

AMUSEMENTS

Ophium

Los Angeles Society Vaudeville Theater.

Week Commencing Monday, Feb. 14

Joe-Doner-Nellie, Miss Jessie Millar, Dolline Cole, La Petite Lund, The de Filippis

Rice and Elmer Cartor De Haven Almont and Dumont Matinee Today

Burbank Theater THE ONLY THEATER IN THE CITY WITH HEATING FACILITIES

Elleford Co. and Miss Jessie Norton Two Plays This Week

California Limited Via Santa Fe Route

Kite-Shaped Track... ON THE TUESDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS

San Diego and Coronado Beach THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT IN THE WORLD

Agricultural Park F. D. BLACK, Lessee and Manager

New Armory Hall FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE

National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Tickets admitting gentlemen and ladies, \$1.00

Ostrich Farm NEARLY 100 GIGANTIC BIRDS OF ALL AGES

Music Hall String Street, between Second and Third streets

Wilshire Park Baseball Every Sunday, 1:30

SOLD LO WHISKY Then Broke His Back and Scalped Him

EVEN MEN SNIVELED

When Babies Were Found to Be Saved

THE MEN CAME ABOARD

And Actions Spoke Louder Than Words

ESCAPE FROM FIRE AND WAVE

AT EXPENSE OF ALL EARTHLY POSSESSIONS

A Short But Stirring Story of Wreck of the Liner Veendam and Rescue of the Passengers and Crew

Associated Press Special Wire

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The American liner steamer St. Louis, Captain Randle, which arrived today from Southampton, reports the loss at sea of the Holland-American liner steamer Veendam, Captain Stenger, bound from Rotterdam to New York.

The Veendam left Rotterdam February 2, with 9 cabin and 118 steerage passengers and a crew of 85, bound for New York. The fourth day out the steamer struck a submerged wreck, tearing a hole in her bottom and breaking her propeller shaft.

Notwithstanding the use of the pumps, the Veendam began to sink, and the steamer St. Louis, passing, observed the Veendam's signals of distress and rescued all the passengers and crew.

WHAT HE SAW Archer Brown of this city was a passenger on the St. Louis. Describing the scene on the St. Louis while the rescue was in progress, he said:

"Nearly all the passengers on the St. Louis were in bed when the news quickly spread that a wreck had been sighted. Then we crowded on deck. We could see the glare of the skyrockets as they burst in the air, and we could hear the shrieks of the women of the Veendam. The excitement on board the St. Louis—that is, among the passengers—was intense. We cheered the rescuers as they pushed off for the Veendam."

It was perhaps three-quarters of an hour before the first lifeboat returned. In it were about 25 children, all huddled closely together and crying lustily. Officer Seagrave was doing his best to quiet them.

THEY SNIVELED "It was a sight worth seeing the way our well-dressed American women ministered to the wants of the poor, wretched creatures who were hauled on board, more dead than alive. The rescued women, after they had partly recovered, began to cry aloud for their children, and when they found them they cried for joy. It seemed to me that some of us men sniveled a bit about that time, too."

"When the men came aboard we were more in our element. We gave them whisky, and it did them no end of good. "As the last boat hove in sight a fire burst out. The Veendam was on fire. The rescued passengers huddled together and set up a wail. They had nothing in the world except what was on their backs."

PASSENGERS' STORIES Mendel Mandoff and David Devinsky, two steerage passengers of the Veendam, both hailing from Novovo Gubernia, Russian Poland, told a joint story of what befell the ill-fated Holland-American liner:

"It was after 5 o'clock on Sunday, and we were three days out, when there came a terrible crash. We did not know what was the matter. The women, for the most part sick, sprang from their cots and began to rush about. They shrieked dreadfully. The ship stopped, and from the rushing around we knew that there must be some great trouble, and we began to pray to God for his protection. Suddenly one of the officers came into the steerage and ordered all men on deck. We obeyed and were put to work on the pumps. The crew were brave fellows. Not a man would get off until all of us were safe. When we were on the St. Louis and found not a soul was missing, we fell on our knees, some of us, and thanked our God. We have been splendidly treated on this ship. We have no clothing, only what we are wearing."

Chala Nyitka, who came to this country with her father from Sushkvalen, Kalish Gubernia, Russia, spoke for the women who were rescued.

SEA SICKNESS CURED "We were nearly all of us sick," she said, "when the crash came. But we became suddenly well. Our sickness was frightened away. When we heard some of the men saying the 'Shema' (Jewish prayer before death) and others saying the psalms, we thought that the end had come. When all the men were ordered on deck we followed, because we were afraid to stay where we could not see. On the decks we saw men at work at the pumps and felt the vessel was settling. We strained our eyes through the darkness to see ships, but there were no ships. "Then great lights shot out, and they said rockets would bring us help. "For five hours we watched them



THE DESTINATION OF SPAIN AND CHINA

shooting up and then dropping into the rough sea.

"Then in the distance we saw a light. We thought it was another rocket, but the light burned steadily and grew faster, and the lights in the distance grew many. Through the darkness there shot a boat, and we were saved."

The 118 steerage passengers were all taken to the large office. Of these, 70 were detained because of lack of visible means of support. The captain, officers and crew of the Veendam sailed for Rotterdam on the Spaarndam this afternoon.

A STEAMER FLOATED HULL ENGLISH, Feb. 12.—The British warship Galatea, which was in a collision February 10 with the passenger steamer Marbella, floated with the assistance of tugs today and has been docketed.

THE MARTIN TRIAL

Witnesses Testify to Facts Already in Evidence WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 12.—Mike Crupa, a Crystal Ridge man, was the first witness in the Lattimer shooting case today. He said he joined the strikers at West Hazelton with a number of his friends.

"I was in the front rank at Lattimer," the witness said, "and I stopped with the others when the Sheriff ordered us to do so, to hear what he had to say. The other men pushed us on past the Sheriff, and then the firing commenced. I ran with the others. Two men near me fell, wounded."

The second witness was Anthony Gaylor. He said that while he was at West Hazelton one of the deputies seized him and hustled him around, frightening him so badly that he did not go to Lattimer.

Miss Mary Kihler said she saw the strikers arrive at Lattimer, and that they were quiet and orderly.

On cross-examination the witness admitted the people of Lattimer seemed frightened when they heard the strikers were coming, and that she knew of several who had fled to the mountains.

John Patiska said he saw some deputies coming out of a Hazelton hardware store with rifles.

"I heard them say," he continued, "they were going to shoot the strikers. At Lattimer, I saw the Sheriff. He was pushing his revolver in the faces of some of the men, but did not shoot. Some of the deputies shouted, 'Fire!' and the shooting commenced. We all ran. I saw several men fall right away and some others fell as we ran to a house. A couple of deputies ran as far as the railroad, and shot at some of the strikers who were running in the brush."

Court then adjourned until Monday.

THE LIBEL LAW

Is Bitterly Denounced by a Buffalo Editor ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—At the meeting of the State Editorial Association last night, the chief interest centered in a speech by E. H. Bullock, editor of the Buffalo News, who, speaking against the Ellsworth Libel and Cartoon bill, said:

"The bill is a damnable outrage. It is the outgrowth of sordid ambition and petty spite. No Governor of N. Y. State could sign such a bill and run for a second term. I will say frankly that I would support a Democrat rather than a Republican Governor who would sign this bill."

A Japanese Snowstorm NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Central Cable Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, sent out the following this morning: "Advice from Nagasaki says that a heavy snowstorm has interrupted telegraphic communication with all points in the interior except Shimoneski."

Justice McFarlane Dead ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 12.—Justice Geo. B. McFarlane, of the State Supreme Court, died at 7 a. m. as the result of an operation for appendicitis. He was 61 years of age.

IT WAS NOT A SUICIDE

HARDEN HICKEY'S DEATH WAS AN ACCIDENT

The Dead Man Suffered From Insomnia and Took a Double Dose of Chloral

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—J. H. Flagler, Standard Oil magnate, and father-in-law of Baron Harden-Hickey, who died at El Paso Wednesday night, will leave here tonight for San Francisco, to join his daughter, widow of the Baron.

Discussing the death of his son-in-law, he said: "A gentleman well known here, whose name I cannot divulge, has just returned from El Paso. He assures me that Baron Hickey did not commit suicide. Personally, I do not believe he meant to take his life."

"He was a man of highly wrought nervous organization and for years had sought relief from insomnia in the use of narcotics. He was a habitual user of chloral in various forms. I believe he took an overdose. It appears from statements made to me that he took some of the drug without effect and later took another dose. Neither dose would have killed him but the combination was fatal. He had been troubled with heart affection for years and could not live in high altitudes. His heart weakness may have aided the drug in causing death."

"Hickey was a man of cheerful nature and had all he wanted of money and a good home. Financial reverses which might have caused despondency, overtook him."

After the Baron's death there was found among his effects a letter, addressed to his wife, in which occurred this expression: "I prefer to be a dead gentleman, rather than a living blackguard like your father. Good-bye."

The reporter asked Mr. Flagler about this letter. "I have no personal knowledge that he left such a communication," he said, "with dignity. "I was a good friend to the Baron and was ready to go to his assistance. If he left letters tending to show that he was depressed, that in itself would be no sign that he took his life. Among other eccentricities he had a tendency to melancholy which sometimes made him say strange things."

Tired of Civil Service

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Wolf Kraus, President of the Chicago Civil Service Commission, handed in his resignation to Mayor Harrison today. The resignation was accepted. Mr. Kraus' successor has not been named, but probably will be named Monday. Mr. Kraus, in his letter of resignation, announced that it was caused by the recent report of the State Civil Service examination, which charged the Commission with violating the Civil Service law.

Mr. Kraus announced two weeks ago that he would resign as soon as the annual report of the Commission had been filed and his action today occasioned no surprise in political circles.

Brazilian Secession

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Advice from the Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro state that there is some reason to believe that representatives from the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, Santa Catarina and Minas Gerais, will soon meet and proclaim their separation from Brazil and establish an independent republic.

Favor Fusion

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 12.—The Democratic State Central Committee has issued an address to the people of Oregon in which is set forth the advantage of fusion with the Populists and Free Silver Republicans at the coming elections.

Berkeley Athletics

BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 12.—President Martin Kellogg has announced that he will not grant the request of the Associated Students of the University of California that the Athletic Committee of the faculty be increased from three to five members. He declares that if the students have definite charges to prefer against Professors Bacon and Clapp he will present their complaint to the faculty.

INDEX

TO TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Ensign Breckinridge washed from the deck of the torpedo boat Cushing and drowned. Murderer Moore confesses, exonerating a convict condemned to hang and implicating another man. Eighteen bodies recovered from the ruins of the Pittsburg fire and thirty-one persons are still missing; other news. The Transatlantic liner Veendam wrecked; a stirring story of rescue of crew and passengers by the St. Louis. Spanish officials express sincere hope that the De Lome incident will not further strain relations with the United States. Lincoln's birthday celebrated; ex-President Harrison and Secretary Gage among the distinguished speakers at Chicago. Father-in-law Flagler believes Baron Harden-Hickey's death to have been caused by an overdose of chloral, taken to relieve insomnia. German reichstag doings indicate latest blocking our laws for Alaska; policy; Prussian landowners to experiment with Coolie labor. The trial of Zola continues with the usual accompaniment of incident; rioting; one duel under way between Counsel Picquet and Witness Henri. The senate committee on public lands blocking our laws for Alaska; every vessel sailing northward carries a full load and thousands more are preparing to follow. A fair generally commends the action taken by the United States administration; far eastern affairs progressing satisfactorily; political, social and personal gossip.

DRIED FRUITS

Fairly Tested Before Admission to German Markets

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The government expert examination to ascertain whether the San Jose scale may exist in dried fruit continues. The experts reported today that out of 4000 packages of fruit which arrived at Hamburg this week, two small lots shipped from infected California districts were stopped. No northern fruit has so far been infected. During the coming week 300 packages are expected. Afterwards there will be a few straggling lots. The government tests are quite fair. Samples are only taken for the purpose of examination. This examination takes a long time.

Sluggers May Slug

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12.—The boxing and sparring ordinance, recently passed by the Council, was today returned by Mayor Taggart without his signature. The Mayor says there is no law against legitimate sparring and gives as a reason for his veto that he is opposed to any law or ordinance that constantly requires the presence of police to regulate it, as is required in this ordinance.

SCIOFF DID SLUG

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Frank Garrard of Chicago and Otto Scioff of Detroit were the contestants before the Chicago Athletic club tonight. Garrard was defeated in three rounds. Scioff knocked him down eight times and hammered him all over the ring. In the third round, covered with blood and dazed, he fell helpless upon the ropes. Referee Geo. Sier pulled Scioff away and awarded him the fight. It was five minutes before Garrard was able to stagger from the ring.

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LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Observed by Banquet and Oratory

CLUB MEN OF CHICAGO

Gather to Honor the Great Leader

EX-PRESIDENT BEN HARRISON

PAYS HIS ELOQUENT TRIBUTE OF PRAISE

Secretary Gage Embraces the Opportunity to Emphasize the Overwhelming Necessity of Maintaining the Gold Standard

Associated Press Special Wire

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was generally observed here today by exercises in the schools and by various banquets. The principal banquet of the evening, however, was the twelfth annual affair of the Marquette club, which was held at the Auditorium. Fully 600 members of the club were present, and the speeches in reply to the toasts were received with great applause. Ex-President Harrison was the speaker of the evening, and his address on "Abraham Lincoln" was received with enthusiastic manifestations of applause.

President E. D. Fausching of the Marquette club opened the exercises with a brief address, and then introduced Congressman Boutelle of Illinois, who spoke on "Chicago: A Political Storm Center." Congressman Boutelle was followed by ex-President Harrison.

HARRISON'S RESPONSE

Ex-President Harrison responded to the toast "Abraham Lincoln." He said in part: "The observance of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, which has now become so widely established by public law or by general custom, will more and more force orators of the occasion to depart from the line of biography and incident and eulogy, and to assume the duty of applying to pending questions the principles illustrated in the life and taught in the public utterances of the man whose birth we commemorate."

And, after all, we may be sure that the great, simple-hearted patriot would have wished that his country had not soothed the living ear of Lincoln. He was not unappreciative of friendship, but without ambition to be esteemed, but the overmastering and dominant thought of his life was to be useful to his country and to his countrymen.

No college of arts had opened to his struggling youth. He had been born in a cabin and reared among the unlettered. He was a rail-splitter, a flatboatman, a country lawyer.

Yet in all these conditions and applications he was a leader—at rail-splitting, in the rapids and at the bar, and in story-telling.

In the broad common-sense way in which he did small things he was larger than any situation in which life had placed him. Europe did not know him. To the south and to not a few in the northern states, he was an uncouth jester, an oddity of the times, a restless disturber. He was hated by the south, not only for his principles, but for himself. The sons of the cavalier, the men who felt toil to be a stain, despised this son of the people, this child of toil.

He was distinguished from the abolition leaders by the fairness and kindness with which he judged the south and the slaveholder. He was opposed to human slavery, not because some masters were cruel, but upon reasons that kindness to the slave did not answer.

"All men" included the black men. Liberty is the law of nature. The human enactment cannot pass the limits of the states; God's law embraces creation.

Mr. Lincoln had faith in time, and time has justified his faith. If the panorama of the years from 1861 to 1865 could have been unrolled before the eyes of his countrymen, would they have said—would he have said—that he was adequate for the great occasion? And yet, as we look back over the story of the civil war, he is revealed to us, standing above all men of that epoch, in his capacity and adaptation to the duties of the presidency.

Mr. Lincoln loved the "plain people," out of whose ranks he came, but not with a class love. He never pandered to ignorance or sought applause by appeals to prejudice. The equality of men in rights and burdens, justice to all, a government by all the people, for all the people, was his thought—no favoritism in enactment or administration—the general good.

He had the love of the masses, and he won it fairly, not by art or trick. He would, therefore, admonish and restrain with authority. He was a man who could speak to all men and be heard. Would there were more such! There is great need of men now who can be heard both in the directors' meeting and in the labor assembly.

Qualities of heart and mind combined to make a man who has won the love of mankind. He is beloved. He stands like a great lighthouse to show the way of duty to all his countrymen and to send afar a beam of courage to those who fear against the winds. We do him reverence. We bless tonight the memory of Lincoln.

Following Mr. Harrison came Justice David J. Brewer of the United States