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VOL. XXV:

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1911

NO. 129

BRYAN'S VIEWS GIVEN

The Famous Nebraskan Addresses the Great Trust Conference at Chicago Today.

Declares Congress Can and Ought to Legislate Monopolies Out of Existence.

An Able Discussion of the Question From a Radical Anti-Trust Standpoint.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Central Music Hall was packed today when W. J. Bryan rose to speak on monopolies. He was greeted with a tumult of applause. The famous Nebraskan entered the hall so quietly that his presence was noted by few. Not till he walked upon the stage did the mob of men and women who fought their way into the house realize that the probable next democratic candidate for president was with them. It was reported that Bryan had a set of resolutions up his sleeve, presumably antagonistic to trusts. But the Nebraskan denied this to the Associated Press before he began to speak. "I have none prepared," said he, "and I am not sure whether I have time to prepare any for presentation."

Bourke Cockran listened to the Nebraskan's address intently, joining frequently in the applause.

When the applause had subsided Bryan began his address and was frequently interrupted by applause as he proceeded.

He declared more trusts, the amount of capital and magnitude of interests involved being taken into consideration, had been organized within the past two years than in all the previous history of the country, and the people had come face to face with the question: "Is the trust a blessing or a curse?" If a curse, what remedy could be applied? He then enunciated the proposition that monopoly in private hands is indefensible from any standpoint and intolerable; declared there was no good monopoly in private hands. "There may be a despot," said he, "who is better than any other despot, but there is no good despotism." "If a trust," he continued, "will sell an article for a dollar less than it will cost under other conditions, in the opinion of some, that proves the trust a good thing. He denied that prices were reduced under a monopoly and said that even if they were, objections from other standpoints far outweigh the financial advantages trusts would bring. He protested against bringing everything down to the level of dollars and cents and quoted Abraham Lincoln's saying, "The republican party believes in man and dollars; but in case of conflict believes in the man before the dollar," following with a reference to the message by Lincoln warning the country against the approach of monarchy in an attempt to put capital on an equal or superior footing to labor in the structure of government. Following this up the speaker declared, amid applause: "Man is the creature of God; money is the creature of man. Money was made to be the creature of man. I protest against all theories that enshrine money and debase mankind."

This exaltation of money and humiliation of man, he proceeded to argue, is the object and outcome of trusts. He said the first thing was to lower the price of raw material by compelling its producers to sell at a price fixed by the trust. Then the trust, having bought up all factories in its line, would close part of them and throw out of employment the men at work in them. It also enabled the trust, in case of a local strike, to beat the strikers by closing the factory and sending the work to others of its factories, without loss, and lets the strikers starve, till they were ready to come back at any price. Then it can provoke a strike somewhere else and freeze them out there, until finally the trust fixes the wages as it pleases and the laboring man can then share the suffering of the producer of raw material.

Next, the trust would lessen the cost of distribution by reducing the number and quality of salesmen, for not so many nor so competent men are needed when there is no competition to meet. There will be no use for the commercial traveler.

Then, in dealing with the consumer, the trust not only fixes the prices, but the terms on which goods may be disposed of. So the first thing expected of the trust is cutting down expenses and second, raising prices. The speaker said he had not yet had complete monopoly, because so far monopoly has been lowering prices to rid itself of competitors; but when it has rid itself of competitors what is going to be the result? He answered the question by saying: "All you have to know is human nature. God made men selfish."

The speaker said rings were put in hogs' noses not to prevent them from eating or getting fat, because that was what was wanted of them, but to prevent them from destroying more than they were worth. He declared the process was for the government to put rings in the noses of the hogs. (Applause.)

Men were all hogish, but he believed in the people and their ability to govern themselves, because in their sober moments they helped to put rings in their own noses to protect others from themselves and themselves from others in the hour of temptation. Laws, he continued, must be enacted to prevent people from trespassing on

ABOUT IOWA BANKS

Many Financial Institutions Compelled by the Law to Increase Capital Stock.

Enormous Increase in Deposits the Cause—Council Bluffs to Welcome Soldiers.

Drake University and the Football Games—The Cherokee Primaries—Political Comment.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, Sept. 16.—It is getting fashionable for Iowa banks to increase their capital stock. They don't always do it because they want to, but because the state laws compel them to do so. The September statements of Des Moines banks indicate that one institution in this town has \$3,500,000 in deposits, and only \$300,000 capital. The state law requires that a bank must have capital to the amount of 10 per cent of deposits at any one time. That means that the Des Moines Savings Bank must increase its capital or else carry less deposits. The People's Savings Bank of this city is in the same situation. It has too much money on hand, and must increase its capital or squeeze down its deposits. It is understood both institutions will increase their capital.

The last statement showed half a dozen banks in the state, outside of Des Moines, which were in the same situation. Three of them have increased their capital. It is expected the September statements, when they are all in, will indicate another half dozen institutions, outside of this city, which must get their deposits down to fighting weight, or else get into a heavier class, as the pugilist would say.

It is given out that arrangements are under perfected for bringing the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment home from San Francisco at state expense. Gen. Byers has been in Omaha this week to confer with the United States War Department to secure one or two trains for the purpose. The announcement comes from Council Bluffs that Gen. Byers said while there that the deal had about been made. It is understood the Central and Pacific roads will get the business, and the government will be brought only so far as Council Bluffs. Thence the different companies will take the most convenient roads home. Several companies will come east by way of the Rock Island, and Des Moines will give them a big reception if it can get a chance. The companies in the southern part of the state seem to want to be received; their ambition is to get home just as soon as possible.

Council Bluffs will thus be given the honor of receiving the soldiers on Hawkeye soil, and will doubtless be getting ready for the big day. They propose to have as much fun with the soldiers as New York is going to have with Dewey when he gets to that town. Des Moines has two companies, and will get to get at least one to the city. It is enough to receive the keys to the capital city, and listen to a few expansion speeches.

The Germans are to have a German day during the month of September next, and it is quietly expected that the occasion may be turned into an anti-expansion rally of Germans. Carl Schurz, the great German writer and orator, has been invited to deliver the leading address; prominent Iowa Germans are also to be taken into the program. The German day is being observed in the city, and the Germans are not strong on expansion, though it is as yet impossible to tell to what extent they will be influenced in their votes by it. A well-known republican, who is credited with as large an acquaintance as any man in the state, and who is an excellent observer, was down at Davenport to attend the White meeting, and reports that there is a good deal of concern among republicans about the German attitude this fall. The White meeting didn't indicate any alarming conditions, however. The Turner Hall meeting, which was held in said to seat, comfortably 1,500 persons, and it was not more than half filled. Mr. White, however, made a diplomatic speech for the Second district. He devoted very little attention to silver, said nothing at all about sixteen to one, and devoted himself to expansion.

Republican leaders in Scott county admitted, according to the republican observer to whom reference has been made, that they are badly worried about that county. They say if the democrats nominate George Baker and some good man from the county they will be very liable to elect one and perhaps two men to the legislature. Further, he says that Muscatine is in bad shape as a result of the Cummins-Gear fight, and that every other county in the district except Iowa is likely to lose a considerable number of votes. The votes because of the German day. The vote Second will be the fighting ground this year, and in all probability will be one of the notable districts of the country in the presidential fight next year, because of its larger German population. Steps will follow the directions of the convention. Leading politicians are of the opinion that the convention will instruct for Gear, which, it is conceded, would be a Gear victory, although Coburn has a strong following among the delegates.

Dies From Burns. Rockwell City, Sept. 16.—T. N. Hillland died yesterday afternoon from the effects of burns received two days ago. He is a blacksmith and faintly while at work, falling across the forge and into the fire. He was working alone in the shop, the others having gone to supper. When discovered he was tearing away the burning clothing, having railed from the fainting spell. He was well known. He was 49 years old and leaves a wife and three children.

THE CHEROKEE SITUATION. Cummins Candidate Carries the Primaries. Cherokee, Sept. 16.—The republican primaries here yesterday resulted in a decided victory for George W. Coburn for the legislature over Col. Beal. Mr. Coburn was the Cummins candidate and carried the city precincts yesterday and enough of the county to give him a majority in the convention. Special Times-Republican.

Cherokee, Sept. 16.—There is great excitement in political circles and a big fight on for members of the lower house. Beal is the avowed Gear supporter, considered defeated, Coburn having carried the two precincts of Cherokee and will, without doubt, carry the county by a small margin. The railroad men are supporting Coburn unanimously. He is already on her way to join and the favor of Cummins, but will follow the directions of the convention. Leading politicians are of the opinion that the convention will instruct for Gear, which, it is conceded, would be a Gear victory, although Coburn has a strong following among the delegates.

Organization Finally Effected With \$17,000,000 Capital Stock. Pittsburg, Sept. 16.—A window glass combine has been finally effected. It will embrace fifty of the largest concerns in the country, with an aggregate capacity of 2,000,000 panes, leaving entered only 600 pots. It will be capitalized at \$17,000,000.

PEACE TAKES FLIGHT

The South African Situation Today Seems Hopeless For Any Outcome But War.

Now Known That Transvaal's Reply Does Not Accept the British Demands.

Great Excitement Exists at Pretoria—Orange Free State Unites With Transvaal.

London, Sept. 16.—Indications from all sources point to the extreme gravity of the Transvaal situation. Pretoria advices from a Boer source say the Transvaal reply is uncompromising; that preparation for a staunch resistance is proceeding continuously. Another Pretoria special says the situation is regarded as all but hopeless, unless Great Britain retreats from her position. The dispatch adds: "The governments of the two republics consider that the Transvaal should refuse to concede anything further. It is believed the Boers will have the support of all Afrikaners throughout South Africa."

It is definitely stated that the Orange Free State has agreed to unite with the Transvaal in resisting British claims. Cape Town, Sept. 16.—Telegrams from Pretoria confirm the forecast of the reply of the Transvaal to Great Britain, which does not accept the demands of the British government as a whole. Great excitement prevails at Pretoria over the consequences which may ensue. The young Boers are asking to be led into the field immediately. It is impossible to predict what will be the situation after the delivery of the reply to London. The feeling here is that it will be impossible for the imperial government to again enter upon an exchange of arguments.

The Reply Handed to Britain. Pretoria, Sept. 16.—The reply of the Transvaal was handed the British agent at 11 this morning. It will be officially published here Monday at 9. There have been no further developments in the situation.

THINK WAR INEVITABLE. Boers of the Transvaal Believe Conflict Will Ensnare. Pretoria, South Africa, Sept. 16.—The climax in the Transvaal relations with Great Britain is now close at hand and not one in a thousand of the Boers believe that war can be averted.

The Transvaal's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch will be polite, but it will be an uncompromising refusal to concede British suzerainty over the South African republic. Decisive action is being taken in support of the government's ultimatum.

Preparations for stubborn resistance are proceeding incessantly. Every Afrikaner is making ready for the struggle. It is true that the government has hinted at such constitutional and conciliatory measures to the officials as stand granted today, but the limit has been reached. Every man of fighting age in the best families in the land, all the members of the executive and the volksraad, along with seven sons and fifty grandsons of President Kruger, are ready today to take the field in support of the government's ultimatum.

A solution of some sort will be a blessing to both Johannesburg and Pretoria, where business is all at a standstill. Indeed, throughout South Africa, the case is the same—the crisis has reached a point where the world is in a most shaky position.

To Proclaim Martial Law. Johannesburg, Sept. 16.—The Eastern Star of Johannesburg asserts that a martial law proclamation is being printed.

It is reported here that the reply of the Transvaal government to the British note will suggest a seven years' franchise.

Peace Meeting Is Disturbed. Manchester, Sept. 16.—The Right Hon. John Morley, liberal member of parliament for Montroseburgh, while addressing a peace meeting in the city last night, at which a son of the late John Bright, the distinguished English statesman and friend of peace, presided, was frequently interrupted by cries of "Majuba hill" and other anti-Boer demonstrations. In returning to the interruptions Mr. Morley said: "A year or two ago the United States saw only one aspect of war; and what are they doing today? They are repenting. They have their yellow press and we have our yellow press. If I am asked to speak in this hall a year or two later I shall find those who now oppose me repenting also."

The proceedings finally became so noisy that Mr. Morley had great difficulty in obtaining a hearing.

SCHLEY GIVEN HIS WISH. Is Appointed to Command the South Atlantic Squadron. Washington, Sept. 16.—Rear Admiral Schley has been appointed to the command of the South Atlantic station. This is welcome news to the admiral, who recently applied to Secretary Long for sea service. He is now the head of the retiring board and has been notified to hold himself in readiness to assume his new duties.

The department is about to take steps to make the command commensurate with Admiral Schley's rank by increasing considerably the number of vessels on the station. The Cincinnati probably will go there. The Detroit is already on her way to join, and the Marblehead is likely to be detached. Altogether there will be five or six ships on the station when the quota is filled.

It is said at the department that with a threatened war in South Africa, which is part of the station, and the

WINEBAGO COUNTY

Will Hold Primaries Today to Nominate Candidates for County Officers.

Chairman Weaver of the Republican State Committee, met the Seventh district county chairman last evening, together with a few of the leaders, to confer about the campaign. The chief attention was given to the matter of speakers. Every county wants Shaw, Cummins, Dolliver, Cousins and a few of the best speakers of the state; and every county announces it will not be satisfied unless these names are on either. That's the attitude they always take at this stage of the campaign. Mr. Weaver promised to treat them all as well as possible.

Winebago county will hold primaries today to nominate candidates for county officers. The county officers were voted yesterday, but was not prepared to say whether or not he would come before the representative convention for North-Winnebago, on Sept. 25, as a candidate for the lower house. It is said that worth county will give him at least the one vote necessary to nominate. If he is a candidate, he will not let the mine for some days whether he will make the race.

It is beginning to look as if Drake University repents her hasty action in cancelling this season's football games with Iowa City and Grinnell because she thought the schools had any other way to steal the state meet and disgrace her star athlete by jockeying the association games committee into a verdict of professionalism in the Holland matter. Chancellor Craig held a conference with Secretary Bremner of the committee, but the report was not very satisfactory. Potter of Drake, held Chairman Rawson, of Grinnell, up to a similar operation yesterday afternoon. While neither of these gentlemen made any direct proposition as to what they would like to do, but they were willing to do anything that the other would do, and it was very evident they were desirous of conveying the impression that they would like to undo what they had done, and go ahead with the games on the old schedule. Each conference lasted nearly an hour, and each Drake representative met with about the same degree of satisfaction. Neither of the gentlemen was very desirous, but at the same time neither made a direct offer one way or the other. There is no doubt Grinnell and Iowa City will play the games as arranged if Drake will come to the front with a confession that she was hasty, and that she is willing to do anything that means will bring about the desired end. Drake is beginning to realize that the games with Grinnell and the State University are necessary to her athletic fund, and that no other games that can be arranged will draw the crowd these two schools. On the other hand, Iowa City and Grinnell supporters have said they will build a grand stand, lay off grounds and institute an entirely new athletic field if necessary, and bring Grinnell, Iowa City and Ames to the city and play the days that had been arranged between Drake and the other two schools. The other instructions clearly have Drake "on the hip," and it is her move. She shows no signs of weakening, and it is predicted that within a few days she will be asking that the games be declared on and played according to schedule.

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T.-R. BULLETIN.

NOTICEABLE NEWS OF TODAY

The Weather. Iowa—Generally fair tonight and Sunday, preceded by scattered showers this afternoon in the east and south; cooler tonight; cooler in the east Sunday; winds shifting to southwest.

Illinois—Generally fair and cooler Sunday, preceded by showers in the extreme north tonight; cooler in the extreme northwest tonight; south, shifting to northwest, winds.

PAGE ONE TELEGRAPH AND GENERAL: Bryan's Speech on Monopolies. War Crisis in Transvaal. Reply of the Boers. Big Fire at Lincoln, Neb. Three Soldiers Condemned to Die. About Iowa Banks. Cherokee's Primaries—Political Comment.

PAGE TWO: IOWA AND GENERAL: Revolution Threatens Venezuela. Bourke Cockran on Trusts. Escaped Convict Returns to Prison. News of the Day.

PAGE THREE: IOWA NEWS: Two Military Funerals. Railroad Man Missing. Dispatcher James Blamed for Wreck. Editor Curtis Released from Anamosa.

PAGES FOUR AND FIVE: EDITORIAL: Senatorial Estimate Criticized. Iowa Farm Values. Increase of Lawyers. Looker-On in Iowa. Iowa Newspapers and News Items. Sunday Reading and Local Church Directory.

PAGES SIX AND SEVEN: CITY NEWS: Council Reduces Lighting Rates—Stone Hills for Tramps. Prisoners Plead Guilty. Old Citizen Injured. Local Comment. Social and Brief News.

PAGE EIGHT: Saturday's Markets by Wire. August's Great Export Record. Miscellaneous News.

Disturbed conditions in South and Central America, the South Atlantic command is likely to become an important one in the near future.

FAMILY KILLED BY THIEVES. Father, Mother and Two Children Murdered in Colorado. Fair Play, Col., Sept. 15.—The coroner has been summoned to the head of Piatte Canyon, where the bodies of Walter Dames, wife and children, were found on a table in a bed. There was no sign of murder except the theory that Dames had committed the crime and then resorted to suicide. But this theory is not credited by the neighbors, who scout at the idea of poverty, as it was generally known that Dames had a fortune of \$100,000 in a bank and that his residence in the canyon was for the purpose of making good a homestead claim.

The sheriff was also called to Grant, the nearest station on the South Park and was called to the scene of the murder. It is believed that the entire family was murdered by thieves, who had acquired the information of their treasure. A tin cup found on the floor was the only utensil near the bodies and this contained a white substance that has been analyzed for analysis. The first reports said Dames had been out of work for some time, and, growing discouraged and apprehensive of starvation, took this course to remedy the situation.

New York Carpenters Quit Work. New York, Sept. 15.—Carpenters of the city to the number of 8,500 quit work at noon and will hold meetings this afternoon to decide whether they will strike for increase in wages from \$3.50 to \$4 per day and a half holiday Saturday the year round.

Bank Statement. New York, Sept. 15.—The weekly bank statement shows the reserves have decreased \$1,838,000, loans decreased \$7,554,000, specie decreased \$5,061,000, and deposits increased \$15,056,000. The banks now hold \$257,450 in excess of the legal requirements.

Death of James Brown. Special to Times-Republican. Gilman, Sept. 15.—James Brown, Sr., reference to whose severe illness has recently been made in these columns, died Friday morning at 7 o'clock of cancer of the stomach, aged 72 years. He came to Gilman, Iowa, from Baltimore, Md., in 1853, and located on the prairie from the soil of which he constructed his comfortable home, and which he occupied until his death. The funeral services will be held at the family residence on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

G. P. McCracken, Iowa Central agent, has resigned and Mr. Meredith, recently of Steamboat Rock, succeeds him as agent and operator.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed House, a babe on Thursday morning. Thursday evening the mother was taken with convulsions, which continued all night, so reducing her strength that she was given up to die by her physician, but at latest accounts she was better.

The students who left this week for their various destinations are: Walter Ward, on Monday for Cornell; Misses Edith M. Naylor and Hester Carney, Edward Paul and Robert Parker, on Tuesday for Grinnell; Miss Mamie Hunter started on Saturday for Cedar Falls to continue her course at the State Normal.

Little Percy Jacobson is still alive, but is very low, with no hope of recovery.

Wounded While Duck Hunting. Rockwell, Sept. 15.—City Marshall Squares went duck hunting Thursday with a muzzle loading shotgun. He fired one barrel and was loading again when the other barrel was discharged. All the fingers and the thumb of the right hand were shot away.

BIG BLAZE AT LINCOLN

Fire at the Nebraska Capital Troys Property Worth Half a Million.

Webster Block, Masonic Temple, Other Buildings Burned—Soldiers to Be Shot.

Three Condemned to Die for Assaulting Filipino Women—One an Iowan.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 16.—Fire early this morning caused a loss of half a million dollars. It started in the North block, occupied by printing firms, and spread to the Masonic Temple, St. Paul's Methodist church and the Webster block, all being totally destroyed.

SOLDIERS CONDEMNED. Three Infantrymen Court-Martialed for Assaulting Filipino Women. Washington, Sept. 16.—While no official advices have been received confirmatory of the report that Gen. Otis has decided to recommend the public execution of two men of the Sixteenth regular infantry for having assaulted native women in the Philippines, officials are inclined to agree that some radical action is necessary to counteract the feeling existing among the Filipinos, due to the treatment of their wives and daughters by certain American soldiers, especially volunteers.

The departure of the volunteers from Manila, it is asserted, lifted a load of embarrassment from the shoulders of the officials. Reports which have been received at the department show that an unusually large number of men have been tried on charges growing out of complaints made by native women, and while the majority have been acquitted some few have been held.

An examination of the rolls of the Sixteenth infantry discloses the fact that there is a corporal of Company B, of that regiment, named George Dampff, who is a native of Lincoln, Neb. He is a private of the same company named Otto R. Conine and Peter McBenett. In a press dispatch it is stated that the Manila papers assert that Corp. Dampff and Private Conine, of Company B, Sixteenth infantry, were being sentenced to death by court-martial for the same company named Otto R. Conine and Peter McBenett. In a press dispatch it is stated that the Manila papers assert that Corp. Dampff and Private Conine, of Company B, Sixteenth infantry, were being sentenced to death by court-martial for the same company named Otto R. Conine and Peter McBenett. In a press dispatch it is stated that the Manila papers assert that Corp. Dampff and Private Conine, of Company B, Sixteenth infantry, were being sentenced to death by court-martial for the same company named Otto R. Conine and Peter McBenett.

The enlistment papers of Corp. George Dampff show that he was born at Lincoln, Neb., in 1876, that he enlisted at Seattle, Wash., on August 27, 1897, and was assigned to Company B, of the Sixteenth infantry. He worked as a laborer before enlistment. Private Otto R. Conine was born at Edgewood, Ia., and is 23 years of age. He is a native of Lincoln, Neb. He enlisted at Chicago in September, 1896. Peter McBenett was enlisted at Allegheny, Pa., on January 12, 1899.

It is said at the war department that the trial of the men charged with the offense indicated is conducted under articles 58, 59 and 60 of the military code, which provides that "in time of war, insurrection or rebellion, larceny, robbery, burglary, arson, manslaughter, murder, assault and battery with intent to kill, wounding with an attempt to commit murder, rape, or assault and battery with intent to kill, shall be punished by the sentence of general court-martial, when committed by persons in the military service of the United States, and the punishment in any such case shall not be less than the punishment provided for like offense by the laws of any state or territory or district in which such offense may have been committed."

The last provision of the above article has been interpreted by the officials to apply to the laws of any state or territory of the union and has no reference to the laws of the Philippines, so that the court martial which tried the men can impose any sentence it sees fit.

With respect to the action which the president will take, it is said at the department that, when the cases are submitted by Gen. Otis, they will be presented to Judge Advocate General Lieber for review and recommendation. The secretary of war will then submit a recommendation to the president, who will act. If there is no doubt as to the facts showing that the crime was committed by Gen. Otis, they will be executed for the offense. It is believed that the president will approve the recommendation.

Senator Foster, of Washington, received a telegram from E. C. Bellowes at Vancouver, Wash., asking him to assist in having the sentence of Dampff mitigated. The senator will see President McKinley in regard to the case.

THREE TRAINMEN MEET DEATH. Fatal Wreck on the Missouri Pacific Road Near York, Neb. (City). Nebraska City, Neb., Sept. 16.—Three men were killed and twenty freight cars destroyed at Paul, a small station on the Missouri Pacific railroad eight miles south of this city at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The dead: Foster, brakeman. Gilliam, engineer. Fireman, name unknown.

The only persons who could give the details of the accident are dead, but it is known that freight train No. 124, running very fast to make Julian as a running point, crashed through a bridge two miles south of Paul. The train was piled on top of the engine, and the wreck caught fire and is now a mass of cinders with the remains of the unfortunate somewhere in the smoldering debris. The surviving members of the train crew leaped at the first intimation of danger and escaped with but few bruises. They were powerless to extinguish the flames or rescue their comrades, who were probably killed when the engine fell.