

PERSIA GIVING CONCERN OVER FUTURE POLICY

Plan By Which W. Morgan Shuster, American, Is Directing Finances Is Being Criticized

REFORMS ARE TOO GOOD TO SUIT LAND HUNGRY

Open Secret That the Czar Desires to Annex Persia, But Is Balked By Real Reform

(By Victor Elliott)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—International complications have occurred over the appointment of W. Morgan Shuster, a Washingtonian, who is now administering the financial affairs of the Persian empire.

All sorts of diplomatic correspondence is passing between Russian, German and Italian governmental officials. These claims that Mr. Shuster is so conducting the duties of his office that it is extremely displeasing to the three governments named, although as a matter of fact, Italy, Germany have very little interest in Persia. It is their hope to bring about the resignation of Mr. Shuster in a quiet way, and without international complications between the United States, Great Britain and Persia on the one hand, and Russia, Germany, France and Italy on the other.

The whole matter has come about because of the tremendous interest that Russia has in the Persian empire. It is this country that has more to lose than any other European country if the new Persian reform government is successful in maintaining its solidarity.

Plan Works Well. So far, under the guidance of Mr. Shuster, Persia's finances have been well administered, and a reign of prosperity has been inaugurated that in a few years will spread throughout the Shah's realm.

Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, Persian minister to the United States, in having Shuster appointed to head this country's financial system, has proved to be a guarantee that will place Persia, on a sound financial footing with every great power in the world.

But this will not be accomplished if Russia, Germany and Italy have anything to do with it. Russia's interest in Persia is extensive, and ultimately it is the hope of the Russian government that Persia will be annexed to the czar's dominion.

Germany and Italy are hand in glove with the Russian government in this respect, and rumor has it that if a diplomatic coup of this kind is successful, both Germany and Italy will ultimately receive a slice of the country as their reward in backing up the Russian policy.

How About England. But these countries are not reckoning with Great Britain. The British empire is in the market for all the territory that it can obtain anywhere in the world, but it is known that it is not after any concessions of territory in Persia.

France is interested in the same extent, but her sympathies are closely associated with those of Russia and Italy, and as she must take sides in the matter with some of the powers, a peculiar situation is presented by her tacit alliance with her hated rival, Germany.

Deposed Sultan a Menace. Whether the matter will reach a crisis is not expected unless Mohammed Ali Khan, the deposed Shah who "escaped" from a Russian prison is able to regain the throne of Persia and hold once again his influence over the country. In that event it is expected that the plans of the reformers who have thus far so successfully placed the Persian government on a sound basis will be completely upset, and the country once more will sink into its old time evils.

According to the declaration of Mirza Ahmad Sobrab, treasurer of the Persian American Educational society, W. Morgan Shuster, who is serving as treasurer general of Persia, is all that prevents annexation of Persia by the Russian government.

Mr. Schrab exhibited a cablegram he received from a high official of his country which reads: "The financial reform introduced by Treasurer Morgan Shuster inspires universal confidence among Persians and British commercial interests, and is recognized by all English residents, but they are combated by the Russian legislation, which has organized a

DEATH LIST IS 26; NO FIRE

Moving Picture Horror Takes Lives of 13 Children, and Is Caused By Excited Man

SOME PATHETIC INCIDENTS

CANONSBURG, Pa., Aug. 28.—Twenty-six persons were suffocated or trampled to death, 25 were seriously injured and 39 were less severely hurt Saturday night in the senseless panic at a moving picture show in the Canonville opera house, according to revised figures.

How foolish the panic was, developed from the fact that those involved resorted to their senses enough to relate just what occurred. It transpired that there was no fire. The fatal rush for the exit was due alone to baseless fear.

No Fire at All. It developed that not even a spark flashed. The film broke with a snappling and a bright light was thrown on the screen. A frightened boy imagined it was fire and unconsciously shouted out the death knell of more than a score of persons as he started on the rush for the exit.

At the head of a narrow stairway which leads to the street the miner tripped. As he rolled down the stairs he swept from their feet many persons who were waiting their turn to enter the theater and soon there was a horrible pile of women and children and a few men at the foot of the steps. Dubrovski was probably the first person killed.

Stairway Is Jammed. It was all over within a short time. The stairway was jammed full from top to bottom and those behind could not get out.

Firemen, policemen and a few level-headed citizens untangled the human mass. The unharmed and those slightly injured were pulled from the top of the pile. As they gained the street they ran screaming like maniacs to all parts of the town. The seriously injured were sent home or taken to nearby houses. As the silent forms of those who had been suffocated or crushed were disentangled the victims, many of them women and small children, were piled on the sidewalk.

Narrow Exits. Coroner James T. Hoffman has begun a rigid investigation. He arrived at the scene early and within a short time had selected a jury. Measurements taken by the jurors showed the stairway leading to the second floor of the building, the main floor of the opera house, has only six and one-half feet wide, while the doorway at the bottom is not more than eight feet high.

It is customary for the management of the theater to give two or three performances each evening, and Saturday the picture machine operator was about to complete the first session when a film parted. Some of the audience had already begun to leave the building and others were on the stairway coming up.

Dubrovski's wild flight through the theater and his subsequent stumble down the stairs into those entering the building, was the beginning of the death struggle. When the first alarm was given, but seeing there was no escape there, he made his way to the stage. Calling loudly to the frightened people to follow him he led the way to the rear of the stage, and hundreds went out that way. In ten minutes the opera house was empty and in half an hour twenty bodies had been recovered. Physicians came from the town and from nearby places until thirty-five were at work.

Thirteen Children Perish. Of the twenty-six dead, thirteen were children. Arthur McPeake, whose name is among the dead, was passing the building when the bodies began to pile up at the door. The young man rushed to the rescue, and was dragging a body from the pile when a man came hurrying out the transom. He struck McPeake on the back and the young man's neck was broken.

Sydney Rittiger was at the performance with his fiancée, Miss Lulu Fisher. Before entering the building they had stopped at a jewelry store nearby and Rittiger had bought the ring that was to have been used at their wedding. Both were killed.

Wilmer Lane, a member of the volunteer fire department, hastened to answer the alarm, and was working at the pile of bodies at the entrance when he came upon the lifeless forms of his two children, lying beside his unconscious wife.

Pathetic Scene. Samuel Lane, grandfather of the children, rushed toward the stairs, not knowing his grandchildren were there, and was making his way down when he saw a child almost under his feet. As he stopped to pick her up he recognized his grand-daughter, but at

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BEULAH'S SHAME SHOWN

CHESTERFIELD, COURT HOUSE, Va., Aug. 28.—Paul D. Beattie, cousin of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., who is accused of the murder of his young wife, testified late today that the accused told him twenty-four hours after the murder how sorry he was that "he had done it," a circumstance relating to the crime which the witness had hitherto suppressed. Coming dramatically and unexpectedly, as the pathetic tale told an hour before by Mrs. R. V. Owen, mother of the dead woman, as to domestic infidelity of her daughter, as the result of her husband's disease, the brief but thrilling testimony of Paul Beattie created a profound sensation. At the coroner's inquest Paul was a nervous wreck; today he is strong and seemingly courageous, determined to tell all he knows of the terrible affair.

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"I hate to testify against my own kin, flesh and blood, but the duty I owe to wife, child, myself and state forces me to do so," Henry himself said he wanted me to stick to him, but I told him it looked mighty bad. Then Henry said: 'I wish to God I hadn't done it. I would not have done for a million dollars, but she never loved me, and married me only for my money.'

Motive for the Crime. It was late when this stage was reached and adjournment was taken till tomorrow when Paul will resume on the stand. Through the testimony of the mother of the dead woman the prosecution endeavored to define the motive for the crime, as fear that news of the ailment might reach Henry Clay Beattie, Sr. and cause rupture between son and father, upon whom the former was dependent. To reinforce the story the prosecution put on the stand Mrs. J. E. Binford, mother of Beulah Binford, "the girl in the case," and Henrietta Pittman, Beulah's chum. Their story brought to the surface four years of acquaintanceship between Beattie and the Binford girl, for alleged numerous improprieties, of the birth and death of the child of Beulah Binford when she was 15, and of naming the child Henry Clay Binford, and how, just prior to the murder, the relationship was renewed.

Mother of Dead Woman. Veiled and gowned in heavy black, Mrs. R. V. Owen, of Dover, Delaware, mother of the dead woman, took the stand. Answering the first question, she said her daughter had been unhappy with Beattie, and had frequent crying spells.

"Did she show you anything as the cause for looking sad or have crying spells?" The defense objected. The prosecution offered to change, and take up another line.

"Did Beattie ever go out with his wife alone?" "Not until that night." The court here decided to retire to the jury room to discuss certain points concerning the prospective testimony of Mrs. Owen. At the suggestion of Mr. Wendenberg, the witness was allowed to be present. Mrs. Owen arrived last night from Dover. Her husband accompanied her to the court room. Her presence was kept secret until she took the witness stand. The prisoner was surprised when he recognized the woman. He first tried not to look in her direction, but she spoke so feebly that finally his head was craned in her direction the same as others. Mrs. Owen is said to have been her daughter's confidant and to have known of his relations with Miss Binford.

Resuming the stand, she told how she arrived at the Beattie home May 22, of the birth of Beattie's child May 23 and hinted at the tribulations of her daughter, caused by Beattie's attentions to Miss Binford.

Beulah's Mother Testified. Mrs. Binford, the girl's mother, was called after a couple of other witnesses had given unimportant testimony. Judge Watson advised all women to leave the courtroom. He insisted that they comply when a few remained.

"When did the relations between your daughter and Beattie begin?" asked Prosecutor Wendenberg. "Four years ago." "How old is Beulah?" "Seventeen." "How long did they continue?" "For some time, when they were broken off, then resumed."

"Did the prisoner have anything to do with sending Beulah to school?" "I don't know; Father Edward, the great arranged it. But I think Mr. Beattie did."

"Just what?" "He paid her tuition for a month." "Illegitimate Child." She testified that they resumed their relations after the girl came back. She said her daughter gave birth to a child a year after. She said the child was named Henry Clay Binford. She denied ever receiving a letter from Beattie concerning the child's adoption. At cross-examination the witness testified that her daughter was treated for an illness years ago, but said that Beattie had

Flat Refusal Is the Answer Given the Men

Harriman System, Through Its Vice President, Throws Down Gauntlet to Federated Employes

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STRIKE BREAKERS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

DENVER, Aug. 28.—While J. A. Franklin, president of the boiler makers, and M. Ryan, president of the carmen, are speeding to San Francisco in hope of averting a strike on the Harriman system, strike breakers are being rushed to San Francisco in anticipation of a general walkout, according to the Denver Republican. In the last three days three parties of twelve men each have passed through Denver.

Most of them come from points in Pennsylvania and eastern cities, though several were secured in the middle west. Their passage has been quiet as there is still prospect that the trouble will be settled. All the men are machinists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—That granting the demands of the federated shop employes of the Harriman line would mean chaos, that it would abridge or deprive the corporations of their ability to fulfill the duties imposed upon them by law, and that the officers so deliberately betraying their trusts to agree to such an arrangement would be universally and justly condemned by public opinion, is the statement made tonight by Julius Kruttschnitt, vice president of the Harriman system. Kruttschnitt took up in detail the reasons for refusing the demand of the federated shopmen, saying:

These are the reasons why we decline to surrender to an irresponsible committee of the federated employes, representing a very small portion of the public, the trust confided in us by the entire public, and why we will not concede to such committee the right to dictate whether we shall or shall not fulfill for twenty millions of people in seventeen states the duties clearly defined by law. The employes' demands are substantially as follows:

First. Recognition of the shop federation of employes. Heretofore issues arising with the machinist, boiler maker, blacksmith, or sheet metal worker were taken up by his associates of that craft. When not successfully adjusted, strikes of the craft have followed, but they were not serious enough to prevent the road performing the public service for which it was created. Under the change proposed an issue on a small road of the system in Louisiana might stop all shop work throughout the entire system, by requiring members to strike in California, Oregon, Washington or Nebraska.

Second. All present or future employes shall join the federated association within 30 days. This means discharge of all employes who will not join, or an absolutely closed shop.

Third. That the company agree that final settlement of differences shall rest with the federated committee representing all of the five crafts. This would place the employes of all crafts behind the demand made by any one craft, and encourage unreasonable demands, not likely to be made by an individual craft.

Fourth. Restriction of the number of apprentices. This would deny to American boys an opportunity to learn trades.

Fifth. Flat increase of 7 cents an hour to all mechanics, apprentices and helpers; an average for the entire shop forces of 23 per cent; and reduction of hours and other demands giving 12 per cent additional. The Southern Pacific is now paying higher wages than any road in the United States, and has increased the pay to all its shop crafts 12 1/2 per cent in the past five years.

Sixth. Abolishing the piece, premium, or bonus system, shop foremanships to be filled by promotion from among federated employes. This is in direct conflict with public will, recently emphatically expressed, that the increased expenses of carriers should be met by increased efficiency of operation, and not by an increase in freight rates.

Seventh. That no form of physical examination or personal record be required. This denies to companies the right of every citizen to require of persons entering his service evidences of competency, good character and health, and deprives the com-

TAFT NOTIFIES SLOAN, WHO WILL TAKE ACTION IN FEW DAYS

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 28.—Governor Sloan today received official certification of the passage of the statehood resolution, which authorizes him to issue a proclamation for the election of state officers, and a vote on the recall of judges clause in the constitution. In answer to an inquiry as to the date, he replied: "I will determine in the next few days when to issue the proclamation and call an election. I want to be fully advised as how much time should be allowed for the campaign, having in view the direct primary, which must be held the fifth Tuesday after the proclamation. This primary must be canvassed by the board appointed by the constitutional convention, then comes the campaign, which should be of reasonable length."

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SEVEN DEAD IN COAST STORM

Property Loss Reaches a Million at Charleston, S. C., as the Result of Hurricane Sunday

CHARLESTON, S. C., via Summerville, S. C., Aug. 28.—As the result of a freak storm which struck this city and Savannah last night and which reached hurricane proportions, Charleston was practically isolated from the world for twenty-four hours.

Seven persons are known to have been killed near here, and the estimated property loss will reach a million. The wind began bluffing, gradually increasing until 1 o'clock. It was 24 miles an hour when the wind gauge was put out of commission. The rain was not more than two inches. Most of those killed were in or around railroad yards and were struck by flying timbers. Several negroes are reported killed or badly hurt. During the height of the storm the tide rose nearly eight feet, which approached the record of 1893.

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PRICES OF STOCKS TAKE UPWARD TREND

Numerous Gains Are Noted After Many Weeks of Steady Decline

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The securities market was released from the pressure which has been lowering prices during the past month. The market was irregular and uncertain, but the tendency toward a higher level was unmistakable. After several temporary setbacks, the prices grew firm, showing numerous gains of from 1 to 2 points. Much of the strength was apparently due to short coverings. Reading, Union Pacific and U. S. Steel, which bore the brunt of the last few weeks' heavy selling, led in the upward movement.

Canadian Pacific alone showed a loss of points. This was due primarily to pressure from foreign markets, principally Berlin. Bear traders took advantage of this in an effort to check the advance in the general lists, but were only partially successful, and the stock recovered a large part of its losses. Advances from the west state that traffic over western railroads showed little change from the last few weeks. Strong hopes are expressed that the Harriman lines will be able to peacefully settle the pending labor troubles.

BORAH IS JOGULAR ABOUT CANDIDACY

Replies to Taft, Who Saturday Accused Him of Playing Politics

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 28.—"I know there is no chance of my being nominated for the vice presidency," said Senator Borah of Idaho here today, "and if there were I'd stop it before it started."

Borah with a smile acknowledged he came within the list of progressives referred to by Taft Saturday as La Follette and associates, and also accused by Taft of tinkering for "political" only.

"If there has been any tariff legislation in the past twenty years without politics, I don't know of it," said Borah. He doubts if the present tariff board has sufficient power to secure data to adjust the tariff on a scientific basis. He says the board should have far more power than it has.

BUNCO MEN NEARLY GET GLOBE COWBOY

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 28.—E. D. Boyles, a cowboy and rancher of Globe, Ariz., fell \$7500 slipping through his hands yesterday, but today probably is the happiest man in town, for he escaped what he believes to be the clutches of several bunco men. At Boyles' instance J. A. Thompson, who hails from "somewhere near Fort Worth," was arrested and jailed, pending an investigation.

According to Boyles' statement he met Thompson and several other men Sunday morning. He was informed that they were on the "inside" of the race business, and that he could place bets in their "office" at Arcadia. He went there and found telegraphers busy clicking the keys, and other evidences of prosperity, so he placed a "feeler" of \$1 on a horse. He was soon handed \$5. Then little by little his enthusiasm got the better of his judgment, until he handed over a check for \$7500. As he got no returns, Boyles soon got suspicious and immediately stopped payment on the check. As this maneuver tied up the alleged attempt at bunco, Thompson was released by the police, as Boyles expressed a desire not to prosecute. As the case now stands Boyles is ahead of the game.

TAFT TO FIGHT ON THE TARIFF

President Will Make That the Chief Issue of His Appeal to the People of Country

TO BEARD PROGRESSIVES

BEVERLY, Aug. 28.—So far as President Taft himself is concerned, the tariff will be the main issue of the 1912 campaign. While the president will speak on many subjects during his western trip, it is certain that tariff revision will receive most of his attention. Following his speech to the Essex County Republican club at Hamilton Saturday, the president here today to prepare other speeches on the tariff. He obtained copies of his veto messages on wool, the free list and the cotton bill and at one set to work upon addresses he expects to deliver later, backing up these vetoes. Taft is said to realize that he must not merely defend himself for having rejected these bills, but must attack the democrats and progressive republicans, who put them before congress. The attack upon democrats, the president will make almost anywhere. It is understood the fight on progressive republicans will be confined to their own territory. The president is to carry the war into the enemy's camp.

Attack Outlined. The nature of his attack is pretty clearly defined already, and it is to be in substance that the progressives who voted for the tariff board should have been willing to wait for its report; that the revision bills which democrats and progressives drew in special session were "ill considered, badly drawn, and the great industries of the country should not be made to separately by such legislation, when revision, if recommended by the tariff board, might be expected, anyway, a few months later."

It is probable the president will promise tariff reform, so far as he can bring it about, at the next session of congress. It is quite probable that the progressive will be under the fire of the president also on the subject of reciprocity with Canada. The president has received word from western congressmen who know that reciprocity is not popular in some states west of the Mississippi.

Togo's Remarks. "On eve of my departure from your hospitable shores, I am happy to take advantage of this occasion once more. Nothing could be more cordial than the receptions which your government, as well as all classes of people, have been so good as to accord me everywhere I have visited as the guest of the nation during my stay in your great republic. Especially I have been deeply impressed and greatly gratified by the great honor which President Taft was pleased to confer upon me at your capital city of Washington. Although I have already bidden farewell officially to your government, your hospitable citizens have been so kind and so good as not to allow me to pass your city as a private person, and I feel that I am still the guest of your people today."

Moreover, I have learned that your government will be good enough to do me the great honor once again, in giving me an escort of a squadron under Admiral Sutherland upon my departure from this port tomorrow morning. For all these honors, hospitality and friendship, I fall to find words which may give adequate expression to my feelings of profound gratitude. I can only say, however, that it is my pleasant duty to carry home with me these evidences of great good will shown my country by your government and people, and I assure you that they doubtless will be highly appreciated, not only by my government, but by the whole Japanese nation."

Judge Thomas Burke, who was twice decorated by the emperor of Japan, made the principal address of the evening. He extolled the virtues of the Japanese statesmen, and praised Togo for his words in favor of international peace. Togo will sail for Japan on the steamer Tamba Maru tomorrow morning. A big water front demonstration is planned in his honor, and the armored cruisers West Virginia and Colorado will escort him to open sea, fire a parting salute when they reach the international line.

SEATTLE GIVES TOGO BANQUET AND FAREWELL

Japanese Admiral Says He Cannot Find Words to Properly Express His Feelings for Kindness

LEAVES AMERICA WITH ESCORT OF WARSHIPS

Final Ceremony of Honor Accorded Him Will Be Salute From Big Guns at Line

BEVERLY, Aug. 28.—President Taft today sent the following telegram to Togo at Seattle: "Accept my best wishes for a pleasant voyage. The government and people of the United States have had much pleasure in welcoming you to this country, and regret that your visit to us could not have been prolonged."

SEATTLE, Aug. 28.—The final function on American soil in honor of Admiral Count Heihachiro Togo occurred tonight, when a hundred business men sat with him at a banquet given in his honor by the Chamber of Commerce, and the commercial clubs of the city.

Togo took occasion to reiterate his appreciation of the courtesies extended him and to express anew the gratitude at good will shown him as the representative of Japan by the American people. In addition to the Americans at the table, many Japanese were among them, including Commander Hiraga, naval attaché of the Japanese embassy at Washington, Consul General Kakamura, of Ottawa; Consul Yada, of Vancouver; and representatives of the Japanese association of California and Oregon. Mayor George W. Dilling presided, and toasts were responded for by Rear Admiral W. H. H. Sutherland, U. S. N., commander of the second division of the Pacific fleet; Judge Thomas Burke and Consul Takahashi. Togo spoke in Japanese, his words being translated by Commander Tanai-guchi, his aide. He said:

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ALLEGE CATTLE COMBINE

VALENCIENNES, Aug. 28.—Because of high prices for food, almost everyone in this and nearby towns of France has stopped eating meats. Butchers today joined in protest against high prices for cattle. The cause of high prices is said to be due to combination of cattle raisers.

WEEDIN BOOM LAUNCHED

PHOENIX, Aug. 28.—The electors of Florence, the county seat of Pinal county, in a nonpartisan assemblage, gave a big banquet tonight, endorsing the candidacy of Thomas F. Weedlin of that city for the governorship. Speeches were made by both democrats and republicans.