

SHOOT WITHOUT REGARD FOR SEX

Savage Orders Given Russian Troops in Finland.

Stabbing of Cossack Officer Results in Order—Garbed in Revolutionary Red, Women Stir Up Revolt and Kill All Who Interfere—Finland Seething with Revolt.

Copenhagen, Aug. 9.—Legalized slaughter of Finnish women is promised if the troops carry out the orders given them by the Russian governor general yesterday. He issued a proclamation to the commanding officers of the troops, instructing them that all persons engaged in advocating and spreading the revolutionary propaganda must be shot, without regard for age or sex. Inasmuch as for the past week the loyal Finnish women have dressed themselves in garments of flaming red and paraded the streets, stopping passers-by and forcing their way into factories and shops, it is evident that the order of the governor general is directed against them.

The order followed the stabbing of the captain of a Cossack troop who attempted to arrest three women who were addressing a crowd of workmen in the market square of a Finnish town. As the trooper placed his hand upon the arm of one of them she turned, and drawing a dagger that she had concealed in her hair, ran into his heart. With her companions she escaped, and has not been apprehended.

Other reports of similar occurrences have been received during the last three days, and, acting, it is understood, under orders received from St. Petersburg the governor general has determined upon the strictest repressive measures.

All Finland is seething with revolt, and practically the entire populace is ready to sacrifice lives and property to deal blows at the military oppressors. The Russian authorities realize this, and are strengthening the garrisons of all Finnish towns. Half a dozen attempts on the lives of Russian officials have occurred recently, but none have succeeded.

CASHIER IS INNOCENT.

Officer of Defunct Chicago Bank Says President Did Looting.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—The Tribune today says:

"Henry W. Herring, cashier of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, looted by Paul O. Stensland of over \$1,000,000, is in Chicago. He has not been out of Chicago since Monday morning. The police department can call in its circulars, take its detectives off the trail and rest assured in the belief that at 1 o'clock tomorrow, or rather one minute after 1, Mr. Herring will be in the custody of Inspector Shipley. Herring intends to give himself up and is absolutely confident that in a short space of time he can show to the satisfaction of every one concerned that he had no part in robbing the 23,000 depositors of the wrecked institution."

Theodore Stensland, vice president of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, and son of the fugitive president of that institution, has come to the rescue of the 23,000 depositors, and it is the general belief of those who are endeavoring to straighten out the affairs of the bank that there is an excellent chance that all depositors will receive almost dollar for dollar when a final settlement is made. The improved condition of the bank's affairs was brought about by young Stensland, who announced that he would turn over to Receiver Fetzler all the real estate and personal property of Paul O. Stensland, his father.

The son places a valuation of \$600,000 on this collateral, and he stated that he had full authority to make a transfer of the property for the benefit of the depositors.

Canned Veal is Disguised.

Columbus, O., Aug. 9.—Reports of the analysis of 20 samples of potted ham, chicken, hamburger steak, luncheon sausage and similar preparations sold by meat packers submitted to State Dairy and Food Commissioner Ankeny today show the presence of preservatives and in some cases traces of tin and zinc poison. Some cans labeled "potted chicken" were found to contain veal. Mr. Ankeny will officially warn the manufacturers that their products will be kept out of the Ohio markets unless they comply with the law.

Drive Officers From Camp.

London, Aug. 9.—St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Times telegraphs his paper that troops in Kolpino camp are in a mutinous state, caused by one of the officers shooting and killing one of the troopers. The correspondent adds that the officers have become unpopular with the men, and all of them have fled to St. Petersburg. Being without commissioned officers, the commandant ordered the regiment to return to its barracks in the city.

Loss Will Reach \$1,000,000.

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 9.—Reports from the floods in the territories indicate that the damage will be great. Conservative estimates place the loss up to this time at \$1,000,000, suffered mostly by the railroads.

HERING ARRESTED.

Cashier of Chicago Defunct Bank Denies His Guilt.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Henry H. Herring, cashier of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, which closed its doors Monday, was arrested yesterday and will be refused his release on bail until his connection with the disappearance of nearly \$1,000,000 of the bank's funds is cleared up. Paul O. Stensland, president of the defunct institution, is still a fugitive, and, although nearly 100 detectives are searching for him, his whereabouts is as much of a mystery as ever.

Herring was arrested yesterday afternoon, two hours after the time he had previously promised he would give himself up. He was taken at once to the office of Chief of Police Collins and put through a thorough examination as to his knowledge of President Stensland's mismanagement of the institution. Herring declared he did not know where Stensland was and had had no communication with him for over a week. The cashier strenuously denied the charge that he himself was partly responsible for the failure of the bank. Herring maintains that, if he is guilty of breaking the banking laws of Illinois, Stensland is responsible, as Herring in his examination declared he never benefited a single dollar by Stensland's peculiar system of banking.

Bank Examiner Jones and Assistant United States Attorney Gleason were present during the examination of Herring. Neither they nor the police officials were satisfied with his explanation of his connection with the collapse of the bank, and it was accordingly decided to refuse bail until the matter had been further investigated.

TO PURCHASE SILVER.

Government Enters Market for First Time in Thirteen Years.

Washington, Aug. 10.—For the first time in 13 years the government announced today its purpose to purchase silver for coinage purposes. Tenders are invited at the office of the director of the mint in this city on Wednesday, August 15, up to 1 o'clock p. m., and every Wednesday thereafter until further notice. These tenders are to be for delivery at the Philadelphia, New Orleans or Denver mints, settlement to be on the New York basis of bullion guaranteed .999 fine. The treasury reserves the right to reject all tenders or accept such part of any tenders as may suit its convenience.

It is understood that, anticipating that its reappearance as a purchaser might temporarily disturb the market unduly, the treasury has obtained control of considerable amounts for future delivery, so that it is in a position to drop out of the market for several months if desirable. The average requirements of the treasury throughout the year will probably not exceed 100,000 ounces per week, and it will be the policy of the department, while keeping a reasonable amount on hand, to so distribute its purchases throughout the year that its demands will be uniform and not an element of uncertainty in the market.

TREAT BOTH NATIONS ALIKE

Japan Says China Allows Russia Free Trade in Manchuria.

London, Aug. 10.—In a dispatch from Tokio the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says it is stated with authority that Japan will only consent to the establishment of a Chinese custom house at Port Dalny to levy duties on goods proceeding inland beyond the Kwan Tung peninsula on condition that a similar system be inaugurated at the southern frontier railroad stations in Northern Manchuria.

It is asserted, the correspondent continues, that at present merchandise is pouring into Manchuria over the Siberian railroad, from both European Russia and Vladivostok, without the payment of duty. It can therefore be sold very cheaply. Russia's policy, the correspondent concludes, obviously is to isolate Port Dalny and divert all the trade to Vladivostok, in order to rob Japan of the fruits of victory.

Watson is Guilty.

Portland, Aug. 9.—After being out from 5:30 Tuesday afternoon until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the jury in the case of the United States against Charles A. Watson returned a verdict finding the defendant guilty of perjury as charged in the indictment, with a recommendation for clemency. Judge Bennett, counsel for Watson, gave notice of a motion for a new trial as soon as the verdict of the jury was recorded. He was allowed 30 days to prepare bills of exceptions in the Hendricks and Watson cases.

Largest Wool Clip Shipped.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 10.—The largest wool clip ever grown on the American continent was shipped today from Billings, this state, over the Burlington, to Boston, consigned to a wool firm there. The clip was the property of C. M. Blair, and weighed 1,500,000 pounds and 44 cars were required to carry it. It took a large force of men ten days to bale the clip. The owner has refused an offer of 24 cents a pound for it.

Bandits Rule Polish Villages.

Warsaw, Aug. 10.—The terrorists are continually attacking and robbing postoffices, government spirit shops, treasuries and the mails. The governor general has ordered that henceforth the inhabitants of villages, communities and cities or near which such crimes occur, shall pay the losses resulting from such robberies.

No Wholesale Execution.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 7.—The statement that 600 of the Cronstadt mutineers have been executed is semi-officially denied.

SAVINGS OF POOR LOST BY BANKERS

Million Dollars Stolen From Chicago Savings Institution

Cashier and President Being Sought by Officers—Bank Was Largely Patronized by Working People and Foreigners—Failure Causes Death of Two Men.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—The Milwaukee Avenue State bank, a concern with more than \$4,000,000 in deposits, was closed yesterday by the state bank examiner. Out of the tremendous excitement which followed there are grave charges that the institution has been systematically looted since 1901 and there are hints that some of the state officers knew of the shaky condition of the institution two months ago, but permitted it to continue, presumably in the hope that it would straighten out its difficulties and avoid a crash.

The bank, which was largely patronized by foreigners of moderate means and working people, had 22,000 depositors, mainly with small accounts representing the savings of years of toil, and the excitement among them is intense. All of yesterday and last night they besieged the closed bank, hoping for a word of cheer. One man, who was the treasurer of a society and had deposited the funds of the society in the bank, dropped dead when he heard of the failure. Another depositor, believing that his savings of years had been swallowed up, committed suicide.

It is said the bank was closed because of the discovery of gross malfeasance on the part of at least two of its officers. President Paul O. Stensland and Cashier W. H. Herring are being sought to explain their share in the affairs. It is said that the bank has been looted of \$700,000 to \$1,000,000. Fictitious notes to this amount have been found. Numerous notes listed as assets, it is asserted, have been found to have been taken up, but not canceled by their makers.

THIRTEEN MONTHS IN JAIL.

Judge Hunt Pronounces Sentence on Charles Nickell.

Portland, Aug. 7.—Charles Nickell, of Medford, Or., publisher of the Southern Oregonian, a tri-weekly newspaper, and formerly a United States commissioner there, who was found guilty July 27 by a jury 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 portions of its lands, was yesterday afternoon sentenced to 13 months' imprisonment on McNeill's island by Judge Hunt.

Judge O'Day, counsel for Nickell, asked for a stay of sentence until he could prepare a bill of exceptions and obtain a writ of error. It is Nickell's intention to take an appeal.

Judge A. S. Bennett, attorney for Hamilton H. Hendricks, who was convicted Saturday night of subornation of perjury, announced yesterday that he would take immediate steps to appeal that case also. Hendricks is to appear for sentence next Saturday morning.

DEAD WASH ASHORE.

Spanish Coast Strewn With Corpses From Steamer Sirio.

Cartagena, Spain, Aug. 7.—Numerous bodies of persons drowned in the wreck of the steamer Sirio off Hermigas islands were thrown upon the shore during the day. Most of them are persons of the better class. Several small fishing smacks have arrived, bringing survivors of the Sirio who were found floating at sea long distances from the scene of the disaster.

The first reports of the disaster declared without qualification that the captain of the Sirio had committed suicide. Later information, however, shows that he was on board the steamer when she sank, and expressed the determination to go down with his vessel. He was afterwards rescued, in spite of his refusal to be saved.

The latest figures on the disaster show that 275 passengers were lost.

Who Watches the Officers?

London, Aug. 7.—According to an Odessa dispatch to a local news agency, steamer arrivals from Sevastopol say that fully 20,000 persons have left the city, and the exodus is still in progress. Admiral Skrydloff, commander of the Black sea fleet, is in an awkward dilemma. He is afraid to remove the breech blocks from the fortress guns in case the crews of the warships mutiny, and at the same time he distrusts the fortress artillerymen. At the fortress and on the warships double staffs of officers keep watch with revolvers.

Mutiny Threatens Odessa.

Odessa, Aug. 7.—Sevastopol is still telegraphically isolated, but steamer arrivals from that port report all quiet there. The sailors of the fleet and soldiers of the fortress are apparently disheartened by the fiasco resulting from the northern mutinies. The troops at Odessa are showing unmistakable signs of unrest and the authorities are taking the most stringent measures to prevent a mutiny. Numerous patrols surround the camp.

Whole Ice Trust Indicted.

Philadelphia, Aug. 8.—The grand jury today found true bills of indictment against 14 members of the Philadelphia Ice exchange, who are charged with conspiracy to increase the price of ice.

BANK UTTERLY GUTTED.

Even Safety Deposit Boxes of Chicago Institution Were Rifled.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Theodore Stensland, vice president of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, was arrested late yesterday afternoon on a charge of violating the banking laws of the state. Earlier in the day the institution was placed in the hands of a receiver and Paul O. Stensland, president of the bank, and father of the vice president, also Cashier Herring, were officially declared fugitives from justice and their personal descriptions placed in the hands of the police throughout the country. This action was taken by the authorities after developments had shown that the finances of the failed institution were in a deplorable condition and had been for a number of years. Even the safety boxes, owned and rented by the bank, had been tampered with and rifled.

The day's developments were productive of the first ray of hope for the depositors, who believed their savings of years swept away in the wreck. David R. Forgan, vice president of the First National bank, and one of those to whom the state of the defunct bank's affairs had been laid bare, declared that probably 70 cents on the dollar would be paid in the final adjustment.

FLOOD IN TEXAS.

Deluge of Rain Drowns Stock and Crops and Blocks Railroads.

Fort Worth, Texas, Aug. 8.—According to advices received here, West Central Texas has been visited by torrential rains, considerable damage being done to growing crops and railroad traffic is badly crippled. However, no casualties, so far as known, have occurred.

Traffic on the Lampasas branch of the Santa Fe railroad is suspended because of washouts.

At Brownwood, Pecan bayou, which flows into the Colorado river, rose so rapidly that many people living in the lowlands had to flee for safety. About six miles of the track of the Santa Fe were washed out. Five hundred people are homeless. Last night the water was standing within three feet of the high water mark of 1900. A strip of country 30 miles long by two to four miles wide is covered with three to ten feet of water. Railway tracks have been washed out for miles, and a pile-driver sent out with 200 laborers was unable to proceed further than here.

At Ballinger some damage was done, and the Concho river rose to a higher stage than for years.

At San Antonio it was said that a family of five had perished, but this was an error. The family escaped during the night in advance of the flood, and reached safety.

Amarillo, Texas, in the Panhandle, reports a severe electrical storm, and has news that Canyon City, a small town, was wiped out by a tornado that killed several people. Wires are down in that direction and the report cannot be confirmed. At Amarillo the family of a farmer named Riggs, residing four miles south of town, was killed by lightning.

BLAMES TIMBER OWNERS.

Los Angeles Lumberman Says There Is No Lumber Trust.

Los Angeles, Aug. 8.—W. F. Wheatley, vice president of the Consolidated Lumber company of this city, which is a distributing branch of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber company, today gave out an interview, denying that there is any such organization as the "lumber trust," on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Wheatley is quoted as saying that the timber owners control the prices and are in the main responsible for the recent raises. There are other causes, also, he said, including the union labor difficulties, at the principal ports.

Mr. Wheatley admitted, according to the interview, that the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber company was the principal owner of timber lands in the Puget sound country, but stated that the company was cutting very little of its timber at this time. It was buying he said, from small holders.

The present prices of 12-inch Oregon Oregon pine boards in this city for the clear is \$41 and for the rough \$28. In October of last year the price was for the clear \$21 and for the rough \$18.50.

Will Ignore Separation Law.

Paris, Aug. 8.—A rumor is prevalent here that instructions from the pope to French bishops relative to the law of separation of church and state have been received in Paris. It is declared in a well informed quarter that the Vatican considers the enactment of the law to be a dead letter and does not recognize the principle that the lay associations shall govern churches. The Vatican overcomes the difficulty, however, by permitting for this purpose the formation of Catholic societies under the bishop.

To Settle Agrarian Trouble.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—The real intention of the government when it dissolved the lower house of parliament, as revealed by a member of the cabinet to the Associated Press this afternoon, shows that Premier Stolypin at least intends to pursue and hold an affirmative policy amounting virtually to a determination on the part of the administration to settle the agrarian question according to its own lights and irrespective of parliament.

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Rosebuds.



Two little rosebuds bloom side by side
Close to the garden wall;
One just reaches the wicket gate;
The other is not so tall.

One stands here the whole year through,
And one comes and goes at her will;
One never speaks nor moves from her place,
While the other is never still.

One little rosebud grows on a bush,
The other runs round on two feet;
But both are rosebuds just the same—
Very rare, and so very sweet.



Jerry's Imprisonment.

Little Jerry was staying with grandma. He liked the farm when mother was there; but when he had been sent there because mother was sick—then the shadows behind the barn looked decidedly dreary and the little chirping tree-toads under his window made a lonesome sound. He tried to be very brave and not to mind, but the days were long.

One afternoon he almost determined to run away home and tell mother all about it. He wondered if people cared the same when they were sick, and if she were able to take him on her knee and smooth it all out.

From thinking these things it presently seemed quite right to take the trip. He had found people so kind in the country that he was sure he would get a great many rides, and when he was within a dollar of Boston he could take the train, for he had that amount of money in his little leather purse. He sat under the maple-tree, planning

"THE WRETCHED BOYS."

Along with other enlightenments of the age, the genius Boy seems now to be better understood and appreciated than in the days of the colonies. The worthy advocates of the precept that "children should be seen and not heard" were apt to forget that if young people were "heard" at proper seasons they were much more apt to be "seen" to advantage when occasion required.

The boys of 1700 were no worse than those of to-day. What modern lad could sit through a two hours' sermon without the aid of much wriggling and squirming and an occasional kick or two? W. R. Bliss, in his book on colonial meeting-houses, tells how the youthful portion of the congregation was regarded by our very great-grandfathers.

Certain laws, enacted in Massachusetts at the end of the struggle with King Philip, declared that the war was a punishment for "the disorder and rudeness of youth in many congregations in time of the worship of God." John Elliot, pastor at Roxbury, evidently thought this a harsh charge to lay at the boys' door, for he expressed his opinion that they had nothing to do with it, and that the war was a judgment on the people for wearing wigs.

In 1696 John Daves of Boston was empowered to take care of all young people "that are disorderly in time of God's solemn worship" and to correct the unruly ones with a small wand. In 1723 John Pike was paid sixteen pounds for keeping "boys in subjection" in the time of service, for six months. When hired the second time he doubled his price.

On Cape Cod four men were appointed by a town to take care of the boys on the Lord's day, and to whip them if necessary. Such officers were termed "Inspectors of Youth." In Duxbury, as late as 1790, a committee was appointed to look after "the wretched boys" on the Sabbath.

What did these colonial lads do to require such supervision? One almost shrinks from examining into their lawlessness. But the records reveal the depths of their iniquity. They did not stand up as their elders did for the long prayers, but sat with their hats on "during ye whole exercise." They ran out before the prayer was done and "ye Blessing pronounced." They were guilty of "Rude and Idle Behavior such as Smiling and Laughter and Intersing others to the Same Evil" of "Puling the heir of their neighbors in time of public worship."

One's imagination might go on and add the paper balls and nutshells which were probably thrown from the galleries where "the wretched boys" were imprisoned, the shaking of the benches, the sly pinches, and the similar ebullitions of youthful spirits which went to make up the sum total of colonial wickedness.

THE WRETCHED BOYS.

It all out, and the only thing that worried him was getting hungry; but he reasoned that if he stayed on the farm his grandmother would have to give him his food, and so if he took a certain amount in a box it would not be stealing.

When this was decided upon, there seemed nothing to be feared, and he went at once to the kitchen to see what he could find. He planned to start the next morning, and as he might not have an opportunity to take food then, he decided to hide it in the barn.

He found an old box, and in it he placed two slices of bread, three doughnuts and a piece of cake. He also put in a small tin dipper that grandmother had given him to pick berries in. He crept out at the back door and found his way to the hay-loft. There was a long tunnel in the hay that he had built the day before, and into this he crawled and hid away the box. He was sure now of overcoming all obstacles, and so he thought he would enjoy himself. He began a play he knew very well—hunting for tigers in an African jungle. It is a pleasant game for lonely little boys, and a haymow is an excellent place to play it.

Jerry crawled farther away into the hay, and just as in imagination he was coming upon a tiger, he felt the hay settling beneath his feet, and he began to slide down—down. He called out, but no one heard, and when his feet at last came to the ground, he found himself in a small room that apparently had been once a stall. There was a rude sort of door, and against this he pushed with all his strength, but it refused to give way. He was terribly frightened, for he did not know how far he might be from the front of the barn, and he knew if he could not make his presence known he would be in a worse plight than feeling lonely in his neat little bed in the porch chamber.

There was a small window high above his head, and with all his strength he called again and again. The shadows began to fall, and far away he heard the cattle come into the barn and distant rumbling of carts. After a time this died away, and all was still. He flung himself down on the rough boards and cried with all the bitterness of eight years.

It was a great many hours later when the sound of loud bell-ringing woke him, and there was the flash of lanterns in the small window. He knew then that they were looking for him, and he called out. "This time he was heard, for the men were passing the back of the barn on their way to the wood."

It was not long before he was back in grandma's kitchen, sitting on her lap and telling her all about it, even about the box of food, and why it was hidden in the hay.

"That would have been too bad," said grandma, when she had heard how much better it seemed now to be on her knee than going back to the city, "because mother is coming to-morrow, and father is coming Saturdays, just as he used to do. If you had gone away you would have missed them." Jerry could only hide his face on grandmother's comfortable shoulder and whisper many, many promises.—Youth's Companion.

"THE WRETCHED BOYS."

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She Understood.

"Yes," said the man who was beginning to sour on the national sport, "it's interesting sometimes, but baseball nowadays is becoming very dirty."

"Oh!" exclaimed his fair companion. "I understand now why all those players are wearing gloves."—Philadelphia Press.

The Worst Ever.

"Yes, indeed, he's the homeliest man in public life to-day. Haven't you ever seen him?"

"No, but I've seen caricatures of him."

"Oh! they flatter him. You should see him."—Catholic Standard and Times.

A Hopeless Pauper.
The Beggar—Let's rob that house!
His Pal—Aw, beat it! Dat guy hasn't got no property! Why, he's de guy dat goes bonds for us!—Puck.

An evil-doer is one who believes in doing others before they attempt to do him.