The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOLUME XXXVI | WEDNESDAY MORNING. | WICHITA, KANSAS: MARCH 18, 1903. | WEDNESDAY MORNING. | NUMBER 104

PENNELL SUICIDE

Testimony Goes to Show He Contemplated Death.

PLEADED AGAINST DIVORCE

Would Kill Himself and Mrs. Burdick If Not Dropped.

MRS. PENNELL'S PART

Seems to Have Known Much of the Case.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 17.—The authorities have learned that Mrs. Edwin L. Burdick had assigned a portion of the insurance held by her husband. In the first place, it is said that half of the estimated $5,000 was made payable to the children. Less than half originally written in Mrs. Burdick's favor, probably $10,000, was in small policies, and it is said a portion of this was assigned by Mrs. Burdick to her husband. The assigned policies therefore become part of his estate. All she will receive from his estate is her dowery, one-third of his realty and the small amount of insurance made payable to her that she did not assign. The authorities will not say whether the assignment was made before or after the divorce proceedings were begun.

As indicated by the district attorney, the first witness was Mrs. Gertrude Barnard Paine. She was called at 3:25.

She said that Miss Cunningham, who was one of the persons at her home on the night of the murder, had left the city. Mrs. Paine does not know where she is now. Miss Cunningham was one of the persons who established an alibi for Mrs. Paine.

Mrs. Paine was asked:

"You have met Mr. Burdick frequently since Mrs. Burdick left home?"

"I have seen him a number of times."

"Where?"

"At the dancing club, down town and on the car."

"By appointment?"

"Twice or three times by appointment."

"How did he make the appointments?"

"By telephone."

The appointments, according to the witness, were kept, once at Lang's candy store, once at the Genesee and once at Main and Summer streets, six weeks or two months ago. On the last occasion Burdick talked about his wife. He said that the gossip that had been going on about his wife was true and that he had the necessary evidence to secure a divorce. He did not say exactly that he had sent her away, but that was what was gathered by the witness.

Mr. Burdick told Mrs. Paine that he felt very badly about Pennell, his friend, coming into his family that way. He said he had a talk with Pennell and that Pennell had agreed to leave the city. Once before Pennell had promised to leave home, but had not done so. Mr. Burdick never asked the witness to fix up an appointment with Pennell. Mrs. Paine said that she met Burdick down town several times by appointment, but did not remember what they talked about or why the appointments were made.

"When was the last time you had a conversation with him?"

"On the day of his death."

"What did you say to him?"

"I told him I had not seen Mrs. Pennell and did not know whether she was going to attend the Elmwood dance or not. He said if the Pennells were not going to be there he might go. He wanted to know if I were going. I told him I had a cold and would not go. The night previously he had called me up and asked me if I could find out whether the Pennells were in the city and let him know the following morning. That was why I telephoned to him the next morning."

Burdick had called on her several times while Mrs. Warren of Cleveland was there and had taken them to the theater and, she thought, to the dancing club.

"While he was talking to you at Main and Summer streets did he tell you that Mrs Warren was getting a divorce from her husband?"

"Yes, sir."

"Burdick thought a great deal of Mrs. Warren, didn't he?"

"Yes, he admired her very much."

"Did he say there was any arrangement by which he and Mrs. Warren were to be married when she got a divorce?"

"No, sir."

Mrs. Paine said she was home on the night of the murder. She read until 9:30 o'clock and then went to bed. She had no company that night and did not leave the house.

"Did you have any telephonic communication with Mr. Burdick that night?"

"No, sir."

Witness was at Pennell's house about two weeks before and had a talk with Mrs. Pennell.

"Did Mrs. Pennell say she was going to get a divorce from Pennell?"

"No, she said she had heard the story that she was getting a divorce, but she said she had no intention of doing anything of the kind. She said she had spoken to Burdick about taking his wife back."

The witness stated that Burdick had previously told her that Mrs. Pennell wanted him to take Mrs. Burdick back. He had said that Mrs. Pennell had caused all the trouble in the first place and that it was too late for her to intervene.

"I believe it was Mrs. Pennell who first told Mr. Burdick about Mr. Pennell and Mrs. Burdick," declared Mrs. Paine.

Mrs. Pennell had never told witness that Mrs. Pennell had threatened to do Mr. Burdick harm and witness had never heard of Pennell threatening harm to Burdick. She did not know whether or not Pennell was a quick tempered man.

Lawyer Hubbell asked Mrs. Paine if she knew of Burdick's carrying a weapon. She did not know, although Burdick had told her he had been followed.

"Did he ever express his feeling toward Pennell?"

"He said that he would forgive Pennell for all that he had done if he would only marry Mrs. Burdick. He said he would permit her to have the children six months of the year."

"Did he ever say anything about murdering Pennell?"

"He said once: 'Who would there be to take care of my children if I had a murder on my hands?'"

Charles S. Parke, Burdick's business partner, who had been associated in business with him for four years and had known him eighteen years, testified that about a year ago he saw Arthur Pennell at Burdick's office. At one time Pennell was Burdick's lawyer. Burdick told Mr. Parke about the trouble with his wife about Christmas time. Mr. Burdick told him he did not blame Mrs. Burdick so much as he did Pennell. He said he had shown him every consideration and that Pennell had promised to get out of town, but had not done so. He said he had lost patience, and the divorce suit was to go on.

"Then the man who made all the trouble was Pennell?"

"Yes."

"Did Burdick say he was afraid of Pennell?"

"He said he had been warned to look out for Pennell, but he believed Pennell was a physical coward and he had no fear of him. He said he carried a revolver when he went out of town just as a matter of precaution.

Burdick had a conference with Pennell in a lawyer's office about the proceedings.

"Did he tell you anything that Pennell said at that conference?"

"He said Pennell had threatened to commit suicide if the suit was not stopped. He threatened to kill both himself and Mrs. Burdick if the divorce proceedings were continued. Burdick told me he thought the threat was a bluff."

"Did Burdick tell you that Mrs. Pennell had tried to have him withdraw the suit?"

"He said both Mr. and Mrs. Pennell had pleaded with him to drop it."

"What was the purpose of that conference you spoke of?"

"I understand it was held for the purpose of reaching a peaceful settlement of their troubles. But it was fruitless; Burdick said he made no concessions."

Mr. Parke knew of no trouble between Burdick and Mrs. Hull, his wife's mother.

"Did you form any opinion as to who committed this murder?" asked District Attorney Coatsworth.

"Yes sir."

"When?"

"Right after leaving the house the day the body was found."

"Is it an opinion based on information or upon supposition?"

"Upon both."

"You have some information?"

"Yes sir."

"Are you sufficiently satisfied that your opinion is correct to state whom you think the murderer was?"

"I think so."

"Well, who was he?"

"Arthur R. Pennell, or some hired assassin."

"What makes you think Pennell killed him?"

"All the circumstances lead me to that conclusion. I am satisfied that the murder grew out of the divorce proceedings."

"Do you know whether Pennell was in Burdick's house that night?"

"I do not."

"Do you know wheher he had a key to Burdick's house?"

"No."

"Did you ever publicly accuse Pennell until after he died?"

"I do not know when I first expressed that opinion."

The inquest will be continued tomorow.

FRANCIS IS BACK.

Trip to Old Country for St. Louis Exposition.

New York, March 17.—David R. Francis of the Louisianana Purchase exposition, who returned from Europe on the steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm today, in an interview, said:

"I have made a hasty trip of four weeks and feel that I have been successful in my mission. I visited England and was granted a personal audience with King Edward, who expressed great interest in the fair and voluntarily offered all of the jewels and ornaments of Queen Victoria jubilee for exhibition. Lord Lansdowns also assured me that England would be represented and would put up a special building. I went to France and saw President Loubet and was very cordially received. I was the guest at a dinner of 500 plates at which were present representatives of many French industries expecting to have exhibits at the fair. I was very cordially entertained by the ministers of the various departments and altogether am very much pleased with the success of my mission there. I then went to Madrid. Spain is taking hold of the project enthusiastically and I have been assured by the ministers of agriculture and other departments that they would give every assistance. I left Madrid and went to Germany and was granted a personal audience with Emperor William, who assured me that Germany would be well represented. He also said that he would send some of his own plate and other interesting exhibits. The German officials gave me cordial assurances of Germany's intention to place a good exhibit. I went to Belgium last and was received by King Leopold, who assured me of the intention of Belgium to be represented. He said he would be pleased to visit the fair, but feared his duties and advisers would prevent. Emperor William also said he would like to attend, but of course it would be too far to go from home. In France I was given a number of presents and little mementos. I also received a fine Sevres vase."

FIFTEEN HUNDRED MEN.

Called Out, and Four-Fifths of Them Are Union.

Cripple Creek, Colo., March 17.—A committee of the Western Federation of Miners this morning notified the mine owners and shippers of the Cripple Creek district who are sending ore to the mills of the United States Reduction and Refining company which have been declared "unfair," that the miners on their properties would be called out at 4 o'clock this afternoon unless such shipments there cease. The mines affected are Stratton's Independence, employing 500 men; The Vindicater, 200; the Mary McKinney, 125; the Ajax, 200; the Strong, 70; the Granite, 75; the Elkton, 60; the El Paso, 125; and the Hull City, 140. Four-fifths of the men are members of the miners' union.

Pillsbury Is Third.

Monte Carlo, March 17.—In the international chess tournament just concluded here, Tarrasch takes first prize with 20 points, Maroczy secures second prize with 19 points, and Pillsbury wins third prize with 18½ points.

RATIFY TREATY

By a Vote of 73 to 5 in Senate Executive Session.

AMENDMENTS VOTED DOWN

Disposed of One by One in All Day Session.

WILL ADJOURN TOMORROW

Cuban Treaty Yet to be Considered However.

Washington, March 17.—The senate met at 11 o'clock today and went into executive session after the journal was read and approved.

Immediately after the doors were closed the Panama Canal treaty was laid before the senate. There was again a good attendance of senators in anticipation of the final vote on the treaty. The proceedings opened with a speech by Senator Morgan, devoted especially to the question of the defense of the canal. He criticised sharply the action of the senate in refusing yesterday to so amend the treaty as to insure American control.

When Mr. Morgan concluded Senator Money offered a substitute for the fourth article of the treaty which disavows an intention on the part of the United States to increase its territory at the expense of South or Central America. The substitute offered by Senator Money was agreed on by the Democratic caucus, and, without mentioning South or Central America it reiterates the American doctrine of non-interference with the affairs of all the American republics, with the view of reassuring Mexico on that point, and pledges this country to attempt no acquisition of Colombian territory.

This is one of two amendments on which the Democrats agreed to act as a unit and consideration of it was begun early in the day, with the view of concentrating most of the debate upon it.

Speeches were made in support of the money amendment by Senators Bacon, Teller, Daniel, Morgan, Bailey and others. They contended for an impartial recognition of all American republics, urging that under the language of the fourth article of the treaty Mexico would be left as the only American republic to which the avowal of non-encroachment could be held as non-applicable. Senators Spooner and Hoar replied, contending that there was practically no difference between the language of the amendment and that of the article as it stands. Senator Money's amendment was defeated, 51 to 27, a strict party vote.

Senator Daniel the noffered an amendment providing that the treaty should not take effect until it had been approved by congress. Mr. Daniel spoke in advocacy of this provision. The fact soon developed that Senator Daniel had offered his amendment for the purpose of making a general speech upon the treaty and when the fifteen minutes allowed to him for a speech on h's amendment had expired, the amendment was voted down. Senator Morgan presented four or five of his amendments, which were each in turn defeated, but upon all of which Senator Daniel continued to speak. All told, he spoke for about an hour. His speech was an arraignment of the Republican policy in pressing the treaty with what he asserted was undue haste. He referred to the enormous expenditure that would be required to construct the canal and charged recklessness in rushing into such an enterprise as he declared was being done.

After Senator Daniel had closed several other senators on both sides of the chamber addressed the senate in fifteen minute speeches for and against the treaty. Among those who spoke against it was Senator Morgan, who devoted himself especially to the question of the necessity for adequate defense of the canal, which he said should be assured only by the United States. He asserted that senators were not thinking for themselves, but were following blindly the lead of the secretary of state. Indeed, he declared, that senators were practically surrendering their own offices in order to maintain a reputation for party allegiance. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, was also among te speakers. He was one of the very few senators, if not the only senator to announce his entire satisfaction with the treaty. He referred to the fact that a number of Republican senators had said that they had the making of the treaty they would have changed some of the features of it and declares that he considers the treaty the best that could have been made and said that so far as he was concerned he would not have changed it in any respect. He criticised the Democratic senators for using undue minuteness in their efforts to find defects in the agreement. When, at 4:45 p. m., it became apparent that the fifteen minute speeches had been concluded, Senator Morgan surprised the senate by refraining from presenting any more individual amendments and by presenting all of the fifty which he had prepared in one block, submitting them, with the motions of the text of the treaty which he had not changed, as a substitute for the whole agreement. He did not demand a roll call, and the substitute was voted down viva voce, almost unanimously.

It was only a few minutes past 5 o'clock when Senator Morgan took the floor to make the last of his long series of speeches in opposition to the treaty. In accordance with the unanimous agreement he spoke for an hour, and in order to confine himself to the time and to make the points he desired to make, he had prepared his speech in advance. He read deliberately, but in firm voice, often digressing in order to emphasize a point. He stopped short at the expiration of his allotted time, whereupon Senator Cullom, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, took the floor. He also read his speech from manuscript, presenting a carefully prepared and business-like summary of the reasons for ratifying the treaty and for constructing the canal.

Senator Cullom occupied only about three-fourths of the hour allotted to himself, and when he had concluded the question as to whether the treaty should be ratified, was promptly put before the senate. The hands of the ancient clock in the rear of the senate chamber indicated ten minutes of 7 when the roll call began. All the senators in the city occupied their seats, and all were prompt in responding when their names were called. The vote resulted in the ratification of the treaty by 75 to 5. The result was no surprise, for al lhad predicted that when the offered amendments had been disposed of, the treaty would be approved by an overwhelming majority. Such proved to be the case. Indeed, the roll call had proceeded for some time before a single voice was heard in the negative, the first opposition vote being that of Senator Daniel of Virginia. After another long lapse Senator Daniels was joined by his colleague, Senator Martin and after them came the two Alabama senators, Messrs. Morgan and Pettus. Senator Teller, of Colorado, also voted in opposition and his was the last vote on that side of the question. When Senator Frye woh occupied the chair, announced the result, there was no demonstration, and at 7 p. m the senate had adjourned for the day. Before this result was reached, however, it had been decided to meet again tomorrow at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking up the Cuban treaty and with a hope of concluding its consideration, in order that the senate might adjourn finally tomorrow.

FEDERATION STRIKE ORDER

President Moyer Calls 1,700 Men Out of the Mines.

Colorado Springs, Colo., March 17.—The strike is on in the Cripple Creek district. President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon notified the miners employed on the mines shipping ore to the mills of the United States Reduction and Refining company that the mine owners had not accepted the terms promulgated at the meeting of the district union last night. At 6 o'clock this evening the men coming off shift at the Independence walked out. By tomorrow morning 700 men will have walked out.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon it was announced by the management of the United States Reduction and Refining company that all negotiations looking to a settlement had come to naught, President Moyer of the Federation refusing to accede to the proposition advanced by the company to have Chief Justice Campbell of the supreme court of Governor Peabody appoint a commission to look into the difficulty and decide whether there was anything to be arbitrated.

Governor Peabody tonight issued an order recalling the troops who were ordered to Colorado City March 3 on account of the smeltermen's strike. Two days ago the governor sent his private secretary to Colorado City to investigate the situation and it is upon his recommendation that the troops are ordered home. Protests against the recall of the troops were made by a number of prominent business men of Colorado City and Colorado Springs, but the governor stated tonight that he believed all danger of trouble is over.

TYNER CAN RESIGN.

Subordinates Complained of, and He Is Getting Old.

Washington, March 17.—No action will be taken by the postoffice department with regard to complaints against the office o fthe assistant attorney general for the postoffice department in connection with the Turf Investment companies until the return of Postmaster General Payne, who is now in the West Indies. Pending his return Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow will continue an investigation of the matter with a view of full report to Mr. Payne. James N. Tyner, the assistant attorney general for the department, said today that he would not resign in view of the complaint that had been made against his office. No action rests with the postmaster general.

No suspicion attaches to Mr. Tyner, but in view of his advanced age and the fact that some complaint was made against his subordinates an intimation had been made that his resignation would be accepted.

DIES IN FLAMES.

Woman Kills Mother and Daughter and Suicides.

Penn Yan, N. Y., March 17.—In a frenzy of mania Mrs. James Strowbridge of Guyanoga village, five miles from here, today killed her daughter, aged 26 years, and her mother, aged 70 years, and after setting fire to the house in which the bodies lay deliberately entered it and perished in the flames.

The three women lived a hermit life, working on the farm like men, and often wearing men's clothing. They are supposed to have been well to do. Mrs. Strowbridge is believed to have gone suddenly mad.

Wortman Not Guilty.

tried Ensign Ward K. Wortman at Pensacola, Fla., to determine the extent, if any, of his responsibility for the explosion in the 6-inch gun turret of the battleship Massachusetts, off Culebra, by which nine men lost their lives, rendered a verdict of not guilty. Commanded Winslow, who acted as judge advocate of the court, reached Washington today with the findings. The record will be reviewed by the judge advocate, and then will be passed on by the secretary of the navy.

Commercial Telegraphers.

Washington, March 17.—The International Union of Commercial Telegraphers and the Order of Commercial Telegraphers have been consolidated under the name of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. This action was the result of a meeting of arbitrators of the two organizations which has been in progress here for several days. The new body is to be affiliated with the Federation of Labor.

Revolution Is Serious.

Washington, March 17.—News of a revolution in Uruguay was conveyed to the state department today in a dispatch from United States Consul Swan, at Montevideo, as follows:

"Montevideo, March 17.—Revolution has broken out. Railway destroyed. 8,000 men are camped outside, marshalling to attack the city. Revolution is serious."

Cleveland Comes West.

Princeton, N. J., March 17.—Ex-President Cleveland has completed arrangements for an extended trip through the western states. His first stop will be made at St. Louis on April 30, when he will attend the dedication of the St. Louis fair grounds. The full details of the trip have not been completed.

DRIVERS REJOICE

Kansas City Teamsters are Victorious in Strike.

UNION IS RECOGNIZED

That Was Principal Issue, and Drivers Must Join.

TEN HOURS TO BE A DAY

Scale of Wages Is as Presented by Teamsters.

Kansas City, March 17.—After arguments lasting more than eight hours, the attorneys and representatives of the striking teamsters and transfer companies reached an agreement and tomorrow every transfer wagon in the city will be runing. By the terms of this settlement the transfer companies agreed to recognize the union and made other concessions which amount to almost a complete victory for the strikers. With one exception the wage scale was adopted as presented by the teamsters. Drivers of heavy two-horse wagons will receive $1.75 per day; drivers of light two-horse wagons, $1.50 per day, and drivers of single wagons, $1.25 per day, except drivers under 21 years of age, who will receive $1 per day.

The question of hours was settled as the teamsters had demanded. The men wil lwork ten hours a day, and will receive extra pay for over-time. The men are receiving no pay for Sundays or holidays unless they work, when they will receive pay for time and a half. The recognition of the union was the principal point at issue and most of the time was taken up with the consideration of that question. The company finally yielded and the strike was settled. The strikers wanted the companies to discharge the men who did not join the strike, but the companies positively refused to make this concession and it was agreed that the men who were loyal to their employers are to be retained, but they must join the union as soon as possible. No penalty will be assessed because refusing to strike. Both sides were disposed to be fair and there was no bitter feeling manifest at the meeting. The settlement was reached without the aid of the state board of mediation and arbitration, which had been called together to affect an arrangement. The board met today, but after a short session adjourned until tomorrow to allow the strikers' attorney to confer with the strike leaders about the advisability of allowing the board to pass upon the question of the recognition of the union. Later the representatives of the strikers and the transfer companies met and arrived at a settlement.

Under the auspices of the industrial council, a monster mas meeting of 12,000 workingmen was held at Convention hall tonight. The meeting was intended to express sympathy for the strikers, but after the settlement, which means a victory for the men it resolved itself into a ratification meeting. Mayor Reed, Walter Thomas Mills, Frank Walsh, L. C. Boyle, Ex-Mayor J. J. Danvenport, and a number of labor leaders addressed the meeting.

WANT THE PRESIDENT.

Hawaiians Would Like His Tour to Include Them.

Honolulu, March 17.—The people of the Hawaiian Islands are very much interested in the western trip of President Roosevelt and for some time past leading citizens have been discussing the matter with a view to asking the president to extend his trip beyond San Francisco and some here. An urgent invitation has been forwarded to the president, inviting him to visit the Hawaiian islands, and it is planned that in the event of his acceptance of the invitation to arrange a system of wireless telegraphy so that the steamer on which the presidential party travels will be in constant communication with the main land and with the Hawaiian islands. In this way the president can be informed daily of the trend of national affairs and can direct the machinery of the government on the vessel on which he travels. In the event of matters requiring the president's immediate return to Washington, it would be an easy matter for the details of the return trip to be arranged by wireless telegraph and no time would be lost by delays either here or in San Francisco in the arranging for the route and other details incidental to a trip of the president of the United States from either Honiulu or San Francisco on his return across the continent. The hope is enthusiastically expressed that the president will so arrange his plans as to permit his visiting the Hawaiian islands.

Washington, March 17.—President Roosevelt thus far has not received an invitation to visit the Hawaiian islands while on his western trip. It was said at the White House today that while an opportunity to visit the islands would please the president immensely it would be impossible for him to do so on his approaching trip without disarranging the entire schedule. That it was absolutely impracticable. President Roosevelt hopes at some future time to gratify the desire of the Hawaiians and his own wishes to visit the islands.

SHAMROCK IS LAUNCHED.

Sir Thomas Lipton Says Third Defeat Is Impossible.

Glasgow, March 17.—The Shamrock III was launched at 1:15 today.

Large crowds gathered at Wemyss yard at Dumbarton in spite of the drenching rain, which, however, ceased before the arrival of the special visitors' train. Sir Thomas Lipton escorted Lady Shaftsbury to the christening dais. Among others on the platform were the Earl and the Countess of Marandkellie, Lord Overton, lord provost of Glasgow, the Hon Chas. Russell, Reginald Ward, Wm. Fife and Captains Wringe and Bevis.

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Wednesday, March 18, 1903

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair and Colder

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

Pages

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2. Grand Jury of Logan County
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3. Wichita Livestock Market
Review of the Grain Markets
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4. Eagle's Editorial Page

5. Strange Story of a Man
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6. Special Election Called

8. Eagle's Table and Kitchen Talk
Father Graham on St. Patrick
Additional Local News

At 1:35 p. m., Lady Shaftsbury broke the bottle, saying: "I christen you Shamrock III. May God bless you and bring us back the cup."

The namid loud cheers the Shamrock III slid easily into the water. After more cheering the visitors proceeded to luncheon.

An examination of Shamrock III as the yacht was revealed in the launching confirmed the previous dispatches of the Associated Press on the subject, and showed that Fife had struck out boldly on entirely novel lines instead of trying to tinker or improve on either of the previous Lipton challengers. Like her predecessors, however, the Shamrock III is built close up to the 90-foot water line limit. Her length over all is 140 feet. The most striking feature of the challenger is her extremely short fin. It is just 20 feet long; her draught is 19 feet and the fin is almost level along the bottom. The lead in the hull is drawn well down to the fin, suggesting the deep body typical of the British cutter, rather than the extreme flat floored type adapted from the American center board yachts and used in all the recent challengers.

American wheel steering for the first time replaces the British tiller, and the lesson learned with the Shamrock II through her running in head seas has created a longer and drawn bow and given the challenger the appearance of being a boat capable of negotiating comfortably under any moderate sea. With lesser draft and not so flat mored as the previous Shamrocks, the challenger will not have so much stability, so Fife has either gone in for a light weather boat or he has cut down her sail area. There are daring novel features in the design, the effect of which cannot be accurately gauged except by actual trial. They suggest the possibility or difficulty in getting the new boat to trim, steer and carry her canvas. If, however, she accomplishes these objects well she will prove to be by far the most formidable challenger ever sent out.

The under body of the Shamrock III is painted with a white anti-fouling composition. Her topsides are white and she has broad bands of green along the water line and rail. Her hull, frames and plates are all of nickel steel especially made. The deck is of aluminum plates covered with wood fiber, which gives a safe foothold. The workmanship of the yacht is superb in every detail, no dent, rivet or joint is visible under the polish of her paint.

After the launching Sir Thomas Lipton said to a correspondent of the Associated Press: "My third, and perhaps my last attempt at lifting the America's cup will be the most serious, and I think the most hopeful of my efforts. The Reliance may best us, but it will not be because I have not the best boat British brains and workmen can produce.

"If the cup stays in America, it will stay there because of the extraordinary genius of the American yacht builder. If he can produce a still further improvement in his art I shall begin to think he is a bit more than human. There is no question but that the best boat wins in the international races. I believe that the Shamrock III will come near filling that bill. To my mind she is a marvel in which Fife and Watson have outdone themselves. With good trial races and no accidents her arrival in New York should mark the coming of the most formidable challenger ever sent over. I scarcely need add that as much as I long to win and expect to win, a third defeat will only increase my admiration for a people who can beat us at a game that was once our own.

"However," added Sir Thomas, laughing, "a third defeat is of course quite out of the question."

WILL NOT ABIDE IT.

Decision of Referee Not Binding on the Carpenters.

Indianapolis, March 17.—Peter J. Downey, who was selected as the eleventh man in the conference between the committees between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Woodworkers, rendered his decision late tonight. It is generally in favor of the Woodworkers and the Carpenters reiterate their statements of a few days ago that they will not abide by it.

All workmen in planing mills and factories are held to come under the jurisdiction of the Woodworkers, but it is held on the other hand that the Carpenters shall have absolute jurisdiction over all millwrights, stair builders working on new or old buildings except where local agreement providing otherwise may obtain.

Cripple Creek, Colo., March 17.—The executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon declared a strike against all the mines that ship ore to the mills of the United States Reduction and Refining company. These include the Independence and two or three others of the principal producers of the district.

Kansas City, March 17.—Benny Yanger was given the decision over Kid Abel in a ten-round go here tonight. Yanger had the better of the contest throughout but Abel made a good showing, especially for gameness.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, March 17.—Forecast:

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Rain Wednesday; Thursday fair, colder.

Kansas—Rain and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair.

BERLIN SCARED

Germans Think They See Ruin Engulf Us.

BANKERS ARE PESSIMISTIC

Claim American Credits are Unduly Expanded.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

German Capitalists Still Buy American Securities.

Berlin, March 17.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press, after conversing with a number of bankers of this city, finds that the apprehensions regarding the financial situation in New York are still pronounced. The American demand for German money still continues. The impression prevails among Berlin financial men that speculation in the United States has been overdone and that credits have been unduly expanded. It is pointed out particularly as a sign of too rapid capital absorption that it is now difficult for American houses to dispose of first class bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. The same difficulty is experienced by German banks in handling American bonds.

New York, March 17.—Opinions reflecting various shades of pessimism were expressed by the representatives in this city of prominent German financial interests. In one quarter it was asserted that some apprehension exists in Berlin and Frankfort respecting the monetary situation here, based on the belief that this country has engaged too much in stock speculation, with the result that the usual channels of absorption have become congested. It is pointed out also that the recent industrial crisis in Germany has made the financiers of that country very cautious. On the other hand, there is the very best authority for stating that Berlin has been a steady though moderate buyer of high class bonds on this market during the past fortnight. The senior member of a leading international banking house said: "We have no evidence that Germany is alarmed at conditions here. We sold Berlin interests a round block of railroad bonds this week, and the same interests would no doubt take more if we could agree as to prices. Germany does well to show conservatism in her investments, but she has nothing to fear from this country."

OLD HOME IS SOLD.

Presented to Mrs. U. S. Grant by Loving Friends.

Washington, March 17.—General Frederick Grant has sold the home of his late mother, Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, in Massachusetts avenue. Colonel John A. Johnston, recently resigned from the army was the purchaser, and the price paid was $9,000.

The home was presented to Mrs. Grant by the friends and admirers of General Grant soon after his death in 1885. The sum of $100,000 was collected for this fund and about half was used in purchasing the house, while the remainder was placed at interest to aid in keeping up the establishment. Mrs. Grant left the house to her oldest son, General Fred Grant, and her friends here believe it was her wish that the home should be kept in the Grant family.

Mrs. Sartoris, the widowed and invalid daughter of Mrs. Grant, who has lived in the house for the last twelve years, has moved to an apartment house with her daughter, Mrs. Rosemary Sartoris. Mrs. Sartoris has been very feeble since her mother's death, and her friends are quite anxious over her condition.

LETTER OF WARNING.

Col. Cody Reminds the President of Western Facts.

Washington, March 17.—The president has just received the following letter from Colonel W. F. Cody:

"London, March 3, 1903.—The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.: For the benefit of future generations, the timber and especially the underbrush must be protected now before it is too late, from the sheep devastating the mountain water sheds, as they have already done the valleys and table land. If sheep are allowed to browse off the underbrush of our mountains in less than five years from now the homeseeker, the man behind the plow, the actual taxpayer, will have to leave the Big Horn basin for want of water to irrigate his land. No one knows this better than yourself, for you are familiar with all of the west. I am very faithfully yours,

"W. F. CODY."

THEY CANNOT AGREE.

Hinges on Eight or Nine Hour Day—Meet Tomorrow.

Altoona, Pa., March 17.—The coal operators of bituminous district No. 1 submitted their ultimatum to the miners today. It was briefly an offer of an increase of 12½ per cent for pick mining; an increase of 14 per cent for machine mining, and a 9-hour day at $2.70 per day for drivers, other mine laborers to receive a proportionate increase. The miners promptly rejected the offer. In refusing a 9-hour day on a basis of $2.70 a day and insisting upon an 8-hour day on a basis of $2.56 a day on a tonnage of 28,000,000 tons annually, the miners voted to relinquish $2,190,000 in wages annually to enforce the 8-hour day. The opposing sides will meet in joint session again tomorrow.

No Bar to Pension.

Washington, March 17.—The interior department has decided that the bar to allowance of pensions to soldiers who served in the union army during the civil war and who had previously served in the Confederate army is removed by section 1 of the joint resolution of July 1, 1902, relating to the pensionable status of such soldiers, and it is held to be unnecessary for such claimants to file a new application for pension subsequent to July 1, 1902.