to most everybody is that President Roosevelt is not popular with the members of his own party in Congress. He has his friends there, of course, loyal and devoted friends, like Senator Lodge and others only slightly less known, but the average run of republican senators and representatives do not enthuse when the name of Roosevelt is mentioned. In public utterances and formal interviews they extol the virtues of the president, but in private conversation they criticize most of his official and private acts.

Situation Unparalleled. It would seem a paradoxical situation, therefore, that Mr. Roosevelt's popularity with the people is the chief thing upon which these republican statesmen count to perpetuate their majority in Congress. They already have set to work to make President Roosevelt the issue in this year's congressional campaign, and from every hustings in the land, the argument will be advanced that the return of a republican majority to the sixtieth congress will be an endorsement of Mr. Roosevelt and his administration, while an adverse verdict at the polls will be a repudiation of his policies.

Here is Senator Dick, head of the republican organization in Ohio, journeying to Oyster Bay to secure from the president a message of approval to be spread as oil upon the troubled waters of Ohio politics. In the camp of Roosevelt, Senator Dick is not counted among the faithful. He is not an open enemy, it is true, but his sympathies, it is said, are not always with the administration. An attempt by anti-Dick republicans in Ohio to take advantage of this fact threatened to cause trouble so the senator hastens to the summer capital to get a certificate of good character. Nor is the Ohio situation a peculiar one. Scores of other republican members of Congress who dislike the president personally are forced to trade upon his popularity or face the probability of defeat at the polls. They do not dare go home and tell their constituents their real sentiments toward Mr. Roosevelt. Probably there never was another situation like this in the history of American politics. But that is not greatly to be marvelled at. Since Mr. Roosevelt became the leader of his party, numerous situations have been created that were without precedent.

Democrats in Same Boat. Republicans of secret hostility but open loyalty to the president are not alone in their embarrassment. The presidential boom which awaits the coming of Mr. Bryan has compelled a large number of democratic statesmen to go a-sailing in boats very like those propelled by their republican brethren. A good many voices that have been heard lately proclaiming the greatness of the Nebraska are but the echoes of the

voices of the home folks. And yet they call these senators and representatives who sit in the capitol in impressive grandeur the leaders of the people and of their parties. They are followers, and nothing more. They straggle in the wake of public sentiment, instead of riding at the head of the procession. They no more control the workings of the public mind than they control the wind or the risings and settings of the sun. They are in truth, as it was intended they should be, the servants of the people; and while they may not always execute the wills of their masters, they always stand in dread of their masters' wrath.

The hold which President Roosevelt has upon the confidence and affections of the masses of the people is the marvel of twentieth century politics. Yet Mr. Roosevelt is as venerable and impotent as any senator or representative. Because of the many vital things advocated by Mr. Roosevelt which have the approval of the public, the public cheerfully overlooks his minor shortcomings as it does the shortcomings of its other servants. But let him go contrary to what the public has decided is an imperative necessity or a moral duty, and his greatness would vanish in a night.

People Are All Powerful. The repetition here of these self-evident truths might seem out of place were it not for the attempts in many quarters to make the people believe they no longer have any real voice in the affairs of their government. So long as men are a-thirst for fame and a-hunger for public office, and so long as fame and public office are held at the disposal of the people, just so long will the people be all-powerful in the government, whenever they see fit to exercise their power.

In attempting to prove the charge

(Continued on page 8)

NEGROES LYNCHED

Angry Mob Takes Three From Jail and Hangs Them.

FIRES BULLETS INTO BODIES

Three Thousand Whites Take Negroes and in Spite of Prayers For Mercy Kill Them—The Militia Powerless.

CHARLOTTE, August 6.—A mob of three thousand people shortly before 11 o'clock tonight forcibly entered the Rowan county jail at Salisbury and removed therefrom three of the five negroes charged with murder of the Lyerly family at Barber Junction, on July 13th and lynched them. The other negroes were not molested and later tonight were taken to Greensboro.

It is thought the men lynched were the principals in the crime.

The local militia were called out to quell the mob, but were of no service being supplied only with blank cartridges.

A railroad employe was fatally shot by a member of the mob and Will Troutman, a negro deliveryman was also shot and seriously wounded. Both shootings are claimed to be accidental.

The negroes were taken to the ball grounds, given time to confess, but would not deny or confess the crime. One of them, John Gillespie begged piteously for his life and the others were so thoroughly frightened that they lost the power of speech.

Finally the three men were strung up to the limbs of one tree and with howls and curses the crowd riddled the dangling bodies with bullets.

INVESTIGATION POSTPONED.

CHICAGO, August 6.—The investigation of the Standard Oil in connection with receiving rebates from the railroads, which was begun today in the federal grand jury, was postponed until tomorrow, because the venire developed a shortage.

STRIKE IS A FAILURE

Russian People Refuse to Obey the Call.

LEADERS IN DISPAIR

Some Already Counsel Suspension of Strike, But Others Would Wait.

FINAL APPEAL IS ISSUED

Former Deputies, Composing Social Democrats and Labor Parties, and Revolutionary Societies, Appeal For General Strike.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 7 (3:30 A. M.).—In the light of yesterday's developments the general strike may almost be regarded as a fiasco. The summons to go out met with some response in Moscow, but these were offset by defects in St. Petersburg.

An enthusiastic acceptance of the order to strike is no where recorded. Even in the Donetz mining district, where practically all the miners were already out, the factory hands according to information of the Associated Press declined to strike. The revolution may possibly yet be saved by the railroad men, but the central committee of railroad men have not yet reached a final decision, and not a single important line of the empire is affected. The organizers of the strike are in despair over the prospects of a failure. Some already are counselling the strike off, to save prestige, but others insist on waiting, in a last hope that some action will be taken by the railroad men.

Issue Last Appeal. Former deputies composing the social democratic and labor parties, Polish and Jewish committees and various revolutionary bodies have issued a joint manifesto calling upon the people for a decisive struggle against the government of the emperor "For a national government and land and liberty, we call upon you for a general strike to cast down the imperial government and the authorities depending thereon. Long live the general strike and the decisive struggle for national power."

APPEAL TO PREMIER.

KIEV, August 6.—The League of the True Russian People has sent an appeal to Premier Stolypin against the removal of the restriction upon the attendance of the Jews at universities and higher educational institutions of the country.

WORK OVER EIGHT HOURS.

MOSCOW, August 6.—In spite of the strike, the printers here, continue to surreptitiously print copies of the Viborg manifesto and other seditious proclamations. All of the suburbs of Moscow are occupied by large numbers of troops. Many of the streets in the suburbs are in darkness. The authorities are taking measures to prevent disorders. Wine shops have been closed and the railroad stations are guarded by the troops.

WOMAN THROWN FROM HORSE.

EUGENE, Ore., August 6.—Miss Lydia Potter, aged 18 years, daughter of Zera Potter, residing at Waltherville, is in a serious condition at her home as a result of being thrown from a horse. The horse became frightened and reared and plunged. In falling Miss Potter struck on her head, fracturing the skull. She also sustained a fracture of one of the bones of the right forearm.

NEW YORK SWELTERS. Over Twenty Deaths and Many Prostrations From the Heat.

NEW YORK, August 6.—New York and its environs sweltered all day and far into the evening for this was the hottest day in the year. More than 20 persons in this city alone died from the heat and the hospitals are crowded with the victims of prostration. The government thermometer registered 93 degrees. It was much hotter in the streets, some thermometers registering 102. The humidity was excessive. Thousands are leaving the city for the seashore and the tenement dwellers have invaded the parks and other open places by the thousands.

KILL FISH WITH DYNAMITE.

ELGIN, Ore., August 6.—For some time past reports have been sent in that foreign laborers on the extension work of the O. R. & N. Co.'s new line to Joseph, Ore., have been using dynamite in the Wallowa River for the purpose of catching fish. As a consequence Water Bailiff Oscar Saling was detailed by A. D. Allen, Game and Fish Warden, to locate and capture the offenders, and Friday evening he had three of the men before the Justice of the Peace of this city. They pleaded guilty to the charge of using dynamite in the river for the purpose of catching fish.

The parties implicated were C. E. Lind, Elliot Johnson and Axel Linstead, each of whom was fined \$50 and costs.

EVEN PHILADELPHIA REVOLTS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—District Attorney Bell today laid before the grand jury all the testimony he has secured against 14 members of the Philadelphia Exchange, who are charged with having conspired to raise the price of ice.

BIG BANK FAILURE

Milwaukee Avenue State Bank Goes to the Wall.

TWO OFFICIALS ARE MISSING

Bank Closed Yesterday in Chicago by State Bank Examiner—Had 22,000 Depositors—Deficit is One Million Dollars.

CHICAGO, August 6.—With a deficit in its account estimated at close to a million dollars, and with the whereabouts of two of its highest officials unknown to the authorities, the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, one of the largest outlying banks in the city was closed yesterday by order of the state bank examiners. Great excitement followed the closing, thousands of people gathering in the vicinity necessitating the active work of the police to maintain order. A warrant was issued for the cashier, Henry W. Herring. The last heard of President Paul O. Stensland, was in a letter dated St. Paul and addressed to his son, who is vice-president of the bank, advising him that the bank was in trouble. Since then so far as known nothing has been heard of President Stensland.

The bank has 22,000 depositors, including many foreigners. The disastrous speculations in real estate and in the security market are believed was responsible.

THREE DEATHS AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—The extreme heat of yesterday and today has caused three deaths and a number of prostrations. The maximum for the day was 93 degrees.

92 AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, August 6.—The temperature reached 92 here today, the highest of the season. There was great suffering and several prostrations are reported.

NICKELL IS SENTENCED

Land Fraud Conspirator Gets 13 Months

WATSON JURY SELECTED

Ceamed By Government He Swore Falsely in Proving Up On Homestead.

PERJURY WILL BE PROVED

Government Alleges Watson Swore to Lie—Defense Will Insist That He Acted in Good Faith in the Deal.

PORTLAND, August 6.—Charles Nickell, of Medford, Oregon, formerly United States Commissioner, found guilty on July 27th in the United States district court of having conspired with Henry W. Miller, Frank E. Kincart and Martin G. Hoge to defraud the government of a portion of the public domain were this afternoon sentenced to 13 months' imprisonment on McNeill's Island by Judge Hunt. Pending an appeal, Nickell was permitted his freedom under a bond of \$8000.

Charles Watson, another alleged bogus fossil homesteader, whose claim is said to form a connecting link in the chain of homesteads upon which the Butte Creek Land, Livestock & Lumber Company's fence joined the Butte Creek rimrock, is on trial before Judge Hunt and a jury in the United States Circuit Court today. During the forenoon session a jury was impaneled and a part of the foundation of the government's evidence introduced.

To Prove Perjury.

In his opening statement to the jury District Attorney Bristol said the government expected to prove that Watson had committed perjury in making final proof on his homestead before James S. Stewart, a United States Commissioner at Fossil. This is alleged to have taken place June 23, 1904. The government would prove, he said, that without having complied with the provisions relative to settlement upon, improvement and cultivation of his homestead, Watson went before the Commissioner and took and oath that he had complied with all of them, and thus committed perjury.

The evidence would show that he had lived in other parts of the state a great deal of the time during which he was supposed to have lived on the land, and had been engaged in occupations that rendered it inconsistent and practically impossible to have complied with the law. It would show that he had not lived on the place, had not built a cabin, and had failed to cultivate the land or otherwise improve it. The defense that would be made that Watson was sick a part of the time after his filing, and before final proof should be taken into consideration by the jury, said Mr. Bristol, but the evidence would show that this did not disable him to the extent of failing to live on the place and follow the requirements of the homestead laws.

Judge Bennett, in behalf of Watson, told the jury that his client had acted on the common belief in that part of the country that to be on a homestead once in six months was all the law required, and that he had obeyed the law as he understood it. He would prove, he said, that Watson had spent most of his time in Eastern Oregon working about at different places, that he was sick a part of the time and could not go onto the land and had acted in good faith throughout.

THIS BEATS ASTORIA!

HOUSTON, August 6.—There are reports from Ballinger, 400 miles west of here to the effect that nine inches of rain fell during the past 24 hours over an area including several hundred square miles. The Colorado river and Elm creek are higher than ever before. The Santa Fe railroad bridges are being swept away and in places the track is under 20 feet of water. Today the wires are down and the devastated sections cannot be heard from. Relief trains are being sent out from Temple.

BOY MURDERERS CAUGHT.

DRAIN, Ore., August 6.—The two boys who shot and killed aged William Powell for his money at Cottage Grove last night have been captured here. The boys gave their names as Thomas Reves and Hugh Saxon. The boys are alleged to have confessed and Reves is being guarded to prevent his committing suicide. Powell was a San Francisco refugee and was an umbrella repairer.

MISERY AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon no diminution in the intensity of the heat wave for the past 36 hours was noticeable. At that temperature as 92 and the humidity as 53. Only two prostrations have been reported.

KILLS WIFE; THEN BEGS PARDON

DES MOINES, Ia., August 6.—Because his wife refused to accompany him home L. Mitchell killed her and then shot himself at Curley, last night. Mitchell fired five shots into the woman's side. Then he knelt at her side, begging forgiveness before turning the gun upon himself. He died in half an hour. They leave six children.

COMMITTS SUICIDE

Major and Paymaster Scofield Shoots Himself.

HE HAD GROWN DESPONDENT

Son of Late Lieutenant-General Scofield Kills Himself With Revolver—Was in Ill Health—Served in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—Major and Paymaster William B. Scofield of the regular army, son of the late Lieutenant-General Scofield, U. S. A., retired, shot and killed himself in this city this afternoon.

Major Scofield was on leave of absence on account of ill health and in explanation of his suicide, it is said he feared an attack of locomotor ataxia, and that he would become a burden to his wife. Scofield's wife found the suicide upon her return to their home this evening. Scofield left a note reading "This is a deliberate suicide. No one is to blame but me." Scofield shot himself in the left temple. He contracted dysentery in the Philippines and went to Japan early in the year. He returned here in April and entered the general hospital. He became somewhat improved and was granted three months' leave of absence and was residing with his wife. He was 46 years of age and formerly a teller in the Nevada National Bank of this city and also in the New York Branch of the bank. He entered the service in 1898 as a major and paymaster of volunteers, and served through the Philippine and Pekin campaigns. In 1900 he was made paymaster in the regular army.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS DENIED. ST. PETERSBURG, August 6.—The statement that 600 of the Cronstadt mutineers have been executed is semi-officially denied.

CAPT. DRUM ANSWERS ROLL.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Captain A. B. Drum for the past 14 years superintendent of the Military National Cemetery, died today, aged 64 years. He served throughout the Civil War.