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The Evening Star.

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FOR APARTMENTS TO LET—

Today's Star shows many advertised. If interested, you may read to advantage.

THE PANAMA PURCHASE

A Seven Days' Wonder in Political Circles.

ITS POLITICAL EFFECT

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WILL BE REINFORCED.

The President's Friends Are Not Perturbed by Clamor That It is a Step Toward Free Trade.

The Panama purchase proposition continues to be a seven days wonder in politics and President Roosevelt gets a "front page display" in the newspapers every day. Interest in the situation is growing as the full significance of the commissioners' action becomes more apparent. Nothing else is talked about wherever politicians gather and even the man on the street is beginning to sit up and take notice of things.

Opinions as to the political effect of the new deal differ. "How will it affect the republican party, as an organization?" is one of the questions frequently discussed by the gossipers. There will be almost as many different answers as there are men in the group. The democrats will jubilantly cry: "Your old republican party is surely 'busted' now, wide open. You will see Roosevelt leading the tariff revision hosts composed of republicans as well as democrats."

The stand patters will admit that things look pretty dark for the policy of high protective tariff, but they do not admit that all is yet lost. They shudder to contemplate the suggestion that any one will leave the republican party and they are hopeful of being able still to dominate the councils of their party.

Republican Party Will Be Reinforced.

There will be others who will advance still another suggestion, namely, that the republican party will be reinforced rather than depleted by this latest move of the administration. Their reasoning runs something like this:

That the administration will advance the official standard of the party, and invite all citizens to rally around it, if the administration is able to whip out the stand patters and control the organization. The theory is that the impression has been growing too strong of late that the republican party is the party of monopoly, plutocracy and of organized wealth; that it is about time for some one to take a big stick and knock that idea into smithereens, which they think President Roosevelt is capable of doing.

See, they say, how cheaply he can fix the idea among the people that the republican party is not the protector of greed. The action in the canal purchase demonstrates that the administration stands for economy and against monopoly. It does not cost much, in dollars and cents, for the actual loss to the American producers will not be material.

To be sure, the principle is demonstrated that the present tariff is too high in some respects and needs revision. Well, that idea prevails rather extensively among republicans who have stuck to their organization because their leaders have advised them. Go ahead and revise the tariff; can not the principle of protection be maintained? Can not American labor be protected with a moderate tariff wall that still is not high enough to shelter monopoly?

Suppose it is contended, they say, that this is admission of the democratic charge that the tariff fosters the trusts? They answer that the most complete refutation of that charge will be the action of the republican party in reducing the tariff because no longer will monopoly be encouraged.

Not Disturbed by the Clamor.

The President's friends are not perturbed by the clamor that his canal purchase plan is a step in the direction of free trade. They retort that if it was necessary for the President to take such radical action the high tariff men brought it on themselves by their stubborn resistance to any kind of tariff reform. They go further, however, and say that this action in the Panama case ought to be considered on its merits, irrespective of future tariff questions.

They claim that it is merely a matter of administrative expediency, in the absence of legislative direction. He is not compelled by law to purchase American goods for the canal construction, and he holds that he should exercise his discretion in the absence of a Congress mandate and buy for the best interests of the government.

If that action involved political complications distasteful to a faction of the party, he holds that he is not to blame.

Material for Canal Work.

Chairman Shonts of the isthmian commission, speaking today of the policy enunciated with respect to the purchase of ships and materials for canal work, said that while the commission would much prefer to ship in American bottoms, that was found to be impossible, as the vessels wer not to be had here. He said also that they would prefer to buy American goods, but the laws made it their sworn duty to purchase materials where they could do so most advantageously, thus obliging them to pursue the policy recenty announced.

Congress, he said, had been requested by Secretary Taft and by the Secretary's predecessor to direct the action of the commission in the matter of purchase for the canal, but had not enacted legislation, therefore the commission had found it necessary to act.

The commission, he said, would be glad to ship all supplies and goods for the zone in American bottoms and would be glad to purchase all materials in the home markets if Congress should so provide, but in the absence of direction in the matter nothing was left for the commission to do but to pursue a course in accord with the duties imposed by the Congress.

KING EDWARD'S LEVEE.

Ambassador Choate Presents New Third Secretary.

LONDON, May 19.—King Edward held a levee in the throne room of St. James' Palace this morning. Most of the members of the diplomatic corps attended. Ambassador Choate presented Lewis E. Einstein, the new third secretary of the American embassy. The only other American presented was Francis H. Leggett of New York.

PALACE OF PEACE.

Money for Ground for Carnegie Structure Appropriated.

THE HAGUE, May 19.—The second chamber of the states general today, by 56 to 5 votes, appropriated the sum of $280,000 to purchase the ground, comprising an area of twelve acres, on which to erect the palace of peace, for which Andrew Carnegie donated $1,500,000.

The opposition contended that the other powers should co-operate in providing this sum, but the premier, Dr. Kuyper, replied that the honor of the Netherlands and its gratitude to Mr. Carnegie for the privilege enjoyed by the Netherlands as a result of his providing the palace for the court of arbitration, demanded that the money to purchase the site be voted.

CHASING THE HAMBURG

American Boat Atlantic Second in Race.

REPORT BY THE ONEIDA

FOLLOWED VESSELS FOR PERIOD OF TWENTY HOURS.

Balance of Journey an Uncertainty for Several Days to Come—Sailing Courses.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, May 19.—According to the latest reports from the yachts that are on their way across the Atlantic to win or lose the kaiser's cup, the Hamburg is leading the fleet, with the Atlantic a good second. Two other early leaders, the Ailsa and the Hildegarde, have, as far as could be learned, begun a long stern chase and will need all the good luck a faithful sailor prays for to make a fair showing at the finish. The Apache has also been heard from since she crossed the line on Wednesday, and was lost in the dense fog, and the Valhalla is thought to have been sighted by the Nantucket light ship. With the last word from the Hamburg, the racers were swallowed up by distance, once more to appear, if all goes well, at the Lizard, 3,000 miles away, within a fortnight.

In order to get some inkling of what the final alignment of the yachts in their race across the Atlantic was to be and thus give food for speculation during the days of uncertainty, Commodore E. C. Benedict, on his steam yacht Oneida, followed the racers out to sea for nearly twenty hours and returned last night with the report that the German, Hamburg, had, at the last sight, been in the lead, with the Atlantic second, a mile or so to the leeward. The Hildegarde and the Ailsa, which had been in the leading bunch at the start, gradually dropped astern until they were lost to those on board the Hamburg and Atlantic. Although only time can prove the exact qualifications of the yachts, it is believed that some idea of their relative merits has been gained by the last view of them afforded to Mr. Benedict's party.

Kept Well Within Sight.

The Oneida was close to the Sandy Hook lightship at the time the racing yachts crossed the line on Wednesday afternoon. As soon as all the yachts had started out to sea Commodore Benedict gave the command to follow, and kept well abeast of the contestants until well on into next morning. All Wednesday night he was close to the German schooner Hamburg and the American Atlantic, both of which, however, he lost early next morning by reason of the dense fog, which was not dissipated until about 9 a.m. Thursday. Throughout the night the wind remained east, veering around gradually toward the south. Thus it was that throughout the whole time that Mr. Benedict was in communication with the yachts they practically all remained on the same tack on which they started out on Wednesday noon.

Commodore Benedict stuck to the bridge of the Oneida during the greater part of the time he was following the yachts, and kept a detailed account in the log of every move made by the vessels in sight. According to the first entry, made at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the wind was blowing in from the east at about the rate of ten miles an hour. The four yachts that were in the lead at that time, as was reported by landlubbers shortly after the start, were the Atlantic, the Hamburg, the Ailsa and the Hildegarde, the last of which was nearly half a mile to the leeward of the others.

Southeast by East.

The course was southeast by east. About half an hour afterward the wind freshened to nearly fifteen miles, and what is known as a Scotch mist blew in from the sea. The Hamburg about this time split her jib topsail and was not seen to replace it throughout the whole time she was in sight.

As the wind freshened the Atlantic took in her main and mizzen topmast staysail. The heavy sea began to make it fairly rough for the yachts, and they were seen to toss about on the waves in truly seagoing fashion. The Hamburg, however, seemed to thrive in such weather, and took the billows nobly. Speeding ahead like a race horse which was just beginning to get its second wind, some of her fine points were soon evident to those on board the Oneida, for she began to creep up on the American yacht, and within an hour was ahead of her.

Pushing Ahead.

The Atlantic, which was also pushing ahead through the rougher seas in a business-like fashion, set her staysails about 5:30 o'clock, and started for an early nip and tuck with the Hamburg. The wind in the meantime was becoming fresher every minute, and waves showed white caps through the mist, that was rolling in heavier than ever.

At the time it was seen that the Hildegarde and Ailsa were going to have a hard time of it in getting ahead of the two yachts which already seemed to have made themselves the favorites in the race. Before 6 o'clock the Hildegarde was two miles astern and well to leeward. The Ailsa was also far behind, and a little after four bells both she and the Hildegarde were dropped out of sight.

As long as daylight lasted the party on board the steam yacht Oneida remained on deck and watched every move of the two leading yachts. It was evident that the Atlantic was bound to have the tussle of her life if she was to maintain any advantage in pretty stiff weather, for the Hamburg was edging up inch by inch, and by 7:45 p.m. led the Atlantic by enough lengths to see considerable water between the two yachts. The Hamburg was still a mile or so to windward. The breeze was beginning to decrease, and by 8 o'clock had fallen off to not much more than five miles.

No Others in Sight.

Not another yacht was in sight, and the German and American vessels held the attention of the spectators on the steam yacht until the fog, increasing in density, rolled in and shut them out from view.

It was impossible, so thick was the weather, to keep in sight of the contestants' lights, although throughout the greater part of the night the fog horn of what was supposed to be the Atlantic was heard at intervals. She signaled occasionally that she was running free. Not a thing could be seen of her or heard from the Hamburg after night fell, in spite of a close watch which was kept up all night.

About 7:30 o'clock Thursday morning the Oneida was running in an easterly course about six knots an hour. Nothing more had been seen of the two leading yachts, the fog was worse than ever, and it seemed to Commodore Benedict that there was no need of going any further out to sea.

Assigned to College Duty.

By direction of the President, Capt. Robert M. Brambila, 27th Infantry, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Nevada State University, at Reno, Nevada.

RUSSIANS PIQUED

Indifference of Powers Over Floating Mines in East.

COMPLAINT OF PRESS

NO NEWS OF AN AUTHENTIC NATURE FROM FLEET.

Rojestvensky Said to Be Pushing on Toward Vladivostok—Death of Staff Chief.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 19.—The Russian newspapers call attention to the indifference with which the powers contemplate the danger involved in navigating far eastern waters, owing to the Japanese floating mines, contrasting this with the harsh criticism earlier in the war when the Russians planted mines outside Port Arthur. The Novoe Vremya says:

"Although seven ships were blown up during the last fortnight, the British press, so vigilant wherever the seas are concerned, does not utter a word of reproach against its ally."

No News of Fleet.

SAIGON, French Cochin-China, May 19.—Forty-three colliers, mostly Russian and German, are anchored off the Nha-Be under the supervision of the French gunboat Caronade. Twenty similar ships are off Cape St. James, near here, under the supervision of the French cruiser d'Assas.

The Russian transport Kieff is still in the commercial port of Saigon.

No more direct news of the Russian fleet is expected here beyond what might be received from refugees, should fighting occur in the neighborhood of the Pescadore Islands.

Proceeding on Way.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

PARIS, May 19.—The Matin contradicts a St. Petersburg dispatch, published in the London Times today, to the effect that Admiral Rojestvensky apparently is to be allowed to make a further sojourn in the southern waters of the China sea. The Matin states that Rojestvensky's and Niegobatoff's united squadrons have been proceeding northward for the last four days, and apparently are headed for Vladivostok. The Echo de Paris, on the other hand, confirms the view taken by the Times' St. Petersburg correspondent.

A St. Petersburg dispatch states that it is reported that Prince Cantacuzene, Admiral Rojestvensky's chief of staff, has died of dysentery.

CONGRESS OF BURIATS.

Ask That They Be Allowed to Use Mongolian Language.

CHITA, Siberia, May 19.—The congress of Buriats in session here has petitioned the minister of the interior to permit the introduction of the Mongolian language in the schools, for permission to publish a newspaper in the Mongolian language, and that they be officially denominated Buddnists and not Lamaists.

WOOD PLEAD GUILTY.

New Jersey Jekyl and Hyde Saves His Neck.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 19.—George H. Wood of New York today pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree in shooting George Williams, a grocer of Watchung, on February 2. Wood was sentenced to thirty years in prison. At the opening of the trial he had pleaded not guilty of murder in the first degree, and his counsel had declined an offer by the prosecution to accept a plea of guilty of murder in a lesser degree. That plea was withdrawn soon after court opened today and the plea of guilty substituted.

EVANGELICAL WORK.

Proceeding in Russia Under Religious Freedom Order.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 19.—Under the grant of religious freedom, the heads of the non-orthodox religions are making preparations for evangelical work.

Last Sunday an orthodox Russian took communion in the Anglo-American Church, an act which heretofore would have subjected not only the communicant but the pastor of the church to severe penalties. Thirty Hebrews of St. Petersburg who had become orthodox have formally applied for permission to return to their ancient faith.

SCHWAB BACK HOME.

Said to Have Negotiated for Ships for Russia.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Chas. M. Schwab arrived here today on the steamship Baltic from Liverpool. He has been abroad several weeks, much of the time being spent in St. Petersburg, where, it is said, he negotiated with the Russian government regarding the construction of new warships.

DAMAGED BY FLOODS.

Railway Between Milan and Vienna Declared Unsafe.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

ROME, May 19.—The railway between Milan and Venice has been so much damaged by the floods that it is unsafe. Travelers from Milan were stopped at Verona today. The line between Verona and Vicenza is completely blocked. Half the city of Padua is inundated.

The water reached the second floors in the lower quarters of the town. Some of the houses collapsed. In the province of Venice the fields are submerged and landslips are reported in many places.

In Piedmont and Lombardy there has been great damage to property.

PAUL MORTON'S PLANS.

Santa Fe Would Be Glad to Have His Services Again.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The Tribune today says: E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe railway, when asked last night regarding a report that Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy and former second vice president of the Santa Fe, would renew his relations with the railroad upon leaving the cabinet, said that nothing definite was known yet; that the Santa Fe would be most happy to have Mr. Morton assume official relations with the road; that Mr. Morton would be in Chicago next week and that some arrangement might possibly be made then.

"I have been in California lately," said Mr. Ripley, "and have not seen Mr. Morton for three months, and don't know what his plans are.

"The Santa Fe would be glad to have him back, and something may be done during his visit in Chicago next week."

RECEPTION ARRANGED.

Plans to Honor President Roosevelt in Worcester, Mass.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 19.—President Carroll D. Wright of Clark College and Mayor Walter H. Blodget have arranged the details for the reception to President Roosevelt when he comes to Worcester June 21.

According to the present program President Roosevelt will reach Worcester at 9:30 a.m. on a special train and will be met at the Union station by the Worcester militia companies, George H. Ward, Post 10, G. A. R., and Lieut. Col. E. R. Shumway, Camp L, S. W. V. He will be greeted by the official committee, composed of Mr. Stephen Salisbury, president of the Clark University board of trustees; Gen. Rockwood Hoar, Mayor Walter H. Blodget, Representative John R. Thayer and Representative Joseph H. Walker.

The procession will pass through Front and Main streets, leaving Union station at 9:45, to Clark University, where the President will be received at the Woodland street entrance by President Wright and members of the factulty. It is expected the exercises at Clark will be over at 12 o'clock and the President will then be escorted across the city by a mounted body to Holy Cross College for the commencement exercises there. He will be at Holy Cross probably half an hour and then will be taken to the home of Gen. Rockwood Hoar for luncheon, leaving Worcester at 2:30 p.m.

PRESIDENT'S PHOTOGRAPH.

Presented to Town of Oyster Bay by Executive.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., May 19.—The President has, by request, presented to the people of Oyster Bay, through the town board, one of his latest photographs, to be placed in the town clerk's office. It bears the following autograph inscription:

"With regards of your friend and fellow-townsman, Theodore Roosevelt, May 12, 1905."

The picture is a fine one. It has been suitably framed, and is highly prized by the President's neighbors.

BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR.

New Man Arrives at New York This Morning.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Dr. Jacquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, the new Brazilian ambassador at Washington, arrived here today on the White Star line steamer Baltic. Dr. de Araujo has had a varied and interesting career, and is recognized in his own country as one of its ablest statesmen. After being graduated from the law departments of the Universities of Sao Paulo and Pernambuco he left Brazil for Europe to complete his education. Returning to Brazil, he became a member of the Brazilian congress, and took a prominent part in the agitation which resulted in the abolition of slavery in Brazil. His diplomatic career began in 1876 as an attache of the first class at the Brazilian legation at Washington, where he remained for three years. Since that time he has been envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary both in ordinary and special mission to England, and in special mission to Italy. He has written many books, in which he expressed most kindly sentiments regarding the United States.

John Philip Sousa, the bandmaster, also arrived on the Baltic.

RAISIN GROWERS.

Bomb Thrown Into Camp by Organization of Company.

FRESNO, Cal., May 19.—A bomb has been thrown into the camps of the leading raisin-packing firms, as well as the California Raisin Growers' Company, by the announcement that a company had secretly bought up all the patent rights on raisin-seeding machines and would hereafter monopolize the seeded-raisin business of the United States. It is feared that this consolidation of patents will prove a severe blow to the raisin growers' company.

KILLED IN BATTLE.

Gen. Wood Reports Success Against Moro Outlaws.

MANILA, May 19.—The Moro outlaws, against whom Gen. Leonard Wood has been campaigning, have been killed in action, together with all the principals. The outlaws were supporters and followers of the Sultan of Sulu. The large chiefs of the Island of Jolo were not involved. The outbreak was purely an aggregation of piratical outlaws and disorderly characters of Sulu and the other islands stretching down to Borneo. The position selected by the outlaws for defense were in almost impenetrable jungles and exceedingly strong, prohibiting the use of artillery and necessitating close contact and an assault in two instances. Gen. Wood's forces sustained a loss of nine killed and twenty-one wounded, all of whom are doing well. The constabulary had two killed. The latter were highly praised by Gen. Wood, who said:

"The troops behaved splendidly and performed this difficult service in a highly creditable manner."

Gen. Wood has returned to Zamboanga with the troops.

Gen. Wood's report giving above particulars has been received here.

Baron Rothschild Ill.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

PARIS, May 19.—The health of Baron Alfonse Rothschild is said to be seriously affected and to be causing his friends much anxiety.

Mrs. Livermore Ill.

MELROSE, Mass., May 19.—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the well-known reformer, is critically ill at her home here with heart trouble. Owing to Mrs. Livermore's age, eighty-four years, it is feared she may not recover.

The Sunday Star Leads in Classified Advertising.

There are a great many more classified advertisements in The Sunday Star than in either of the other two local Sunday papers. They are put there by the public and paid for at the regular rates.

LITTLE JAPAN FEARED

Necessity for Strengthening Indo-China Defenses.

REMARKABLE REPORT

SUBMITTED TO FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Ability of Japanese to Control the Sea and Send Men to the Land.

PARIS, May 19.—M. Francois Deloncle, republican, deputy for Indo-China, has submitted to the special parliamentary committee on naval affairs a remarkable report on the urgent necessity for strengthening the defenses of Indo-China against the peril of a Japanese invasion. "Indo-China," he says, "has only two enemies to fear, namely, Japan alone or China, encouraged and supported by Japan. The former constitutes a real danger, for Japan has much to gain and little to risk, and her isolated position makes her almost invulnerable to us. She could in a few weeks throw 100,000 men into Indo-China, and easily reinforce this first landing party.

The first phase of such a struggle would consist of Japan's efforts to secure mastery of the sea, in order to reinforce her troops.

Owing to Japan's great superiority in naval forces in far eastern waters our feeble division would not risk a decisive battle, but would fall back upon our only naval base, Saigon. There it would be blockaded as the Russians were blockaded within Port Arthur. With our division thus bottled up, Japan could oppose the junction of the blockaded warships with the relief squadron, and, having secured the mastery of the sea, the Japanese transports would be free to land invading forces. She has two admirable anchorages ready for her transports at Kamranh bay and Port Dayot. She probably would take the first, as nearer to Saigon. Japan would thus be established upon the sea route connecting Tonquin and Cochin-China, and who could prevent it? In the present condition of our defenses could we resist such an attack? Evidenty not, and within a brief time Indo-China would be the prey of the invader.

Means of Defense.

The report then examines the means which it is necessary to adopt for the defense of the colony and says the best solution of the problem is to strongly reinforce Indo-China so that the colony may be able to defend itself for several months against the Japanese until French naval divisions reached the theater of operations. The program to accomplish this consists of a large augmentation of the naval forces in the far east, an increase of the military force of occupation to a minimum.

The report concludes with asserting that it would be puerile to disregard the gravity of the situation. Therefore it is necessary to make large sacrifices to place Indo-China in readiness to meet the shock.

Detailed estimates are given of the cost of the work, namely, the fortification of Tonquin, guns and armament, $22,000,000; coast defenses, including strengthening the naval base at Saigon, $14,000,000, and the establishment of torpedo and other stations, $6,000,000, a total of $42,000,000.

M. Deloncle is a member of the special parliamentary committee on naval affairs which appointed him to submit a report with a program of the defenses necessary to place Indo-China in a condition to resist an attack.

APOLOGY HAS BEEN GIVEN.

Alleged Indignity to Lieut. Owen of the Marine Corps.

Because an army officer hustled a marine officer into the hold of a transport some time ago at San Francisco much official correspondence has been exchanged between the War and Navy departments, and the Marine Corps has finally received an apology to satisfy its sense of dignity. It appears that when the transport arrived at San Francisco and the gangplank was thrown ashore Lieut. C. S. Owen of the Marine Corps, who was returning from Midway Island, was regarded as an obstruction by the officer in charge of the berthing of the ship, and it is said he was continually in the way of the sailors, and refused to move when ordered to do so, whereupon he was summarily forced into the hold.

He telegraphed Gen. Elliott, commandant of marines here, at the first opportunity, complaining that the corps had been insulted by the treatment meted out to him, and Gen. Elliott regarded the matter of sufficient importance to warrant his bringing it to the attention of the general staff. The commander of the Pacific Division was called upon for a report, and a thorough investigation was made.

The army officers on the transport said that they did not know that Lieut. Owen was an officer at first, that he failed to disclose his identity, and that although he was clad in khaki, such clothing was common along the wharves. They further stated that soon after the lieutenant was placed in the hold, and the fact of his arrest had been reported to the senior officer on the transport, he was summoned before the latter, and upon making himself known was promptly released and an apology was tendered. The lieutenant had reported that he was arrested by a drunken sergeant and treated with indignity, which the soldier denied.

After weighing the evidence contained in the report from the commander of the division the general staff has written a letter to the commandant of marines, explaining the facts, and suggesting that as the whole matter arose from an unfortunate mistake it should be dropped.

EXPRESS CAR DESTROYED.

Catches Fire While Attached to Reading Railway Train.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—An express car on a Washington and New York train on the Reading railroad was destroyed by fire last night at Bethayres, a few miles north of this city.

The train, which was bound for New York, reached Jenkintown about 9 o'clock. As the train pulled out from that station the conductor saw a blaze on top of the sealed express car. There being no means to fight the flames the train was stopped and the car side-tracked at Bethayres.

The car with all its contents was completely destroyed. It is thought the fire originated from a spark from the locomotive.

It is not known what the car contained. The Reading officials refuse to say anything about the fire.

MINISTER PORTELA ARRIVES.

Thirty Years Ago Was an Attache of the Argentine Legation.

Mr. E. Portela, who succeeds Senor Merou as minister of the Argentine Republic to the United States, has arrived in Washington and today called to pay his respects to Acting Secretary Loomis. Mr. Portela was in Washington thirty years ago, when General Grant was President; being at that time an attache of the Argentine legation here.

BOMB IN HIS POCKET

Russian Workman After Governor General.

EXPLODED BY FALL

KILLED HIMSELF AND SEVERAL OTHERS INSTANTLY.

Authorities Convinced That an Assassination Was Intended—Nine Persons Wounded.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, May 19.—A workman who was trying to avoid the observation of two detectives on Miodowa street at noon today stumbled on the curb of the sidewalk, and a bomb which he was carrying in his pocket exploded, killing the workman, both the detectives and some persons who were passing by. It is believed the bomb was intended for Governor General Maximovitch, who was expected to pass the spot on his way to the cathedral to attend the service in honor of the czar's birthday.

The bodies of the victims were literally blown to pieces. A cafe near the scene of the explosion was entirely demolished, all the windows in the neighborhood were smashed and a lamp post was torn out of the ground.

The first report was to the effect that a bomb had been thrown among local officials who were on their way to or returning from the cathedral, and caused intense excitement.

Later it was stated that only the workman and the two detectives were killed, though two passersby were severely injured and others slightly hurt by fragments of the bomb.

For Governor General.

The authorities are convinced that the bomb was intended for the governor general. It now develops that he was attending the services at the cathedral, which is situated at the corner of Dluga and Miodowa streets, a few yards from the scene of the explosion. All the high officials and members of Russian society here also were present. The governor general had recently been threatened with a bomb attack, particularly since the May day disturbances. The police accordingly exercise the greatest vigilance whenever he leaves the castle. After the officials had entered the cathedral detectives observed a poorly dressed man loitering on Miodowa street. When the man saw the detectives he ran toward the entrance of a confectioner's store, when he either tripped or threw the bomb backward at the detectives. The explosion occurred only a minute before the people commenced to pour out of the cathedral. Three minutes later the governor general would have passed the spot. Cossacks who were hastily summoned soon cleared the streets and the governor general drove by another route to the castle.

In all nine persons were wounded.

LIEUT. CHAPMAN'S DEATH.

Instantly Killed While Taking Part in a Sham Fight.

The military secretary said this morning that he had been informed of the death of First Lieutenant Granville L. Chapman, 25th Infantry, at Fort Reno, Oklahoma territory, yesterday, but had received no information as to its cause. Lieutenant Chapman entered the army from Tennessee in May, 1898, as first lieutenant of the 1st Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and in July, 1899, he was appointed first lieutenant of the 37th United States Volunteer Infantry. In June, 1901, he entered the regular army as second lieutenant of the 10th Infantry and became first lieutenant of the 25th Infantry in August, 1902.

A press dispatch from El Reno, Oklahoma, says that Lieutenant Chapman was instantly killed yesterday while assisting in company maneuvers. Six companies of infantry were called out for field maneuvers in the presence of Brig. Gen. F. M. Lee. While engaged in a running fight across the prairie Lieutenant Chapman, who was acting as battalion adjutant, received a shot from a battle cartridge fired from one of the companies opposing him. He died where he fell. A rigid examination into the affair is being made.

It is declared that Chapman's death was an accident, but inasmuch as loaded cartridges are not used in these exercises the suspicion is held by some at the post that some one in the ranks used the occasion to satisfy his resentment.

There appears to be a general impression at the post that the cartridge was used purposely, but that it was intended for another regimental officer.

BOLD BURGLARY.

Thieves Cut Telephone Wires and Loot Jeweler's Safe.

CHICAGO, May 19.—After cutting telephone wires leading to the jewelry store of Louis Antoine, in North avenue, three young robbers last night locked the front and rear doors of the place, then smashed in a large plate glass window in the front and escaped with diamond rings and gold watches valued at $2,500.

The theft was committed in exactly the same manner as the robbery of the jewelry store of F. D. Lande, in West Madison street, last Tuesday night, and the police are convinced the same men were engaged in this robbery. The raid occurred while the street was lighted brilliantly and while scores of persons were passing.

Washington Girl Honored.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—Among the students who gradute with honors from the New England Conservatory of Music this week are Ethel Garrett Johnston of Tacoma Park, D. C., and Gertrude Damon of Washington, D. C.

Miss Damon is awarded highest honors in the courses for voice culture, the only student receiving such recognition, and Miss Johnston is awarded honors in the pianoforte courses.

Southern Presbyterians Meet.

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 19.—Dr. J. T. Plunkett of Augusta, Ga., the newly elected moderator, was in the chair when the second day's session of the general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church was called to order today. The first order of business was the continuation of reports of committees. Among the reports submitted was that of the executive committee of ministerial education and relief.

Killed Sweetheart, Then Himself.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 19.—In a fit of jealousy Frank Cowells, a railroad switchman, shot and killed Miss Stella Brice, his former sweetheart, and immediately afterward sent a bullet into his own brain that resulted in his death in an hour later.

END OF THE STRIKE

Stated That It Will Surely Come Tonight.

TOLD BY THE SHERIFF

SITUATION APPARENTLY CLEARED SINCE MORNING.

Looked Gloomy When President Gompers Left Chicago—Doings of the Day.

CHICAGO, May 19.—"The strike will end tonight or tomorrow morning. There will be no claim of victory or defeat by either side. The employers will take back the teamsters who are worthy and desirable men and who have not violated the law."

This declaration was made by Sheriff Thomas E. Barrett today and was confirmed from several sources. Sheriff Barrett began at once to call in the extra deputies engaged in guarding wagons of the Employers' Teaming Company and discontinued the appointing of new deputies.

Notwithstanding the statements of Sheriff Barrett and Mayor Dunne, C. H. Cook of the teamsters' general strike committee said: "I have heard nothing whatever of such a settlement as the newspapers are printing today. The strikers are instructed and have promised to take no information from the papers. The men positively will go no back to work until the strike has been settled officially."

General Belief.

Simultaneously with Mr. Cook's statement came a report credited to a member of the employers' association who is a department store leader that he had reason to believe the strike will be officially called off if a promise is made to the strike leaders that there will be no prosecution in the federal court of the men now included in the charges of violation of the court's injunctions. Dell Stevens of the Department Store Drivers' Union admitted this afternoon that matters will be brought to a focus by the rank and file of his union at a meeting between the union men and some employers. "From this meeting large results will come—watch the meeting for a settlement," the union man said.

President Shea's Statement.

President Shea of the Teamsters' Union, when told of the declaration of Mayor Dunne and Sheriff Barrett, said:

"There is no man in this world that has power to call this strike off or make any such settlement. The teamsters' joint council alone has that power. The council has not considered any such proposition."

When President Gompers left Chicago last night, it is said, Sheriff Barrett was given authoritative information that while there would be no formal capitulation on either side of the controversy, the striking teamsters and the employers would quietly merge interests and restore peace. The sheriff was informed that if the law-abiding members of the union could be reinstated the strike would not last twenty-four hours. Sheriff Barrett declared that he had been informed that such men would be taken back.

Mayor Dunne's Prediction.

Mayor Dunne said that he had learned from a source not connected with either side of the teamsters' strike, that the strike will be called off within twenty-four hours.

Serious Flour Famine.

A serious flour famine threatens Chicago as the result of the spreading of the strike to include the wholesale flour manufacturers and dealers. Predictions were made today that unless peace intervened the delivery of flour to retail merchants would be tied up within the next twelve hours. The flour manufacturers and dealers were said to be acting in concert and intended to lock out union drivers as soon as the drivers refuse to haul goods to any of the boycotted firms. Pieser, Livingstone & Co. today ordered flour taken to a boycotted house When the driver refused to make the delivery, twenty-eight union drivers were told their services were not needed any longer. It was said that each of the manufacturers and dealers who supply the bulk of the retail trade in the city would take similar action whenever drivers refused to make deliveries.

A report appeared on the stock tickers today that Sheriff Barrett had informed members of the firm of Bartlett, Fraser & Carrington that a settlement of the strike had been reached and an announcement would be made this afternoon. Chief Deputy Sheriff Peters said the report was not authorized.

The police were called to Lake and Clark streets today to rescue a teamster on an Employers' Teaming Company wagon which had become "stalled" in a rut. The wagon was loaded with goods for Reid, Murdoch & Co. and was protected by one policeman. When the wagon became "stalled" a crowd of 2,000 persons gathered, jeering and hooting the non-union teamster. Becoming bolder, the crowd began to throw decayed fruit and other missiles at the policeman and his charge. A riot call brought twenty-five patrolmen, who forced their way to the wagon and rescued the non-union teamster. No arrests were made.

President Shea of the teamsters declared to the liverymen's association that he "had more power than the mayor of Chicago and had enough men to go up State street and clean out the district to the lake," according to the testimony of Franz Amberg before Master in Chancery Sherman today. Amberg is president of the West Side Liverymen's Association. "The last time I saw Shea," said the witness, "was at the Briggs House Tuesday at a conference. When we asked him if he would allow us to deliver passengers to the boycotted stores he said he could not possibly allow it. He said if we attempted to do it he would put fifteen of his best men along State street and take the names of all who hauled people to the stores, and he would get them where he wanted them."

Then the witness told of Shea's threat to "clean out" part of the city.

"I told Shea he ought to have been run out of town long ago. I thought myself that it would be better to hang him to a lamp post."

An early dispatch from Chicago today said: Overtures looking to a peaceable settlement of the teamsters' strike here were temporarily set aside early today. Through the departure of President Gompers for Dayton, Ohio, last night the chief influence upon which hopes of peace were centered was removed.

The defiant attitude of International President C. P. Shea and his bitterness toward the State street merchants whom he accuses of conspiring to wreck the teamsters' organization, seemed to preclude the possibility of any definite steps toward an adjustment of the trouble before the return of Mr. Gompers. Encouraged by the efforts at mediation, however, the president of the American Federation of Labor will hasten back to Chicago and expects to renew his negotiations tomorrow. Mr. Gompers admitted before his departure that the various conferences between representatives of both sides in the controversy had produced a more pacific feeling, and this, he argued, would accomplish much toward fixing a common ground upon which terms of peace might be arranged.

Satisfied With Progress Made.

The aldermanic committee held conferences today with representatives of the teamsters and with Attorney Levy Mayer