

BEGIN WAR ON POLICE

Killed in Scores by Bombs and Bullets of Reds.

Warsaw is Center of Attack—Similar Outbreaks in Many Other Cities—Slaughter in Polish Capital Calls Forth Effective Volleys—Reds Rob Mail Trains.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 16.—Acting apparently with a definite plan and at a signal the terrorists and revolutionists today inaugurated a carnival of murderous attacks with bombs and revolvers on the police and troops in various cities in Poland, echoes of which are heard from Samara, Ufa, Yalta, Kiev and even far away Obita, where the acting chief of police was slain almost on his own doorstep.

The revolutionist campaign flamed out with special virulence at Warsaw, where over a score were killed in the streets, and many more were wounded. Among the killed, according to the latest official advices, were two sergeants of police, eight patrolmen, three gendarmes, five soldiers, a Hebrew merchant and a woman. The returns are not all in.

Police and soldiers were shot down like rabbits in the streets. Their assailants, who traveled in small bands, almost all escaped among the terrorized but sympathetic populace. The only considerable capture was a band of three men who had invaded a grog shop and killed a soldier. These were taken by a passing patrol.

Bombs were employed in an attack on the police station at Warsaw, where a sergeant, two patrolmen and a soldier were wounded.

Other Polish cities singled out by the terrorists were Lodz, where six soldiers, three patrolmen and the wife of a police captain were wounded by the explosion of bombs in the police station and two soldiers and two terrorists killed in the streets; Radom, where a bomb was thrown in the police station, killing the wife and child of the police captain; Votslavsk, where a captain was slain, and Plock, where at a given signal the policemen on all the posts were simultaneously attacked and several of them wounded.

On account of the agrarian disorders, especially several attacks on post trains, the railway between Samara and Zlatoust, which was already carrying guards on all its trains, was today placed under martial law. Two of these attacks occurred today near Ufa, revolutionists in each case flagging the train, bursting open the doors of the cars with bombs and rifling the registered pouches. The booty in one case amounted to \$15,000; in the other case the amount is not known.

FIRST PURCHASE OF SILVER.

Shaw Buys 50,000 Ounces at 66.62 Cents an Ounce.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Pursuant to the announcement of the secretary of the treasury that he desired to receive tenders of silver yesterday, four bids were made to Director Roberts of the mint.

The bids were opened yesterday afternoon, and after being submitted to Secretary Shaw, it was announced that the government had purchased 50,000 ounces of silver, 999 fine, at 66.62 cents an ounce.

It is not the custom to announce the name of the individual or corporation through whom the silver is obtained. It is expected the government will require from 50,000 to 100,000 ounces of silver a week for an indefinite time. It is the purpose, therefore, of Secretary Shaw and Director Roberts to receive bids Wednesday of each week until further notice.

Bodies Hurlled a Mile.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 16.—It is reported here that between 30 and 50 Mexican laborers and bystanders were killed this afternoon at 4:30 in Chihuahua, Mexico, by the explosion of a carload of dynamite on the Mexican Central railroad. The car was being transferred for transportation to the Robinson mine at Santa Fulalia. Bodies and pieces of human flesh were hurled into the air and picked up a mile distant. Windows were broken in almost every house in town and many walls were cracked. Several Americans are reported killed.

Strikers Charged With Rioting.

San Francisco, Aug. 16.—A number of former tracklayers of the United Railway company, who are on a strike, after following a number of cars which they supposed were carrying nonunion workmen, boarded a car on Devisadero street and attacked two men. They dragged them from the car and marched them down to Fillmore street, where they were met by two policemen. A fight ensued. The policemen dispersed the crowd and returned the men.

Gives Up Polar Trip.

London, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Christiania to the Daily Mail says that private letters received there from Spitzbergen state that owing to the lateness of the season Walter Wellman, chief of the Chicago Record-Herald Arctic expedition, has abandoned the project of ballooning to the north pole this year.

CASHIER BACKED BOOKIES.

Hering Represented Himself Wealthy Man Seeking "Suckers."

Chicago, Aug. 17.—Absolute proof that Henry Hering, cashier of the wrecked Milwaukee Avenue State bank, was financial backer of a bookmaking syndicate which laid odds on horse-races, was brought to light late today, when Inspector Shippy found a check made payable to Harry M. Smith, who for years ran the Buffet at 56 South State street, and whose place was closed this spring, because of running a hand-book, that handbook being none other than that run by the syndicate headed by Hering, but whose name never appeared as connected with it until today. Other men in the syndicate were Charles Francis, Thomas Rowe, Walter Franzen, Harry Thorpe and Henry Troy.

All these men were interviewed by the inspector and all admitted that they were connected with the book, but denied that they knew Hering was connected with any bank, and said that he represented that he was a wealthy man, and that he wanted to increase his wealth by separating "a few suckers from their loose change."

BUYS ST. PAUL SYSTEM.

Harriman Secures Railroad Coveted by James J. Hill.

New York, Aug. 17.—It can be authoritatively stated that control of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad has passed into the hands of E. H. Harriman, via the Southern Pacific Railroad company, which is controlled by the Union Pacific Railroad company, the main Harriman concern. A rumor to the effect that Harriman sought to own the St. Paul property has been heard on various occasions of late, but not until today could it be learned from a competent authority that there was good foundation for the report.

As a railroad deal this purchase of the St. Paul by Harriman is more remarkable than the coup by which he secured the Illinois Central control nearly a year ago. Harriman had for years been an important factor in the Illinois Central management, but until now he has never been mentioned in connection with St. Paul.

The present deal is also interesting from the fact that in 1900 James J. Hill, Harriman's arch enemy in the railroad arena, made strenuous efforts to purchase the St. Paul, but was refused control by the same Standard Oil interests which with willingness turned the property over to Harriman.

PEOPLE GROW CALLOUS.

Eye Witness Describes Warsaw After Outbreak of Terrorists.

London, Aug. 17.—The Tribune's Warsaw correspondent telegraphs a description of the scenes witnessed by him after the disturbances Wednesday. "The hospital surgeons, fatigued by their labors," he says, "were unable to attend to cases, and wounds regarded as fatal were left to take their course. The scenes in the morgues were horrible. In one I counted 32 civilian bodies, all dirty and dressed as they fell. The people have grown callous with too much death. I heard a young girl laugh heartily at the sight of a woman whose brain-pan had been torn off by a bomb."

"In one hospital I saw a youth who, when bayoneted yesterday, feigned death. The soldiers trod over him and their heavy boots crushed his fingers to a pulp, but he successfully stood the ordeal. He was carried to the morgue, when it was discovered he was alive. He is now progressing favorably."

"Last night resulted in an orgie of blood in the Jewish quarter. The number of persons clubbed or bayoneted exceeds three hundred. The morgues are crowded with dead. The bodies were arrayed in rows, the clothes dirty with the filth of the streets where they fell. No effort was made to do more than pile the corpses in morgues, and very little has been done towards identifying them. Relatives and friends of those who lost their lives are fearful of brutal treatment at the hands of the authorities if they visit the morgues."

Oldest Fixed Date in History.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—Professor James H. Broadsted has announced in an article in the Biblical World that the "oldest fixed date in history" is 4241 B. C. In that year the calendar was established, the year beginning on what would now be July 19. Consequently the calendar now in use was 6,147 years old last month. The professor arrived at these conclusions during his long exploration trip in the Nile valley, when he compared the astronomical data in the old and middle kingdoms of Egypt.

Rebel Headquarters Broken Up.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—The authorities attach great importance to the capture of revolutionists at Moscow and vicinity. They believe they have broken up the headquarters of the military fighting organization and arrested the leaders. In addition to seizing their clandestine printing establishment and a large supply of bombs and explosives, including Shimose powder, the authorities secured elaborate plans to be used in the event of an uprising.

Seized at Prison Door.

New York, Aug. 17.—Charles C. Browne, the convicted Federal silk examiner, who was ordered released from the state prison at Sing Sing Tuesday on a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Hough, of the United States Circuit court, was rearrested as he stepped from the prison today and arraigned before Judge Hough.

Custom Houses for Manchuria.

Pekin, Aug. 14.—The Japanese minister has informed China that Japan is ready to establish a customs service at Port Dalny and urges China to make similar arrangements at the frontier stations in Northern Manchuria, so as to place the traffic on the Japanese and Russian railways on an equality.

GIVEN IMMUNITY FOR TESTIFYING

Railroad Men Turn On Standard Oil to Secure Themselves.

Evidence Will Insure Indictment, as Railroad Men Have No Hesitancy in Uncovering Their Transactions With Oil Combine—Octopus Has No Friends.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Immunity to different railroad officials from prosecution for violating interstate commerce laws in giving rebates to the Standard Oil company is the price which the Federal authorities are paying for testimony upon which they will try to secure the conviction of the Standard Oil company and some of its officials. It was announced today by local railroad men that they will have no hesitancy in uncovering all the transactions between the roads and the oil combine to the local Federal grand jury, because they are sure that by so doing they will be themselves exempt from prosecution.

When the oil combine prosecution was first launched, it was found by the Federal authorities that railroad officials familiar with the facts declined to come forward. An inquiry addressed to such officials brought forth an announcement of the railroad men's position by the different general counsel of the roads. Open notice was served that the officials of the roads would not give information because in so doing they would be placing themselves and their own railroads in danger of indictment and prosecution. After consultation between counsel for the railroads and the government the silence of the railroad men was broken and proof is now forthcoming upon which indictments will be voted by the grand jury.

It was explained by one of the leading local railroad attorneys today that the definite understanding has been reached between their clients and the department of Justice that, in return for proof upon which to indict and convict the oil combine and its officials, the railroads will not be molested with any prosecution, so far as the giving of rebates to the Standard Oil company is concerned.

EVEN STOLE COLLATERAL.

Limit to Stensland's Crimes Not Yet Found by Inspectors.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—The belief that large amounts of collateral given as security for notes in the Milwaukee Avenue bank have been stolen practically became a certainty last night, when a note for \$9,000, known to be genuine, was found in Stensland's house at Byron street and Lawndale avenue. Search was made for the collateral security, but it could not be found.

The discovery opened up a field for almost unlimited speculation as to how far the looting proceeded before Stensland disappeared. If the real estate and other securities in the bank have been stolen or are found to be worthless, the amount of money left to pay the depositors probably will be reduced as low as 25 per cent.

Assistant State's Attorney Olson was informed yesterday afternoon that President Stensland has large land holdings in Mexico, and that he may be in the Southern republic now. The information came in the shape of a letter from an acquaintance of Stensland. Mr. Olson said that it will take only 24 hours to run down the clew.

Government May Complete Work.

Washington, Aug. 16.—As soon as inventories have been taken of the contractors' outfits seized by the Geological survey at Corbett tunnel and Shoshone dam, on irrigation projects of Northern Wyoming, consideration will be given to plans for completing those great contracts. The failure of the contractors is being investigated. It is likely the Geological survey will continue the works with the equipment and supplies seized, rather than let a new contract. More than \$1,000,000 is involved in the projects.

Railroads Offer Bribe.

St. Paul, Aug. 14.—A meeting of the State Warehouse and Railroad commissioners was held today for the purpose, it is stated, of acting on a proposition from the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo Line railroads, which agree to reduce the freight rate on wheat 1 cent a hundred pounds provided the commission will call off the present investigation and agitation of freight rates on commodities. The proposition was rejected.

More Damage by Texas Flood.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 14.—The work of repairing the Southern Pacific tracks at Sanderson is proceeding rapidly, and unless there are further rains traffic will be resumed Thursday evening. The cloudburst of yesterday washed away 6,000 feet of track and 1,000 feet of bridges in Meyers and Willow Springs canyons, near Langtry, in addition to the six miles already gone. One Mexican fell into a swollen stream and was drowned yesterday.

Freight Tunnels Under Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—The freight bores of the Illinois Tunnel company will carry merchandise of all kinds in carload lots for the first time today. This movement will mark the practical completion of the Illinois Tunnel company's system of underground freight railroads, construction of which was begun five years ago, and which has cost its owners about \$30,000,000.

MOB IS SUPREME.

Russian Terrorists Wreak Vengeance on Hated Police.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—Advices received from Liban state that the riotous demonstrations that began there Saturday night still continue and that the Hooligan element absolutely holds sway in the city, the police being powerless to check it. Law abiding citizens are unable to traverse the streets and a reign of robbery and rapine is in progress that will not be checked until troops are sent to aid the police.

So far all appeals to the government at St. Petersburg have fallen apparently upon deaf ears and this fact has emboldened the disturbing element to add murder to its other crimes. Five storekeepers have been murdered during the past 12 hours and hundreds of shops have been looted. The rioters raided the alcohol depot, and after filling themselves up on the fiery fluid, paraded the streets, shouting threats against the Jews and factory owners and storekeepers.

Three police officers have been murdered since Tuesday morning, the Terrorists apparently having seized upon the confusion as offering a magnificent opportunity to eliminate the hated members of the police who have been active in working against them.

There is one regiment of infantry in the local barracks at Liban, but it is mutinous and the officers some days ago took from the men all their ammunition, as it was feared that they intended to mutiny.

FIRST INSURANCE TRIAL.

Test Case Upon Earthquake Clause Set for Trial.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—The first of the insurance cases involving the earthquake clause was set for trial today by Superior Judge Hebbard. The case is that of the Rosenthal Shoe company against the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance company. The attorney for the insurance people asked that the case be set for trial until opportunity could be given the judges mutually to arrange with the insurance companies for a test case. He said that the insurance companies would demand a jury trial in each case, and unless proper arrangements were made for a test case the courts would be occupied for years in hearing insurance litigation.

The attorney for the plaintiff declared that there were points of fact in this connection that could not be settled by a test case. The court then asked the insurance attorney if he waived a jury trial, and answered, "No." The judge then asked, "Do you demand a jury trial?" but could not get a direct answer.

The attorney for the shoe company then announced that to save time he would formally demand a jury trial. The case was set for August 27.

HAD PREPARED FOR FLIGHT.

Stensland Took House Furnishings and a Woman With Him.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Testimony indicating that extensive preparations for flight were made by Paul Stensland, president of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, and that a woman entered into these preparations, were secured by Assistant State's Attorney Olson today, through the cross examination of Miss Allen McCracken, housekeeper for Stensland. It was learned that Stensland took with him in trunks and boxes sheets and other bedding, towels, window curtains, carpets, rugs and a silver dinner set. Some of this is said to have been traced to Baraboo, Wisconsin.

The large trunk that is being traced is said to be three feet high and bound with iron. The box traced to Wisconsin weighed 375 pounds when it was placed on an express wagon at the Stensland home on the day of the flight. Telegrams have been sent all over the world to trainmen to look for the big trunk.

Another warrant charging Cashier Hering with forging a note for \$10,000 in the name of Marius S. Kirby was issued today.

Car Service Stopped.

New York, Aug. 15.—Following the arrest tonight of three division inspectors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company on charges of assault, the company shut off entirely all of its surface lines leading to Coney island, taking the position that this was the only way to stop the rioting which has been in progress since Sunday morning at the points where a second fare was demanded by the company's employees. The elevated and express trains to the seashore were augmented. The inspectors were released on bail.

Come From the Antipodes.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—The cry for labor sent out from San Francisco has been heard around the world. Forty skilled mechanics arrived yesterday from Australia, where they were paid \$3 a day. They will receive at least twice that pay here. Every day sees rapid progress in the work of rehabilitation. Already \$400,000 has been subscribed to construct the Young Men's Christian association building, and \$100,000 more is assured.

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The "Rainy-Day Gazette."

The children's noses were flattened against the window panes—Marjo's and Cecil's at one window, Tom's and Elspeth's at the other. The trickles of raindrops outside might as well have been tears trailing down from all their eyes. A great, long, rainy, in-the-house day ahead of them!

"What shall we do?" they sighed. "Edit a daily newspaper." That was Uncle Ned's voice.

"Do what?" four voices chorused. "Get out a daily," went on Uncle Ned's voice, cheerily. "Let me see: Cecil can be managing editor and Marjo read the exchanges and get clippings, and the twins can be reporters. Get paper and pencil and two or three newspapers, and come here and get started."

Uncle Ned cleared the library table in a hurry and set a chair at each end. "This end is yours, Cecil. You must write the editorials, you know. And, Marjo—over at this end—see what bits of interesting news and information you can find in these papers, and cut them out carefully and paste them on these half-sheets of paper, ready to send to the printers. Tom, Elspeth—well, I'll be city editor at first and give you your 'assignments,' over on the bulletin board, you know."

Uncle Ned wrote some lines hastily and posted them on the atlas cover slanted against the wall. The lines read:

Elspeth—Interview Bridget. Get "story" of trip over in the steerage and make it "snappy."

Tom—Go to mamma and Aune Helen for locals. Interview the new woman upstairs and get her "views."

"There," Uncle Ned said, "that will do for a starter. After you've written up your 'stories,' I'll give you some more assignments. Off with you. Live!—the word for you reporters!"

Bridget had come across soon only a few months ago, and her voyage was fresh in her mind and full of entertaining little incidents and accidents. She received her interviewer cordially, and that small scribe was soon writing in big, swaying letters her story of steerage life on an ocean liner.

Tom flew about collecting locals. There was "Blue Squeaker," the homing pigeon, just back from a 200-mile flight. There was the baby bantam rooster beginning to crow; Dime Trot, with her brand-new pussies; the flag-raising at school next week; the Pussy-Willow children just "coming out"; oh, and best of all, the new woman's first tooth! But that came properly into the interview. Tom went upstairs and gravely interviewed the new woman. She lay in her cradle and beamed and bobbed up at him, and expressed her "views" in the funniest language you ever heard!

Dinner time came and interrupted things for a while, and then on went the work again. The editorial office of the Rainy-Day Gazette was as busy as a hive of bustling little bees. Reporters hurried in and out, pens flew and the paper—how it grew! At three o'clock it went to press.

"That didn't take long, you know," Elspeth confided to mamma, in confidence. "We didn't have any machine, so we pressed it by hand—under the dictionary, you know, an' Tom an' I sat on top."

The paper was a great success. Everybody subscribed for it the moment they saw it—even the editors themselves and the reporters! Bridget wanted two copies.

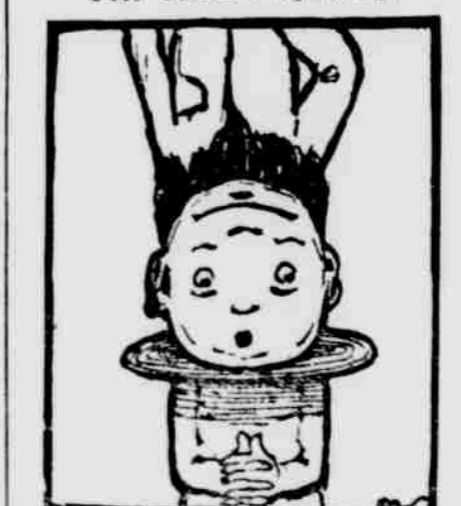
"Why, it's raining!" exclaimed the managing editor, in his first leisure moment, gazing calmly out of the window.

"Why, so 'tis!" echoed the exchange editor.

"Pooh!" cried the reporters. "Guess we knew that. Been doin' it all day. It's a beautiful rain for the crops."

"The news crops," said Uncle Ned's voice.—Youth's Companion.

Pete Toddle's Upsetting.



What have we here? I do declare, something is raising Pete's hair! Can it be he sees something fearful that makes him look so far from cheerful?

Pete's upset. If you'd discover what did it, just turn Pete over. At first it may perplex your mind how any one so soft and kind as Mr. Lucy here appears. Could so raise Pete Toddle's fears. But though he seems so good a creature, it happens he is Pete's teacher. And though so innocent his look, he knows that Pete's playing hooky.

Iridesence of Pearl.

You have all noticed the beautiful prismatic colors on the inner surface of shells, even of the common oyster shells. This surface is composed of the

substance called mother-of-pearl, and its iridescence and its gloss make it beautiful. Do you know what makes it iridescent? The substance is made up of an infinite number of little parts, separated by minute lines, and this has the effect of breaking up ordinary light into its prismatic colors. It is a similar arrangement of the particles that makes the opal iridescent. The so-called "unlucky" nature of the opal consists in the fact that it sometimes bursts without apparent cause, but the bursting is merely a natural result of its peculiar composition. Sometimes a sudden change of temperature makes it burst; sometimes the breakage is due to a cause that even a lapidary cannot determine. The belief that the stone is "unlucky" is nothing but a silly superstition.

Those Famous Fogs.

Newfoundland is famous for its heavy fogs, which, under certain conditions, drift out to sea and make navigation dangerous. It may be that you do not know why the fogs are so heavy there. They are caused by the mingling of the Arctic current, with its ice fields and icebergs, with the warm waters of the gulf stream. This produces great masses of vapor, which, when westerly winds prevail, is carried out to sea; but when the wind is from the south or the southeast the fog is carried in on the island, covering the bays and the headlands.

A Good Swim.

Daniel Perkins was a man of few words, and a man of true worth and courage, says the author of "The Log of a Sea Angler." Early in his life he was the skipper of a coal schooner which traded up the coast from Boston.

Off Ogunquit a gale struck the schooner so quickly on one trip that before anything could be done the vessel was over and going down, and Daniel was thrown into the water, ten miles off-shore in his oilskins.

He managed to get out of the oilskins, and then, taking his bearings, started to swim to Ogunquit.

Captain Sam told me the story. A friend of his, it happened, was going to Boston in his schooner. He had reached Boon Island, and was bowling along at a good clip when he heard a call.

"Hold on, will you? I want to come aboard!"

The skipper was "struck all of a heap," as Captain Sam said, for there was not a sail in sight nearer than five miles; but he jammed the tiller over and came up into the wind, and nearly ran into Daniel Perkins.

"How are ye, Daniel?" said Captain Sam. "Which way ye goin'?"

"Why, I was going home to Ogunquit, but if it's all the same I'll come aboard."

So Daniel swam up to the quarter, and Captain Sam hauled him in. He had swum five miles, and had been in the water nearly half a day; but Captain Sam said, "He didn't seem tuckered, and would have struck the coast somewhere between Portsmouth and York Beach, sure."

Trial by Ordeal.

In the Sinai peninsula trial by ordeal is still practiced. In all criminal cases where no witnesses are forthcoming the judge, "el mahashan," tests the suspected person by fire, by water or by dream. In the first the judge places an iron pan in the fire until it is red-hot and gives it to the accused to touch three times with his tongue. If marks of burning are shown on the tongue the accused is pronounced guilty. The theory apparently is that if he is not guilty the moisture on the tongue prevents it from being burnt; if guilty his tongue would dry up from fear of being discovered.

The test by water is described as follows: "The mahashan" sits with the accused and the spectators in a circle with a copper jug full of water placed in the center. This jug is then made to appear to move round the circle by means of witchcraft or hypnotism. If the jug returns back to the judge the accused is pronounced not guilty, but if the jug stops opposite the accused he is pronounced guilty.

This description is rather wanting in detail, and it is difficult to know how a jug which only appears to move can be a trustworthy index. In the test by dream the mahashan sleeps and sees in a dream if the accused is guilty or not.—Chicago News.

Remeny's Route.

On one of his early concert tours of the West, before the famous violinist, Edward Remeny, was thoroughly familiar with the railway routes of the United States, he inquired in Chicago concerning the best way to reach a town in Illinois.

"C. R. & Q.," replied the hotel clerk, without looking up.

Remeny was quite dazed. But, says the contributor of the story to the recent memoir of the violinist, his sense of fun carried him through.

"Ah," he said gravely. "Then I will go D. A. T."

It was the clerk's turn to be puzzled. "What does that mean?" he said, looking up this time.

"Well, what did you mean?" demanded Remeny.

"Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, of course."

"Ah! I meant day after to-morrow."

Had Stood the Test.

"What makes you think you are an actor?" said the manager cordily to the applicant.

"Burglars came into my room last night," replied the young man with an air of pride, "and I pretended to be asleep."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Easy money is so called because it is so easy to get rid of.