

ROUSING THE PEASANTS

RUSSIAN CITIES QUIET.

Agitators in Country Districts—Arrests in Warsaw.

Warsaw, Sept. 4.—Soldiers this afternoon occupied the Salsian Garden, which was crowded with nurses and children, and arrested two hundred persons who were without passports.

There are indications that revolutionists in the purchase numbers have left Warsaw for the purpose of terrorizing the country districts. Governor General Skellon accordingly has ordered the return to the country of police who had been brought into the town.

The searches which have been made here have resulted in complete failure. Soldiers last night killed four citizens and made wholesale arrests in different parts of the city. A boy who was being pursued by soldiers jumped into the Vistula and was killed.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 4.—The activity of the revolutionists is directed principally to fomenting troubles in the country districts, in the hope of drawing troops there, so as to give the fugitives a better chance of coping with the gendarmes of the large towns in case of outbreaks. The Governor General of St. Petersburg province has sent a circular to his subordinates directing them to take measures to arrest two hundred agitators who are coming here to urge the nationalization of land, and instructing them "not to permit the regulations providing for the use of armed force against revolutionary meetings to become a dead letter."

Three hundred revolutionists were expelled from St. Petersburg to-day, among them being many persons connected with the local press. The government within a few days expects to publish its full programme of reforms on which it will go before the country at the coming elections.

The situation in the Shusha, Jevnashir and other districts of Southeastern Caucasus, where Tartar-Armenian hostilities are in full swing, has grown so serious that the Viceroy has superintended General Golochitkapoff, governor general of Elisabethpol province, by General Bauer. This parliament was in session attention was especially called to General Bauer's harshness by the members from the Caucasus.

News was received to-day that the Armenians recently burned eight Tartar villages and a large Tartar factory.

The central committee of the Social Revolutionists has issued a proclamation saying that General Min, commander of the Semenovskiy Regiment, was killed by order of the Northern Flying Section of the party. The murderess of General Min, who will be tried soon by court-martial, has been identified as Zenaida Konoplanikova, a teacher, daughter of a non-commissioned officer in the army.

By order of the Emperor, unless General Sosenel, General Fock and General Reiss are either unconditionally acquitted or are punished by the Ropp commission, entrusted with the investigation of the surrender of Port Arthur, they will be tried by the newly appointed supreme court martial.

Peasants at Smatsew lynched two terrorists to-day.

The Mahomedan congress at Nijni Novgorod to-day adopted a resolution asking for the creation of a new portfolio in the ministry, to look after the interests of Mahomedans and to be entrusted to a high mullah, who shall have the right of access to the Emperor.

Prices on the Bourse to-day were weak. Imperial closed at 69 1/2 and 68 at 82 1/2.

PREMIER AND COURT.

Struggle Expected at Peterhof on September 9.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 4.—The struggle between Premier Stolypin and the court camarilla over the question whether he shall have a free hand in the government of the empire will come to an issue at a conference of all factions in the administration and court circles at Peterhof on September 9. The programme of the Premier will be reviewed, but the reactionists will probably make their principal fight on the date for the holding of the parliamentary elections, which they hope to defer indefinitely. According to gossip Count Witte has returned from Germany for the conference, but at his residence here to-day it was said that he had not arrived and was not expected.

The authorities to-day confiscated a proclamation issued by the revolutionists of Moscow, which contained speeches delivered by the Emperor in the last two years and a short preface commenting on "the talent and wonderful oratorical ability of our beloved monarch." The copies of the speeches have arranged in parallel columns several addresses by the Emperor which are conflicting in tone. The reactionists of the speeches are responses made by the Emperor to deputations, which in many cases are meaningless phrases.

At a large meeting to-day of the Black Hundred organizations, which assembled in answer to the letter of Count Konovitsin calling upon his followers to revenge his death in case he should be slain, a resolution was adopted to kill any one offending their "outraged leader."

EMPEROR DOWAGER SAILS.

Accompanied by Grand Duke Michael on Visit to Denmark.

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—The Empress Dowager Marie, accompanied by Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor, sailed to-day on board the royal yacht Polar Star for Denmark. Emperor Nicholas and Empress Alexandra accompanied the Polar Star for some distance on board the Empress's yacht Alexandra, returning later to Peterhof.

RESULTS IN SECRET SESSION.

Rome, Sept. 4.—All the delegates to the Congress of the Society of Jesus celebrated mass this morning, some at the chapel of the college dedicated to St. John Berchmann and others in special chapels in rooms of the college. After breakfast a bell announced the beginning of the quadrum, a period of election of a general, and all the delegates retired to the quarters set aside for them, where they will remain four days without communication with the outside world, except under special circumstances, when the vicar gives special permission for the rules to be relaxed. It is rumored that the next general is not likely to be an Italian, that probably he will be a German, and that if an agreement on a German is impossible, the choice is most likely to fall on an Austrian.

FLOODS DESTROY INDIAN CROPS.

Lahore, Sept. 4.—Floods have devastated a large section of the Bahar District. Whole villages have been obliterated, great areas of food crops have been destroyed, and the indigo crop is ruined. There is also fear of water on the wheat. The inhabitants have sought refuge in the hills and are depending for subsistence on raids made on the hill-side wheatfields on high grounds.

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PEACE DELEGATE BACK.

Chairman Bartholdt of American Delegation Pleased with Conference.

Richard Bartholdt, chairman of the American delegation to the recent peace conference at London, arrived here yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. Bartholdt said he was greatly pleased with the work of the conference and that every friend of peace might congratulate himself on the splendid results. Regarding the peace conference Mr. Bartholdt said:

We Americans may flatter ourselves that we have done our share of the work. The two main propositions which were put forth at the conference at Brussels by the American delegates were ratified at London. The first proposition provided that the Hague tribunal should formulate a plan for a general arbitration treaty to be submitted to the powers for adoption. The second proposition provided for an international congress to codify international laws and discuss international affairs and to meet at regular intervals, probably at The Hague. When the proposition was first submitted by me at Brussels there was much skepticism over it. It was thought to be too far reaching for Europe. These propositions were referred to commissions, and they reported favorably upon them. It is indeed gratifying to me to see that William Jennings Bryan's proposition is identical with Article II which I drafted. That article was that even when differences arise on questions which are thought to be such that they cannot be arbitrated, but settled only by the sword, there should be an investigation.

Asked for an instance, Mr. Bartholdt referred to the Dogger Bank affair. "Of course, in this instance," he said, "there was no resort to arms, but in a way it illustrates the advisability of an investigation."

At the close of the conference Mr. Bartholdt was one of three speakers at the reception held at Crystal Palace. His subject was "National Security by International Agreement Instead of by Military Establishment." The other speakers were Count Apponyi, of Hungary, and Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the French Senator.

Before leaving London Mr. Bartholdt was presented to King Edward. Mr. Bartholdt said he had not given much time to the immigration question while abroad, but he observed a scarcity of workmen in Bremen. He added that a prominent manufacturer, who told me that the manufacturing plants in the vicinity of Bremen were in need of at least 5,000 workmen. The employer exhausted every resource to get men to run their factories, and as a last resort were offering premiums to the borders of the States which were open to New York to induce them to remain in Bremen. Mr. Bartholdt was met at the pier by Representative Andrew J. Barchfeld, of Pennsylvania.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Parliamentary Reform Voted—Fund to Aid Russian Workmen.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.—The Trades Union Congress in session here to-day adopted a resolution in favor of an important reform in parliamentary procedure. At present all private members' bills pending die with the close of the session. The resolution favors the abolition of this system and the substitution of one under which such bills will be carried over to subsequent sessions and eventually voted on. The congress also agreed to raise a fund for the assistance of persecuted workmen in Russia.

VEGETABLES NEEDED IN CANAL ZONE.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 4.—Governor Magdon of the Panama Canal Zone has informed Sir James Alexander Swettenham, Governor of Jamaica, that there is a great scarcity of fruits and vegetables in the canal zone and has suggested that planters or Jamaica arrange to supply the demand. The matter has been referred to the local agricultural society.

CONDUCTOR HURT IN STRANGE MANNER.

East Orange, Sept. 4 (Special).—Thomas Murray, of No. 127 Boyden street, Newark, a conductor employed on the Orange division of the Public Service Corporation, was badly injured in East Orange to-day. In working his way along the railroad Murray swung his right leg far out and it came in contact with the wheel of a dump cart belonging to the East Orange Street Department. The conductor's leg got caught in the spokes of the wheel and he was jerked off the car and tossed high into the air. When he came down he landed in a falling position in the middle of a heap of dirt in the cart. He could not cry and it was seen that he was badly hurt. An ambulance was summoned and Murray was taken to the East Orange Memorial Hospital, where it was found that his thigh was broken in two or three places and he had sustained bruise and possible internal injuries.

PURE FOOD LAW FIGHT

Patent Medicine Men Expected to Ask Lenient Rulings.

(From The Tribune Bureau) Washington, Sept. 4.—A large number of patent medicine manufacturers have within the last few days applied to the Commission on Rules and Regulations of the Pure Food law to be heard at the meetings to be held in New York beginning September 17. It is the general opinion that the makers of patent medicines, who exerted every effort to defeat the Food and Drugs act in Congress, intend to fight to the last ditch until the law is actually put in operation, and they will avail themselves of the hearings to be given by the Pure Food Commission to present a strong argument for making the conditions as lenient as possible.

The commission thus far has found the manufacturers of food products tractable and willing to prepare for the requirements of the law, now that it has been placed on the statute books. Still, there are many features of the regulations in which the manufacturers of foods and drinks are vitally interested, and the hearings have been arranged in order that the regulations may be prepared with a thorough understanding of the subject by all concerned. Patent medicine men, smarting under the restrictions with which their products must be prepared, are asking the commission to construe the law with the utmost latitude.

A tentative draft of the regulations for the Food and Drugs act has already been prepared by the commission charged with the work, but these are subject to revision and amendment as a result of the conferences to be held in New York. Though the legislators sought to make the laws as clear as possible, there are a number of puzzling features requiring careful study. These relate to a specific definition of what constitutes a "false" and "misleading" label, a definition of "imitation," definition of "harmless," as applied to coloring and flavoring; kinds of colors to be permitted, method of stating proportion or quantity of alcohol and other ingredients required to be named in drugs, including size of letters, etc., and questions relating to the inspection of imported foods.

The Pure Food commission has determined that in the matter of labeling packages or bottles the intent of the law must be carried out to the fullest extent, and the ingredients of a food which may be seen at a glance. The regulation will prevent the printing of the ingredients in small type or the use of pictorial brands or any device of a misleading character.

The Pure Food law goes into effect January 1, and the Department of Agriculture is making preparations for the increased labor and equipment involved in its enforcement. The result of the conferences and the appliances of the laboratories at Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore and New Orleans will be largely increased, while at New York and Boston there will be erected new laboratories in which to conduct the necessary examinations of all food products coming into this country. Plans for these buildings have been approved by Dr. Wiley, chief of the Bureau, and will coincide with the ideas of Dr. Wiley. There is no money available for the construction of these buildings, but the Secretary of Agriculture has been assured that it will be forthcoming at the next session of Congress. Furthermore, assurances have been given by the money necessary to execute the Pure Food law through the employment of inspectors and the necessary clerical force will be provided.

TELLS OF WASTE IN IRRIGATION.

Professor Fortier Says 75 Per Cent of Water Is Lost by Excessive Flooding.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 4.—When the National Irrigation Congress assembled to-day Senator Carter, of Montana, again presided. Starting statistics were presented by Professor Samuel Fortier, of the University of California, in an address dealing with the loss of water through waste. He made the assertion that in the Western States \$500,000,000 was expended annually in obtaining and distributing water for irrigation, and that of this water thus distributed fully 75 per cent was wasted by excessive flooding, causing a net loss of more than \$250,000,000. He believed, however, that while all of this loss could not be stopped fully 10 per cent of it could be.

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STENSLAND CONFESSES.

May Be Difficult to Bring Bank Wrecker Home for Trial.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—According to cable dispatches from Tangier, Morocco, Paul O. Stensland said a confession to Assistant State's Attorney Olsen yesterday which clears up much of the mystery surrounding the events leading up to the crash which involved the ruin of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank. He took much of the blame upon himself, but declared Cashier Hering was the forger and that Hering got most of the money. He exonerated his son, Theodore, and the bank directors.

He declared it untrue that he had spent any money on Leone Langdon Key or any other woman. He said that he never spent more than \$5,000 a year himself, and that all the money he stole he put into real estate or investments in the hope of "making good."

In his heart of hearts he was glad he was no longer a wanderer on the face of the earth. He did not delude himself, either, with the idea of escaping punishment.

He said he had made up his mind to flee on the Thursday preceding the Sunday in which he left Chicago. All Wednesday night he wrestled with the problem whether to blow his brains out or run. In the hours of darkness he decided to kill himself, but postponed the act until dawn, and with the sunlight came the primal instinct to hold on to life, and flight won over death.

His preparations were hurried. He had surrendered his life insurance policy for \$5,000 and had received \$8,000 on commission on the sale of the property of the Co-operative Store to the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, which had held a mortgage lien on the premises. He had \$1,500 as salary from the Mount Olive Cemetery Association. This was all the money he had taken with him.

"Why, with a million dollars cash in the bank, did you not take more?" he was asked. "I could have taken a quarter of a million dollars without trouble," said he, "but I did not want to. I never took one cent of cash from the bank and put it in my own pocket. I never took a dollar belonging to other people."

Stensland made no attempt to deny his guilt, and only tried to minimize it. His confession began with a statement that he was surprised to learn that the loss involved in the bank's failure would reach \$2,000,000. He said:

I cannot understand how the shortage can be \$2,000,000. To my certain knowledge my liability to the bank does not exceed \$500,000. Anything over that must have been stolen by Hering.

My indebtedness began a long while ago, in 1890. It was a small affair, a small amount, and God knows I never intended to steal. I was in a tight hole and needed money. I put my own note, genuine, not a forgery, in the box. Then it was suggested to me that the bank examiner would stand for it, and he did.

"Who suggested it?" "Hering. It was the beginning. He pointed out, in a roundabout way at first, that it was easy to obtain money that way. Then when my own notes became too numerous he suggested the forgeries."

"And you acquiesced?" "Yes. First he tempted, then he urged, and I fell. Ever after I was absolutely in his power. He owned me, body and soul."

"How many of the forgeries did you do yourself?" "Not one. Hering, I think, did all."

A telegram to Governor Densen from the State Department at Washington late this afternoon stated that no "homing" warship will be due in the Mediterranean for forty or fifty days. The message was forwarded to Assistant State's Attorney Harbour here to-night. This compilation, according to Mr. Harbour, will necessitate the sending of a man to Tangier from the State's Attorney's office.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4.—Governor Densen to-day issued a request to President Roosevelt that the United States government make a request upon the government of Morocco for the extradition of Paul O. Stensland, the president of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank of Chicago, and that

he be delivered to Police Inspector George M. Shippey and Harry Olsen, of Chicago, Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County, or either of them.

Armed with this document and all copies of original requests upon the government of Illinois, Assistant State Attorney Barnett, who procured the request for the extradition, left this afternoon for Chicago, and will proceed from there to Washington. Governor Densen will ask State's Attorney Healy to send Mr. Barnett to Washington with Inspector Shippey, on account of Barnett's familiarity with the case.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The State Department was without advices to-day from Mr. Gummere, American Minister to Morocco, who had been cabled to ascertain whether the Sultan would surrender Stensland upon proof of guilt and in the absence of any extradition agreement. The Moroccan government is not under any obligation to place Stensland in the custody of this government except that demanded by courtesy.

If Stensland should be surrendered to an authorized representative of the United States, it is the opinion of high officials of the State Department that it would not be safe to bring the banker to this country as a passenger on a merchant vessel. A merchantman probably would stop at ports of Spain, Portugal or France, and in any one of these countries Stensland might make demands for protection, on the ground that he was being taken to the United States without warrant recognized by international law. Whether the claim was recognized or not, an able lawyer could prolong the proceedings beyond the patience of the owners of a merchant vessel, and it is likely that all parties to the completion would be left at the port where resistance was made.

The safe way to transport Stensland to the United States, should he be surrendered by Morocco, is believed by officials of the State Department to be by some American vessel which would not touch at any foreign port. This might be by transport sailing from New York, by way of the Suez Canal, or by armored cruisers of the Asiatic fleet which are now on their way home from the Asiatic station.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR RULE DISCHARGED

District of Columbia Court Permits Burns Faction to Hold Assembly.

Washington, Sept. 4.—In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day Justice Gould discharged the rule issued against the Burns faction of the Knights of Labor, requiring them to show cause why they should not be enjoined from holding a special assembly of the order in New York City, September 10. The rule was issued at the instance of John W. Hays and others, commonly called the Hays faction of the Knights of Labor.

The court agreed with the view taken by the Burns faction that the proceeding of the Hays faction was an attempt to set aside the opinion of the court of appeals, which held that the equity court has without jurisdiction to determine which of the two factions was properly elected at the Niagara meeting in November, 1902.

URGES RESTORATION OF CANTEEN.

Brigadier General McCaskey Says Men Think the Law Unconstitutional.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Restoration of the canteen features of the post exchange is raised by Brigadier General William S. McCaskey, commanding the Southwestern division of the army, with headquarters at Oklahoma City, Okla., in his annual report to the War Department, which was made public to-day. He says it is the belief of the men that the law is an interference with their personal rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and that the law, if submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, would be regarded as unconstitutional. General McCaskey further recommends that, on account of the large amount of stock carried by the post exchanges, the carrying of fire insurance should be made obligatory.

ASKS RELATIVE FOR \$48,000,000.

Meriden, Sept. 4 (Special).—While attending a ball game at the Middletown insane asylum on Saturday, William Curry, an inmate, walked away. After wandering in the mountains between Meriden and Middletown until late yesterday afternoon he wrote a telegram ordering a relative in Philadelphia to send on \$48,000 at once. The operator, sent for the police and Curry was locked up.

CALIFORNIA

VIA UNION PACIFIC AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC

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TIES UP SIXTY LAUNCHES.

Canadian Inspector Angers Owners of Pleasure Craft.

Ogdenburg, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Numerous owners of Canadian pleasure steamers and gasoline launches running without licensed captains and engineers have been made by the Dominion Marine Department inspector. Sixty launches are tied up at Lake Rosseau, and the inspector continues to seize more.

Owners who run their craft for pleasure say that it is impossible to supply all the boats with licensed men. Foreigners running their private launches at Canadian waters run the risk of seizure. A protest will be made to the department at Ottawa.

GIVE UP HOPE FOR THE SHERIDAN.

Army Department Advised That Vessel Will Be Lost—Plan to Save Engines.

Washington, Sept. 4.—A dispatch received to-day at the office of the quartermaster general of the army confirms the reports from Honolulu that the transport Sheridan practically will be a total loss. All of the personal property has been removed from the troop ship, and she is now waiting for the arrival of the wrecking apparatus from San Francisco, which will be used in an effort to save her engines, boilers and other movable equipment. The War Department has been informed that, unless bad weather from the south sets in, the Sheridan will remain in her present position without further damage for an indefinite period. Since the second day of her perilous situation there has been practically no bumping or jarring, so firmly has she settled upon the rocks.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued to-day, shows that at the close of business September 1, 1906, the debt, less the cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$15,960,350, which is a decrease for the month of \$1,884,418. On account of the issue of Panama bonds the interest-bearing debt was increased during the month by \$2,574,290; the amount of cash on hand, however, was increased by \$8,729,302.

ATTACHMENTS GRANTED.

Justice Dowling, in the Supreme Court, granted an attachment yesterday for \$122,000 against property of Herman C. Hilliers, in favor of Friedrich Nachod, balance due on a judgment for \$127,725, recovered by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne against Hilliers on November 2, 1902. The attachment was granted on the ground that Hilliers was a resident of Kiel, Germany. Hilliers was formerly a member of the firm of Field, Landrey, Whisner & Co., stock brokers, which firm assigned in 1901. A deputy sheriff served a copy of the attachment on an officer of a bank. The sheriff received an attachment yesterday for \$2,000 against the property of the Wayne Automobile company, of Detroit, Mich., a Michigan corporation, in favor of the Wayne Automobile company, of New York, for failure to deliver automobiles and defects in repairing machines. A deputy sheriff seized property in a garage. The attachment was granted by Justice Dowling, of the Supreme Court.