

SCORES OF LIVES ARE LOST IN BURNING OF BIG STEAMER IN MIDDLE OF THE ATLANTIC

Wireless Distress Calls Summon Many Vessels but Boisterous Water Prevents Rescue--Would-Be Saviors Compelled to Stand by and Watch the Blaze Until It Dies Down.

London, Oct. 11.—Not since the Titanic sank has Europe been so thrilled as by wireless message today telling of the burning of the steamship Voltorno in mid-ocean, with a loss so far as is at present known of 135 lives and the rescue of 521. The survivors are now aboard a fleet of ships summoned by the Voltorno's call for help, some of which are bound eastward and others westward. The Voltorno sailed from Rotterdam on October 2 for New York. According to the official statement, she carried 22 first-cabin passengers, 538 steerage and a crew numbering 96.

The rescue ships reached the scene of the disaster in plenty of time to save all, but for hours stood by the blazing vessel, impossible on account of the storm to reach the passengers crowding the after part of the ship and within a stone's throw. All night the lifeboats made a desperate effort to get alongside the Voltorno, but the waves beat them back again and again, and until the storm abated at daylight Friday did the rescuers succeed in removing the survivors from the doomed ship. The Voltorno was well equipped with boats, sufficient, the agents say, for 1,000 people, but the boisterous sea or lack of boat drill, or panic among the passengers, prevented the successful employment of them. The rescue ships were able to lower lifeboats, but apparently most of the boats launched from the Voltorno were smashed or upset and the occupants drowned.

Two of the boats, crowded with passengers, are reported to have drifted away from the ship, but a search for them has proved fruitless, and they have practically been given up as lost. The occupants of these boats are included in the death roll.

The steamer Carmanica, bound from New York for Liverpool, was 78 miles away when the call for help sounded. Captain Barr, ordering full steam. In spite of the gale, drove through the seas at 20 knots an hour and was the first of the fleet to reach the burning vessel. She was followed by La Touraine, Minneapolis, Bapatnam, Czar, Naragansett, Devonian, Kronland, Grosser Kurfaerst and Seydlitz at various hours throughout the day. But try as they might the rescuing vessels could get neither line nor lifeboat to the Voltorno, the forward part of which was almost hidden by a dense cloud of smoke when the Carmanica arrived.

The burning steamer lay in the trough of the sea, pounding helplessly with her propellers fouled by the boat's tackle. The terrified passengers were huddled together as far as it was possible to get from the flames, while throughout the day the officers and crew fought desperately with whatever appliances were at hand to hold the fire in check.

Searchlights Busy. But night came on and the seas abated only slightly. The steamers kept their searchlights playing and watched patiently the danger zone for the first moment when they might again launch the lifeboats.

The helplessness of the situation was manifested at 9 o'clock in the evening, when a great explosion tore away part of the upper works and the flames burst from the engine room. It then became a matter of how long the Voltorno would stay above the waters. Meanwhile several of the terrified passengers, wrapped in lifeboats, dropped into the sea. One of them was taken aboard the Carmanica. It may be that others found a haven with other vessels of the fleet, but some undoubtedly were swept away.

When day broke the Voltorno was still afloat. The gale had moderated and the seas had calmed down. From almost every one of the encircling steamers, lifeboats were sent out and into those women and children were lowered first. Several trips were necessary before the survivors were removed to a place of safety.

It is pointed out as a remarkable coincidence that the Voltorno four years ago made a notable rescue in a great storm in mid-Atlantic of the crew of a French vessel. Captain Harrison, who then commanded the Voltorno, was decorated by the French government for his daring act.

Loss Possibly Exaggerated. New York, Oct. 11.—A cablegram received by the New York agents of the Uranium line tonight raised a faint hope in the minds of the officials that the wireless reports of loss of life among passengers and crew of the Voltorno have been exaggerated. Agent Mooney of the Halifax sent this message:

"Majority passengers on boats destined Great Britain and Europe, 19 on Rappahannock for Halifax. Tinsley, Rotterdam agent, cables indications loss of life not nearly so large as represented."

The Uranium line steamship Uranium, Captain T. R. Agassiz, sailed tonight under orders to proceed to the scene of the disaster and cruise around in the vicinity as long as there was a possibility of recovering bodies. Captain Agassiz was directed to give proper burial to the dead, if any were found, after first securing all available marks of identification. The Uranium should reach its destination by Wednesday.

The Red Cross emergency relief committee, after a consultation with Mayor Kline tonight, issued a statement that the survivors of the Voltorno, when they arrived in New York, will be cared for with the co-operation of the commissioner of immigration. Mayor Kline will attend a meeting of the committee on Monday, when it will be determined how large a fund will be required for the relief of the survivors.

PRESIDENT HUERTA TAKES EMPHATIC STAND

DECLARES HE DISSOLVED THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AS IT WAS REVOLUTIONARY.

Mexico City, Oct. 11.—President Huerta's defense of his action in causing the arrest of 119 members of the chamber of deputies last night is that the deputies were revolutionists. It is his belief, as he states it, that they represented the Carranza sentiment in the capital.

In a proclamation dissolving the chamber it is frankly stated that their threat to remove themselves from the capital and hold sessions where they would enjoy the protection which they allege was denied them here, meant that they would transfer their sessions to territory controlled by the rebels. In spite of the fact, the proclamation continues, that the executive has intervened with good offices repeatedly in order to prevent clashes between the chamber and the other branches of the government and has carried prudence and good will to an extreme by going repeatedly to ask the deputies to reconsider the illegal act, his tolerance has resulted in nothing further than obtaining additional proof that the body was decidedly of a dissolutionist and revolutionary character and was "resolved to finish with the executive power by whatever means possible without caring that the gravest possible consequences were entailed by such conduct."

In a separate proclamation addressed to the Mexican people the president declared that the deputies had shown sympathetic and implacable hostility to each and all of his acts. "The executive has been able to convince himself," the proclamation continues, "that a majority of the deputies had resolved to deny him all financial assistance, in spite of the abnormal condition through which the country is passing and the grave obligations which it has both at home and abroad."

Overstepped Bounds. The chamber, the president asserted, even overstepped the bounds of common courtesy and decency. He had been himself abused to in a way profoundly offensive and calumnious by committees appointed to investigate hypothetical offenses.

"If the undersigned," the proclamation adds, "saw in the rebellious attitude of the chamber a co-ordinate movement emanating from public opinion, with leaders capable of taking over the government and conducting the country to days of prosperity, he would gladly abandon power and give it into their hands. Nothing of the kind is happening. The opposition of the chamber was due to the most conflicting motives and the most divergent aspirations."

Officials close to President Huerta said that in the opinion of the executive the desire of the obstructionists in congress was at first to prevent the elections, and failing in that, to declare them void for the purpose of keeping General Huerta in power. This done, they would point out to the United States the imperialistic attitude of Huerta, attributing his retention of the presidency to his machinations, the purpose being to bring support to the rebel cause.

SISTER OSMANE DIES AFTER LONG SERVICE

Sister Osmane died yesterday morning early at St. Patrick's hospital of heart trouble. She was 50 years of age, and has been for nearly 20 years engaged in the religious work of a Catholic sisterhood. Her birth place was Quebec, Canada, and she has been in Missoula for the last 15 years engaged in teaching drawing and painting in Sacred Heart academy. She was beloved by her pupils and her associated Sisters. Her funeral will be held in the church of St. Francis Xavier Monday morning at 8 o'clock. Interment will be in St. Mary's cemetery.

JEWISH MILITANTS PRAY.

London, Oct. 11.—Jewish suffragettes, following for the first time example set by those of the Christian faith, today interrupted the service at the west end synagogue, Baywater, by reciting: "May God forgive Herbert Samuel and Sir Rufus Isaacs for denying freedom to women. May God forgive Herbert Samuel and Sir Rufus Isaacs for consenting to the torture of women."

BUTTE MINER KILLED.

Butte, Oct. 11.—(Special)—Patrick Lyden, a well-known miner, who had been a resident of this city for the last 10 years, was instantly killed in a fall from a mine this morning.

CRISIS IS DUE IN MEXICO SOON

DISSOLUTION OF CONGRESS BY HUERTA MAKES AN ELECTION IMPOSSIBLE.

HIS TROOPS MUTINOUS

Evidence Grows to Indicate That Rebels Are Fast Gaining the Upper Hand and the Present Government Is Much Shy of Control—Wilson Administration Prepares for Trouble.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Although latest advices to the state department tonight declare the deputies arrested by order of Provisional President Huerta had been released from prison, the dissolution of the Mexican congress and the invasion of the legislative halls by armed troops caused the Washington government practically to lose all hope of seeing a constitutional election held on October 26, or the pacification of the country brought about through the authorities in power at present at Mexico City.

A crisis is expected in the Mexican capital. Administration officials pointed to President Wilson's reference in his address to congress last August, "that the true state of affairs in Mexico soon would be revealed."

Troops Disgruntled. Evidence that the federal troops are disgruntled and on the verge of mutiny because they have not been paid, and the comparatively easy successes of the rebels in capturing such important places as Toluca in north Central Mexico, were significantly referred to by Washington officials as revelations of the real situation.

The establishment of a virtual dictatorship by Huerta through the use of military force is interpreted as likely to have the most far-reaching consequences to the Huerta regime. It also was held as vindication of the attitude of the Washington administration that military assumption of power should not be recognized and there is hope now among high officials that foreign governments which hitherto had recognized the Huerta regime would withdraw their support.

Preparing for Trouble.

There was no official pronouncement of policy today, but the American government is quietly preparing for any emergencies that may arise. Its advices show the improbability of an election on October 26 not only because of the successes of the rebel army, but through numerous illegalities in connection with the preliminary arrangements for an election. The dissolution of congress by force is plainly looked upon here as an unconstitutional act.

At the cabinet meeting next Tuesday a full discussion of the situation is expected. Moore Acting Secretary John Bassett Thayer briefly talked over the dispatches with President Wilson today.

LARGE CONTINENT IS FOUND

St. Michaels, Alaska, Oct. 11.—The Russian government steamer, Taimyra and Waygatch, under Commander Witky, which have been engaged in Arctic exploration north of Siberia for three years, arrived here today for coal. Captain Witky reports the discovery of a body of land as large as Greenland, extending beyond latitude 81 north and longitude 102 east.

Admiral Peary and other Arctic explorers have believed that a large body of land, almost a continent, existed in the polar regions. The Canadian government had so much faith in the theories of Peary and other explorers that last summer it sent Vilhjalmr Stefansson to the Arctic with the best equipped polar expedition that ever entered the ice. Three of Stefansson's boats are frozen in the ice pack near Point Barrow, Alaska. Two of the boats carried supplies, which were to be landed at depots east of the mouth of the Mackenzie. The third was to explore the mainland and islands already known east of the Mackenzie delta. Stefansson himself, with the whaler Karluk, got away safely from Point Barrow and steered for the north, seeking the unknown continent, which the Russian expedition that arrived at St. Michael reports discovering.

American trading and exploring schooners that cruise along the Siberian coast last summer were shipped to meet Russian steamers, including an ice breaker that had made the voyage from Europe along the Arctic shores almost to Behring strait. It is supposed the Russian government is making extensive surveys of its Siberian shores and the seas that wash them.

GRAND PITCHING OF PLANK WINS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP IN FIFTH GAME OF THE SERIES

Veteran Athletic Twirler Opposes Mathewson and Allows but Two Hits--McGraw Congratulates Connie Mack When Victory Is Finally Won--Plank Probably Will Retire From Baseball.

New York, Oct. 11.—The Philadelphia Athletics won the baseball championship of the world for 1913 at the Polo grounds today by defeating the Giants, 3 to 1, in the fifth and deciding game of the series.

With the score of games standing three to one in their favor, the American league representatives went in to clinch the series and before the masterly playing of the Mackmen the National leaguers had no chance. Connie Mack sent Eddie Plank, his veteran and plow, to the mound, and John McGraw, his back to the wall, called upon Christy Mathewson to check the victorious rush of the Athletics and thus gain for his team a breathing spell.

Both old masters of curve and break responded nobly to the call of their manager and the clubs.

Triumph for Plank.

The victory was a personal triumph for Plank, but the downfall of the Giants carried no odium for Mathewson, who besides pitching an excellent game with but two days' rest since his victory of Wednesday, made one of the two hits scored against his rival in the box.

Mathewson did not respond promptly to the demands made upon him as did Plank, and lacking that wonderful offensive and defensive support which was accorded to their twirler, labored just long enough in the opening innings of the game to give the Mackmen a lead that the Giants were powerless to overcome. As was the case in all the games of the series but yesterday's, the top of the Philadelphia club having been hit heavily when hits meant runs, Mathewson faced a determined club-swinging aggression from the moment he stepped to the rubber and before he could get his muscles and curves working smoothly, the game had been won.

Eddie Murphy, the first batter to stand at the plate, drove Mathewson's initial pitch through short for a single. Oldring attempted to sacrifice, but was forced to second. Collins came with a single to right, but when his batting run, Mathewson caught Baker's fly, but the throw to the plate was too high even for the towering McLean, and Oldring slid across with the first run while McLean was still in the air.

Not satisfied with this, the Athletics gathered in two more runs in the third. Oldring sent a smash at Doyle, who fumbled and the batter was safe, while Murphy scampered to second.

Collins sacrificed the runners along a base. Baker dribbled a Cincinnati base hit at Merkle, who tripped for the batter and then for Murphy at the plate, missing both as a consequence. McLean then scoring offing from third with a sacrifice fly to Burns, and the Athletics' run-making was at an end.

The Giants' Run.

The Giants' one run came in the fifth session and was due to a peculiar break in the game that the home fans thought had marked the fall of the Athletics' wonderful defense. After Burns had tied to McLean, the veteran Plank temporarily lost control of the ball, walking Shafer. On a hit-and-run play Murphy raised a high fly to the center of the diamond. Plank moved but a few steps to set himself for the catch and as Shafer had already reached second a double play appeared. Shafer, Baker and the whole infield by rushing over from third and trying to take the ball from Plank. He loosed the pitcher just enough to make him drop the ball and both runners were safe while Plank was charged with an error because the ball touched his outstretched hands.

Some 35,000 fans were now roding in real earnest, and as is almost invariably the case after such a mixup in baseball, a base hit followed. Larry McLean was the Giant to deliver the hit to left center and Shafer made the trip from second to home in record time. With two on and but one out, the fans felt sure that the Giants' luck was focusing and they raised a roar of vocal encouragement that could be heard for blocks.

If the Athletics' infielders heard it they did not permit the bedlam to interfere with baseball. Merkle drove a humming grounder at Collins, who snapped it up and tossed to Barry, forcing McLean at second. Without a moment's hesitation, Barry flashed the ball to McLean and Merkle was out by a step. It was one of the \$100,000 figure's double plays that cut down opponents at critical points of a game, and it spelled the final of the Giants as world's series contenders.

A Ticked Pitcher.

After that Plank and the players back of him were never in any danger, and the fans began to cheer at the end of the seventh. But for Baker's over-earnestness Plank would have been credited with pitching a one-hit no-run game, but when the last Giant was out Plank, elated at his success, did not bother to quibble

about such little details. It was enough for him that he had won. Plank could well afford to be magnanimous for he proved to be the pitching hero of the championship series and may decide before another baseball season rolls around to retire on his honors. During the five games just completed Plank has pitched two games, losing the second of the series to Mathewson by a 3-to-0 score, although his club threw away an excellent chance for victory in the ninth inning of that battle by more hasty coaching. When the two veteran twirlers faced each other for the second time today the pitching stood Plank, 7 hits for 3 runs, Mathewson, 8 hits and no runs. Tonight the figures read: Plank, 9 hits and 4 runs; Mathewson, 14 hits, 4 runs.

It is a peculiar coincidence that when this pair of twirlers were just slipping past the "sawed" days of their big league careers, they were called to face each other in just such a series of games and the result just as close. When the Athletics and Giants faced each other in the initial game of the world's championship battle of 1905, the batteries were Mathewson and Bressanet for New York and Plank and Scheckelmeier for Philadelphia. Mathewson's record showed that he allowed four hits and no runs while Plank gave 10 hits for three runs. In the fourth game Plank faced McGraw and gave the "Iron Man" another hard battle, losing 1 to 0, with four hits against McGraw's five.

Wonderful Testimonial.

It is a wonderful testimonial to the ability of Plank and Mathewson that eight years later when almost all of their teammates of those days are gone and forgotten, they should be the heroes of the highest type of baseball.

The real merit in the closing game of the series today is shown by the fact that the Giants got but two hits off Plank while the Athletics collected six from Mathewson, five of which came in the first three innings. In only two innings did the Giants perch safely on first. Aside from Schafer, three of the four men in the upper section of the Athletic batting order were the only ones successfully to solve the delivery of "Big Six."

Eddie Murphy made two hits in the first two times at bat, Collins made one and Baker two.

Both veterans were steady, having both control and speed, and but one batter from each team received a pass to first at their expense. The play was confined chiefly to the infield, each first baseman getting 14 putouts. The Athletics' outfield made eight putouts and the Giants' six.

It was also a day of triumph for Connie Mack and the American league. The Athletic victory over the Giants in the 1913 world's series marked Mack's third elevation to the title of manager of a universal championship team and the fourth consecutive victory of an American league team over the standard-bearers of the National league. Including the present series, the junior league has won six out of the 10 championships with the senior organization which began in 1903. The Athletics' victory was also pleasing to Connie Mack and his players, since it gave them the rubber win over McGraw and the Giants in the third meeting of the series. In 1905 the Giants won four games to one. In 1911 the Athletics took four out of six and repeated that feat out of five this season.

The series may mark the passing of Plank, for he has desired to drop out of the game for several years and has only continued at the solicitation of Manager Mack.

Plank was born at Gettysburg, Pa. in 1875 and entered Gettysburg college in 1900. Even in those days, he felt the pitching prowess of Christy Mathewson, for in the time he was the leading twirler of his varsity team, Gettysburg met the Bucknell college nine on the diamond. The tall, lanky youth on the mound for the visitors was Mathewson and after a remarkable pitching duel from a college standpoint, Plank and his teammates were defeated, 2 to 0.

Plank has never shown any desire to wander very far from his own fireside, and today owns two large farms near Gettysburg, Pa., his birthplace, and spends all his spare time there. He has wearied of the diamond strife and is anxious to settle down. If Mack can persuade him to return to Shibe park and don a playing uniform next spring, it will be but another example of the wonderful hold that the tall leader has over his players, according to the Athletics, who carried Plank off the Polo grounds on their shoulders this afternoon.

It certainly will not be due to any financial adjustments that Mack can offer for Plank to comply with the other 49 players who participated in the series this week, will divide \$153,353.89 between them on the basis of 60 per cent to the winners and 40 per cent to the losers. The stockholders of each of the two clubs also will have \$79,095.50 to divide as a result of their players' drawing powers in the world's series. The national commission received \$32,598 for overselling the five games, the entire gate receipts amounting to \$32,950. The profits of the ticket speculators are not available at this time.

The players' share of the receipts ceased at Friday's game as they were not financially interested in today's attendance, which totaled 133,673. In the fourth game Plank faced McGraw and gave the "Iron Man" another hard battle, losing 1 to 0, with four hits against McGraw's five.

Immediately after the close of today's game thousands of fans swarmed down from bleachers and stands and rushed to the Athletics' bench, where John McGraw was already congratulating Connie Mack. Despite the fact that the great majority were Giant adherents, they bestowed plenty of praise upon the Mackmen. Player after player was patted on the back and assured that the best team won. It was with difficulty that they finally broke their way through the throngs and reached the clubhouse, where the Giants, too, came in for hearty cheers as they raced across the field, assuring them that although defeated they had by no means lost the support of their followers. Today's box score:

Table with 5 columns: Player, AB, R, H, PO, A, E. Rows include Murphy, Oldring, Collins, Baker, McLean, Strunk, Barry, Schafer, Plank, and totals for Philadelphia and New York.

Score by innings.

Table with 2 columns: Philadelphia, New York. Rows for runs, hits, errors.

Summary: Sacrifice hits—Collins, McLean. Sacrifice flies—Baker, Merkle. Double plays—Collins, Barry and McLean; Barry, Collins and McLean. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; New York, 4. First base on balls—Old Plank, 1; off Mathewson, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 1. Struck out—By Plank, 1; by Mathewson, 2. Time, 1:35. Umpires: At plate, Klem; on bases, Egan; left field, Risler; right field, Conolly.

CLAYTON DECLINES TOGA OF SENATOR

Washington, Oct. 11.—Representative Henry D. Clayton, chairman of the judiciary committee, today sent a letter to President Wilson expressing his willingness to withdraw from the Alabama senatorial fight and remain in the house to carry out the administration's anti-trust program. Coincident with the publication of this letter, Mr. Clayton gave out his resignation as to the senatorial appointment for the unexpired term of the late Senator Johnson. His resignation was addressed to Governor O'Neal, who appointed him several weeks ago, and a copy of it was sent to Vice President Marshall.

Mr. Clayton's letter was made public after a conference with Governor O'Neal and other Alabama political advisers. His resignation of the commission as senator, which now is under consideration in the senate committee on the question of right of Governor O'Neal to make an appointment under the new direct-election amendment.