

THREE THOUSAND SOLDIERS ARE SLAIN AND WOUNDED

PULLIAM DIES ONE IN THIRTY FROM HIS WOUND TO RECEIVE NUMBER

BULLET FIRED WITH SUICIDAL INTENT CAUSES DEATH OF BASEBALL MAGNATE.

LEAVES NO EXPLANATION REGISTRATION IS HEAVY

President of National League of Baseball Clubs Expires After Suffering for Hours From the Wound Inflicted by His Own Hand—Heydler Will Assume Charge of League.

New York, July 29.—Harry Clay Pulliam, president of the National league of baseball clubs, died this morning from a bullet, which he fired through his head with suicidal intent last night in his room at the New York Athletic club. Broken in health from overwork in his long fight to maintain a high standard of baseball, Pulliam in a moment of mental aberration, his friends say, shot himself. Pulliam went to his room early last night and lying on a sofa, fired a bullet into his head. The ball entered the right temple, fracturing the frontal bone, tore out the right eye and passed out at the left temple. He was found lying near the telephone by a club servant, who was sent to find out who was trying for a telephone connection. "I think he struggled on the floor for two hours," said Dr. Hamilton Burch, and was so overcome with the intense pain that he tried to get to the telephone to send for me. He probably got the receiver off the hook and then lost his strength entirely. Pulliam's death marks the passing of one of the most interesting figures of baseball. He had the idea that complete success of baseball rested of honesty, he often found himself opposed by some of his associates. Worry over his troubles with the league leaders brought on a nervous breakdown last winter and his temporary retirement. He resumed his active labor about a month ago. Mr. Pulliam will probably be buried in Louisville.

In His Office. Mr. Pulliam was in his office yesterday to attend to business of the league and went to his room at the athletic club last night. At 10:30 a signal by telephone from his room came into the switchboard at the club's office but there was no answer. Upon going to his room Mr. Pulliam was found on the floor dressed in his underclothing and with a bullet wound in his head. The telephone receiver apparently had been knocked off its hook, and he fell. A revolver lay on the floor near his head. The club's physician was summoned, but there was little that could be done to relieve the patient and it was evident death would ensue within a short time. A coroner attempted to obtain a statement from the dying man, but without avail. To all questions as to how he was shot, Mr. Pulliam, who was then in a semi-conscious condition, replied that he did not understand and asked "What shot?" He soon became unconscious but revived a little and complained a little that his head ached and asked the attendants to rub it. No note or other explanation of the suicide was found in his room.

Semi-Conscious. Throughout the night Mr. Pulliam lingered in a semi-conscious condition. Members of his family in Tennessee and Kentucky were notified of the affair last night. President Pulliam's health and particularly his nervous condition had been so poor for several months as to cause alarm among his friends. After the spring meeting of the National league in February he was granted an indefinite leave of absence, and spent several months with relatives in Tennessee and Florida. He returned to his duties about a month ago and seemed to be considerably improved by his long rest. His health soon began to give way again and it is reported that he recently spent a week in a sanitarium. A report was current today that Mr. Pulliam wrote his resignation as president of the league before shooting himself, but this could not be confirmed.

As chief executive of the league baseball organization of the country Mr. Pulliam's career sometimes brought him into sharp conflict with the club proprietors. Some of these latter particularly opposed an excessively arbitrary president's instructions to umpires immediately after he assumed office to deal severely with cases of so-called "roadblockism." The controversies bore hard on the president's nervous system and at the last league meeting in Chicago in February he showed signs of a breakdown. Pulliam wanted to make public the names of the men who, he said, tried to bribe the umpires in the last Chicago-New York championship game. He had become imbued with the idea that the league magnates

MANY APPLICANTS FOR HOME-STEADS WILL NOT DRAW ANY LANDS AT ALL.

Superintendent Witten Announces That Just 9,500 Will be Drawn From the Huge Heaps of Applications, and This Will Be Thrice the Number of First-Class Homesteads.

Spokane, July 29.—Twenty-nine out of every 30 applications for homesteads of the Spokane, Flathead and Coeur d'Alene Indian reservations will not even be given a number by the government, so great is the rush for land. Superintendent James N. Witten announces that the land department will draw just 9,500 names out of the huge heaps of applications, it being estimated that even this will be three times the number of good homesteads actually available for location on the three reservations. On August 8, 9, and 10, the little girls who have been chosen will draw 3,000 names for the Coeur d'Alene reserve, on August 12, 13 and 14, they will draw the 5,000 names for the Flathead reserve and on August 15 they will draw 500 names for the Spokane reserve. The drawings for lands will take place in full view of the public at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. A platform 35 by 40 feet, enclosed in wire netting will be erected in an open place in the heart of the city. Superintendent Witten, Assistant Superintendent Seth Special Agent Elston, the three little girls, who will draw the numbers, and newspaper representatives will be allowed to enter the enclosure. As the envelopes are drawn by the girls the applications will be opened by government officials and handed to Superintendent Witten, who will announce the names of the winners. Up to 4 p. m. yesterday 167,254 applications had been received and placed in metallic cans, sealed and guarded. It is estimated that the total registration will be close to 200,000.

ENGINEERS TO MEET SECRETARY BALLINGER

Portland, July 29.—Supervising engineers for the six districts representing the entire reclamation field in the United States and including 36 states and territories, will confer with Secretary Ballinger in this state next Monday. At that time each engineer will present the requirements of his district for government assistance during the ensuing year. There will be available for reclamation work about \$7,000,000 during the next year, and it will devolve on Secretary Ballinger to apportion that fund among the various districts. E. H. Newell, director of the reclamation service, will take part in the conference Monday as will also A. D. Davis, chief engineer of the reclamation service, and D. Cheney, consulting engineer.

BODY OF ORE FOUND.

Special to The Daily Missoulian. Helena, July 29.—A body of ore was discovered in Helena today from Kendall, a result of a good-sized body of low grade ore has been uncovered as the result of development work in new ground, and that the property is looking better now than it has since the new management took it in charge. The indications, according to a report from the manager, are that the strike will develop into something exceedingly good.

ATTACK POSTOFFICE SAFE.

Special to The Daily Missoulian. Helena, July 29.—An attempt to rob the East Helena postoffice last night gave but meager returns, the robbers securing 75 cents in cash and a few stamps. The postoffice is in the store of the Flatow Mercantile company. The robbers made an attempt to open the safe, but only knocked off the combination. There is no clue to the thieves.

ATTENDS RACE MEET.

Nairobi, British East Africa, July 29.—Theodore Roosevelt today attended a race meeting of the East African Turf club here. Kermit Roosevelt had a mount in five of the races.

NEW CHOLERA CASES.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—Forty-one new cases of cholera and 17 deaths were reported for the 24 hours ending at noon today, against 66 recoveries.

Lisbon Reports That the Revolutionists Are Using Bombs and That One Hundred Persons Were Killed and Two Hundred Wounded--Barcelona in State of Complete Anarchy--Desperate Condition Exists.

The desperate condition of Spain both at home and abroad was disclosed when the Spanish government officially admitted the defeat of government troops in a great battle in Morocco and at the same time reports show that Barcelona was completely in the hands of a revolutionary mob, the streets running with blood, and the Spanish artillery using machine guns in a vain attempt to check the onslaught of the revolutionary element. The battle in Morocco has brought a crushing defeat to the Spanish forces. The casualties on the Spanish side reached 3,000, giving the defeat an aspect akin to that which the Italians met in invading Abyssinia. The Moors, flushed with their victory, are now advancing to attack the Spaniards at another strategic point, at Hucemas. The latest dispatches indicate that Melilla, the Spanish stronghold, is so pressed by the Moors that its safety is in danger, and its capitulation would not cause surprise. The internal condition of Spain is bordering on anarchy. Barcelona, the second largest city in Spain, and the commercial rival of Madrid, is the center of rioting, pillage, the burning of public and religious institutions and continued bloody fighting between the Spanish troops and rioters entrenched behind high barricades. The gravity of the situation, as related from points along the Spanish frontier, suggests the bloody days of the Paris commune. The government at Madrid is meeting the situation with stern repressive measures, but the reports indicate that the military garrison at the capital is disaffected and the popular sentiment is shown by reports that a vast crowd has held an anti-war manifestation in front of the royal palace.

Madrid, July 29.—Spain tonight is rent by two fears—the fate of the army in Morocco and the situation in the Mediterranean province in Catalonia. At the outskirts of Melilla the Spanish arms have suffered a serious check. Three thousand soldiers have either been slain or wounded and the Moorish hordes are fighting at the very walls of the city itself. News from Barcelona, the center of the revolutionary outbreak, is exceedingly meager and unsatisfactory. From Lisbon comes the report that the revolutionists are using bombs and that 100 persons were killed and 200 wounded during the earlier stages of the conflicts. Premier Maura's announcement that the situation in Barcelona showed a little improvement and word from Melilla that the Moors were retreating from Mount Guruga only slightly appeased the general disquiet. The Moorish forces however, have been strengthened by the arrival of over 1,000 additional tribesmen and the official judgment that 75,000 Spanish troops are needed to overcome the tribesmen would indicate that the Melilla army of Spain is in sore straits.

Army Marching.

A Moorish army is marching on Alhucemas and a warship has been hurriedly dispatched from Melilla to aid the garrison. Disaffectionary outbreaks are reported from many points in Spain. At Granollers two convents have been burned while at Cassa Delsacsa the civil guard was dispersed and imprisoned in the barracks. The revolutionists are active in Llanas and Figueras, where the railroads have been destroyed. Financial institutions are sending their funds across the frontier. The report that a provisional government has been established at Barcelona and that the government has been assassinated is unconfirmed, but rumors are afloat that Premier Maura will resign and that a military dictatorship will be set up in Madrid.

Open Rebellion.

Lisbon, July 29.—Refugees from Barcelona say that that city is in a state of complete anarchy, the population being in open rebellion against the government's repression. They say that the revolutionists are using dynamite bombs freely, causing great destruction of property and loss of life. The most violent scenes occurred at meetings called to protest against the war in Morocco, and thousands of armed men behind heavy barricades are resisting efforts to prevent violence. The hostile feeling against the Moroccan war is spreading throughout Spain. Official news is given to the statement that Portugal will send troops to the frontier if disorders occur in the neighboring provinces of Spain.

A Complete Disaster.

Paris, July 29.—French army officers familiar with the topography of the Rif country, consider that the official report of the Spanish defeat by Moors at Melilla spells complete disaster and they would not be surprised if the next news told of the fall of the city. They say that the tribesmen are evidently succeeding in their tactics which they twice tried unsuccessfully, of descending from Mount Guruga and cutting in half the Spanish front which was four miles long. The Spanish left probably was cut off without communication while the main body went on fighting the battle with desperation under the walls of the city.

Situation Critical.

Hendaye, July 28.—Advices received here from a conservative and exceedingly well informed source in Madrid depicts the situation both exterior

and interior as being more critical than at any time since the Cuban war. Although the government seeks to give out the impression that the movement in Catalonia is anarchistic and simply a protest against the war in Morocco, and the policy of Premier Maura, there are the gravest reasons for believing that it is a general and widespread revolutionary outbreak which a combination of republicans and social revolutionists have been secretly and effectively preparing for a long time. The desperate Moors, drunk with their success, believe they can drive the Spanish forces into the sea. General Maura's men are worn out by continual fighting and the general has asked for 75,000 reinforcements.

Many Shot Down.

Madrid, July 29.—It was officially announced tonight that the cavalry at Barcelona succeeded today in driving into St. Martin square the principal bands of revolutionists, against whom the artillery opened fire, causing great losses. The survivors surrendered. The official statement further says that it now remains only to overcome small groups of revolutionists in the villages near Barcelona. Premier Maura announced tonight this favorable report from Barcelona: "The arrival of reinforcements will permit the suppression of outbreaks." Throughout the day, however, advices indicated that the disturbances in Catalonia were as serious as ever, although the government has succeeded in getting troops through to certain of the disaffected points. The lines of communication, however, had been cut everywhere in Catalonia, have in part been repaired.

Disaffection.

The recruiting system has served to increase the disaffection of the people. All Spaniards 20 years old must report for military duty, but the rich usually manage to be excused. In subsequent drawings they can buy exemption for \$300. Only the poor people, therefore, serve. When the war broke out in Morocco the battalions with a nominal strength of 850 men mustered only 200 to fill the gap, and not only were the reserves on leave recalled, but on July 28 the next year's recruits were called out. The soldiers insist that the only fair way is a compulsory service which takes richer and poor alike.

Moors Reinforced.

Melilla, Morocco, July 29.—The battleship Numancia has been hastily dispatched to Alhucemas, around which the tribesmen have been concentrating for an attack. The Moors outside of this place have been reinforced by 5,000 men. The Spanish forces are

FUNERAL IS HELD.

Helena, July 29.—The body of Mrs. A. P. Dorrance, who was murdered by burglars in a Hot Springs hotel, has arrived here and the funeral was held this afternoon under the auspices of the Eastern Star, with which she was affiliated. The body was accompanied by the husband, who was asleep in the same room when the fatal shot was fired by the unknown person.

A HOT DAY.

Kansas City, July 29.—Today was one of the hottest this year, the thermometer reaching 91. There were two heat prostrations. A severe thunderstorm late tonight brought relief.

SAIL FOR EUROPE.

New York, July 29.—The French ambassador, J. J. Jusserand, and Mme. Jusserand sailed today for Europe.

FLYNN IS ACQUITTED BY THE CONVENTION

Denver, July 29.—By a margin of four votes, P. W. Flynn of Butte local No. 1 today won his fight for acquittal on charges made against him of "conduct unbecoming a member of the Western Federation of Miners." The charges grew out of remarks Flynn is alleged to have made concerning the officers of the federation. Tried by the local, he was acquitted, but later this verdict was reversed by the executive board. Flynn carried the case to the convention. After a lengthy and heated discussion, the vote resulted in Flynn's acquittal, 153 to 149.

well-nigh exhausted, but are hoping that aid will soon reach them. Tuesday's battle was a shambles, and as a result the Moors abandoned their positions on the Spanish right flank and retreated to the other side of Mount Guruga. The greatest heroism was shown by the officers who led the troops up the hillside. They were the first to fall from the Moorish bullets. General Pintos was slain at the moment he attained the summit, and a lieutenant colonel fell pierced by a bullet while in the act of offering his water globe to a dying soldier. The Spanish dead were buried in the mining excavations.

COMPERS AT BERLIN.

Berlin, July 29.—Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived here today to study labor conditions.

TO TURN OVER LAND TO VARIOUS STATES

Washington, July 29.—To turn over to the various states in which they are situated the unappropriated public lands not included in national parks, Indian or military reservations, for the construction and maintenance of water works, reservoirs, etc., for irrigation, mining, manufacturing and the general use of power over such land, is provided in a bill introduced by Representative Smith of California today. The state in which the land is situated is to apply to the secretary of the interior for the land and must give the names of the person or corporation seeking the right for the construction of water works.

A PLUMBER'S AUTO CAUSES HIM TROUBLE

Great Falls, July 29.—Because he was rich enough to buy an automobile and then used it to convey himself to and from his work, Otto Klessig, a journeyman plumber, got into trouble with his union, and today was arrested for trying to thrash the secretary of the local branch for calling him a scab. After the purchase of the automobile Klessig was fined \$25 for using it to ride to and from work in alleged violation of the union's rules.

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JEROME ENDS TARIFF BILL SEARCHING INQUIRY IS FINALLY COMPLETE

COMPLETES HIS WORK OF PUTTING THAW THROUGH CROSS-EXAMINATION.

AGREEMENT ON ALL DISPUTED POINTS IS REACHED BY CONFEREES.

PRISONER HOLDS HIS OWN

Attorney for Slayr of Stanford White Will Place Client Upon the Stand Today and Examination May Last Two or Three Days—Jerome Has Papers That Disturb Young Thaw.

PRESIDENT CALLS HALT

Executive Issues a Mandate That Forces Conference Members to Turn Back and Revise the Rates on Lumber and Gloves—Declares Also That Hides Must Go on the Free List.

White Plains, N. Y., July 29.—District Attorney Jerome, prosecutor of both Thaw murder trials, finished his inquisition of Harry K. Thaw this evening in the supreme court hearing of Thaw's application for release from Matteawan. All told, yesterday and today, Harry Thaw faces Mr. Jerome's lightning thrusts for 15 hours, yet he held his own at all times and tomorrow he will be in the hands of friends. His attorney, Charles Morschauer, expects to call him in the morning. This examination may be as long as Jerome's, and after it, the district attorney may have a few more questions to ask.

What withstanding the mental strain of his examination, Thaw labored late tonight with his attorney in Justice Mills' ante-room, going over the exhibits used by Mr. Jerome in his rapid-fire cross questions. These consisted of various papers containing notes and drawings found in Thaw's cell in the Tombs after he was sent to Matteawan. What Mr. Jerome will make of the visit of the attorney, Mr. Thaw's attorney, cannot be known. Thaw somewhat after court adjourned Mrs. William C. Thaw, the prisoner's mother, gave out an interview in which she said the production of these papers by the state proved the charges she made in a pointed pamphlet that her son had been hurried away to the asylum without being allowed to get his clothes or other effects in his cell.

SOCIALISTS PROTEST.

Paris, July 29.—A big socialist meeting was held tonight to protest against the visit of the emperor of Russia. It was addressed by representatives of the socialist, revolutionary and anarchist organizations. Gustav Herve, anti-military agitator, lauded the Spanish proletariat and the awakening masses for their courage in launching a revolution.

DIES VERY SUDDENLY.

Special to The Daily Missoulian. Wallace, July 29.—After complaining for a week of indigestion and pains in his stomach, Oscar Anderson, a prospector near the Kellogg mine, died suddenly today. A postmortem disclosed the fact that he was suffering from an acute attack of appendicitis.

IN WOMAN'S HANDS.

Chicago, July 29.—The superintendent of Chicago's school system has fallen into the hands of a woman, for the first time in its history. Mrs. Ella Plagg Young, principal of the Chicago normal school since 1905, and an educator of national reputation, was chosen tonight to act in that capacity.

STATESMAN IS DEAD.

Washington, July 29.—General Henry C. Worthington, formerly a member of the California legislature, delegate in congress from Nevada, diplomat and jurist, died at the Garfield hospital here today from cerebral hemorrhage. He was 81 years of age.

REFUSES INJUNCTION.

Seattle, July 29.—The superior court refused today to grant the injunction asked for by the promoters of the Kaufmann-Roller boxing match, scheduled at the world's fair for tomorrow night, to restrain the sheriff from interfering.

WILL CLOSE SMELTER.

Special to The Daily Missoulian. Wallace, July 29.—Thomas L. Greenough, president of the Snowstorm mine, announces that the property will be closed when the present contract expires unless a favorable freight rate is granted by the Northern Pacific.

FIRST MILL STARTS.

Youngstown, Ohio, July 29.—The first of the six sheet mills at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube company's plant was started up last evening with nonunion labor, following the "open-shop" declaration of the company on July 15.

Special to The Daily Missoulian. Washington, July 29.—Senators Dixon and Carter of Montana and other western senators are threatening to vote against the conference report on the tariff bill if hides are admitted free of duty. A reduction has been secured on leather, boots, shoes, harness and such like amounting from 5 to 20 per cent, but the senators insist upon hides being protected. Upon the invitation of Montana's senators President Taft has agreed to spend the afternoon of Tuesday, September 28, at Helena. He will arrive at 2:30 p. m. and leave at 7 p. m. He will visit the fair grounds, deliver an address and take a ride about the city.

Washington, July 29.—The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill is completed. An agreement on all disputed points was reached this afternoon, and at 4:55 p. m. the report was signed by the republican conferees. It will go to the house tomorrow and be voted on by that body Saturday. The senate session may consume all of next week. Halted by the mandate of President Taft, the tariff conferees were compelled to turn back and revise their rates on lumber and gloves. Hides will be free, and the rates on shoes and other leather products reduced. When the conferees fixed lumber and glove rates yesterday by shading slightly the higher rates on each, they were so certain that the president would consent to the arrangement that notices were sent to the democratic conferees to be present at 10 o'clock today to approve or disapprove of the report.

The president had other ideas of what the rates should be, however, and he expressed them forcibly in a letter. He said that the tariff should not be more than \$1.25 per thousand feet for rough, with the differentials fixed by the senate on finished lumber. The president also specified that hides must go on the free list and the house rates on boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather must be reduced. Hosiery, too, he thought, should be reduced below the house rate, which was advanced over the Dingley rates.

Letter Received.

It was not until after the democratic members had assembled that the White House communication was received. When Senator Aldrich read the letter he called his republican associates to an adjoining room. The letter was discussed and it was decided that the minority should be informed that the conference report had not been advanced to a stage where it could be submitted to them for their judgment. After the democrats had reached the corridors they held a little conference of their own. Representative Champ Clark of Missouri was called back to the chamber. He was given a copy of the bill as the conferees intended to report it, except for the schedules discussed by the president in his letter. The democrats then went into session. The minority members were in the conference chamber less than an hour. Representative Briggs said that if the republicans would consent to put cotton bagging on the free list his associates would show great solicitude in bringing the conference report to a vote. Many conferees were disposed to grant this request, but Representative McCall of Massachusetts protested vigorously on the ground that it would injure the manufacturers in his state, which turn out cotton bagging, so emphatic were his objections that it was seen that an agreement would be delayed if such action were attempted.

Scene Follows.

After the democrats left there followed a scene. Representative Fordney and Representative Childers went to the White House and from there to the office of Speaker Cannon and then back to the conference chamber. Later they conferred with a number of northwestern senators who were interested in the lumber question. Speaker Cannon hurried to the conference room. He has been one of the chief supporters of the house rates on gloves.

Concessions.

On lumber some concessions were made, in spite of the fact that the president's instructions were complied with. On gloves, however, the rates were not reduced. (Continued on Page Ten.)