

to be taken from the Library.

VOLUME XCIV—NO. 82.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STATE DEPARTMENT GIVES SHARP RETORT TO RUSSIAN THREAT AND RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS ARE STRAINED

RELATIONS between the United States and Russia are at the straining point. From the Russian Embassy in Washington there emanated a statement yesterday of Russia's attitude in relation to President Roosevelt's determination to forward the petition of American Hebrews in connection with the Kishenev outrages. It was asserted flatly that Russia would not receive the petition, nor would the St. Petersburg Government tolerate interference of any nature, from any nation, in the regulation of her internal affairs. When this was called to the attention of State Department officials, an authorized statement was given to the press, to the effect that no attention would be paid to the warning. The petition will be forwarded to St. Petersburg as soon as the President receives it from the Jewish leaders who are collecting signatures. More significant than this announcement, however, was the intimation that Russia had earned the ill-will of the United States through her course in blocking the treaty being negotiated with China for the opening of ports in Manchuria to trade.

CONFESSES FRAUDS IN WHEAT DEALS

Dummy Weights Are Discovered at Crockett.

Detectives Have Man Who Manipulated the Cheat.

Grand Jury Takes Hold of Case and Eppingers Will Testify.

Detectives have unearthed a number of dummy weights that were used at the Crockett warehouse of the Eppingers. They have also discovered the weigher who used these shams to deceive business men, and his confession is in their hands.

Investigations by the Grand Jury will begin to-day, and the Eppingers have been subpoenaed to appear and give evidence. Their lawyer says they can not be compelled to testify, though it is rumored that they will appear and deny responsibility for any frauds that were committed in the Crockett warehouse.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

came to light in the Eppinger case yesterday, the result of recent detective work. They will change the character of the legal battle in the celebrated case.

After a hot chase a number of dummy weights were discovered at Crockett. It is alleged that they were used for gross deceptions. They are now in possession of the police, and the weigher who manipulated them for clever swindling has been identified. These vital revelations have given the prosecution confidence of success, and the Grand Jury will begin its work to-day.

The dummy weights by which many tons of grain were gained by one party to the transaction and lost to the other every time a vessel was loaded, were found secreted under an old luncheon, and their discovery was soon followed by the confession of the man who used them. Detectives decline to give the weigher's name.

GRAND JURY ACTIVE.

Another important step in the case yesterday was the decision to begin a thorough investigation by the Grand Jury this afternoon. Pursuant to the issuing of subpoenas yesterday morning, detectives succeeded in serving Jacob Eppinger, Bernhard Eppinger and W. W. Topping. Herman Eppinger will be subpoenaed this morning. All are to appear before the Grand Jury, where they will be pressed to give a complete account of the business methods of the discredited firm of Eppinger & Co.

Though Attorney Ach and others hold that the members of the firm of Eppinger & Co. cannot be forced to testify, the District Attorney's office holds that they can be compelled to go before the Grand Jury and answer many vital questions.

There is a story to the effect that the members of the firm will not hesitate to go before the Grand Jury and discuss every phase of the Crockett warehouse transactions, but hints have been dropped to the effect that they would stand on their legal rights, as interpreted by Attorney Ach.

Opinions differ as to what course the Eppingers and Eppinger will take. One view is that they will appear and set forth that they had no personal knowledge of the amounts of grain in the warehouses at Crockett; that they relied on the representations of their superintendents, and that if the grain has disappeared, it was not by their agency. District Attorney Hyington thinks they will make no such statement.

NEVADA BANK SUES.

The Nevada National Bank, one of the creditors of Eppinger & Co., holding warehouse receipts for wheat and barley stored in the Pacific Coast Warehouse Company's warehouse at Crockett, brought suit in the Superior Court yesterday to protect its interests. The action was filed for the creditors by Attorney Friedenrich. The complaint recites that the Nevada National Bank holds numerous promissory notes, which call for wheat and barley stored in the warehouse, and asks the court to appoint a receiver and to enjoin all of the defend-

NAMES RECEIVER FOR THE COMBINE

Court Places Former Senator James Smith in Charge of United States Shipbuilding Company's Affairs



NEWARK, N. J., July 1.—Ex-Senator James Smith Jr. of New Jersey was today appointed receiver for the United States Shipbuilding Company. In his decree appointing Smith, Judge Kirkpatrick orders that all of the property of the defendant, of whatever kind and nature and whatsoever, the same may be situated, shall be turned over, immediately, by the directors and officers of the insolvent company. The decree directs the receiver to immediately assume the management and operation of said properties and make such payments and disbursements as may be needed and proper and report the same to the court.

The concluding paragraphs of the decree contain the usual restraining phrases which forbid the defendants to sell, transfer or dispose of any of the property or to interfere with the management of the receiver.

REDITORS ARE RESTRAINED.

The final paragraph orders that all creditors and others be restrained from instituting or prosecuting suits at law or in equity without leave of this court.

The judge's language concerning the subsidiary companies was as follows: "The receiver, it should be understood, will have no control over the subsidiary companies except as they may be found in the possession of the defendant."

Before the appointment was announced Charles G. Deming, for the defendant company, said he had no suggestion to make on behalf of his clients as to who should be appointed receiver. He could only protest against the appointment of a receiver. H. H. Woolman, of counsel for the complainants, also said that he had no suggestion to make, except that it was desirable to have a man who was fully capable of filling the position. Judge

from taking out the merchandise. Judge Murasky signed an order fixing the bond at \$1000, in order to protect the defendants in the event they sustain any damage from the appointment of a receiver. Judge Murasky took the complaint home to study it and will perhaps name the receiver to-day. The complaint is by the Nevada National Bank, represented by Messrs. Heller and Powers. The defendants are the Anglo-Californian Bank, American National Bank, Bank of Monterey, Colusa County Bank, Company National d'Escompte de Paris, First National Bank of Fresno, the International Banking Corporation, Isaac Kohn, London and San Francisco Bank, Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco Savings Union, Bank of Woodland, Bank of Yolo, A. Galland, W. Aronson, J. H. Glide, M. Blum, H. J. Schuman, P. Sweeney, C. W. Clark, Henry Wadsworth, receiver for Eppinger, and others.

NOTES ARE EXECUTED.

The complaint alleges that in consideration of \$1,000 Eppinger & Co. executed and delivered to the plaintiff a promissory note calling for wheat in the warehouse; that on the 29th day of July, 1902, a promissory note was executed by Eppinger & Co. for \$14,250; that on the 11th day of September, two notes, one for \$3000 and the other for \$10,000, were executed by the bankrupt company. Copies of the various notes are affixed to the complaint.

The complaint recites the following: "That the plaintiff is informed and believes and upon such information and belief alleges the fact to be that there are now outstanding warehouse receipts aggregating 37,000 tons of grain, represented to be on storage and on de-

"Hands Off!" Says the Czar.

Will Reject Jewish Petition.

President Ignores the Warning.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—"The Russian Government must categorically refuse to receive from any power any petitions, representations or communications relative to its internal policy."

This is the concluding paragraph of a statement given out to-day by the highest source of Russian authority in this country. Its significance is very deep. It is a warning to the President that should he carry out his expressed intention to send the Czar a petition from Jewish organizations in the United States for the betterment of the condition of their coreligionists in Russia, he will be told to mind his own business.

It means that the friendly relations which have existed for so many years between Russia and the United States will become strained should the President persist in his purpose.

To put it plainly, Mr. Roosevelt and the Government of the United States are in danger of receiving a slap in the face from Russia.

RUSSIA IS INDIGNANT.

The statement in which this significant warning occurs was called forth by the report that Russia had offered an explanation of the Kishenev massacre to this country. There is a tone of indignation in the denial which composes the rest of the statement, and which reads as follows:

"The Russian Government most positively denies the report that it has offered any explanation to the American Government, either through the Russian embassy at Washington or the American embassy at St. Petersburg, regarding the Kishenev incident, or that it has ever been addressed by the American Government upon the subject."

Taken in connection with the announcement that the Russian Government will not receive the Jewish petition, the paragraph quoted means that Russia does not feel called upon to offer to the United States any explanation of any affair that occurred within its territorial limits in which no other than Russian subjects were concerned.

PRESIDENT STANDS FIRM.

The position of the administration regarding the proposed transmission of the petition of Jewish citizens of the United States to the Russian Government was made clear and positive by a statement issued by the State Department to-night. This statement was inspired by the announcement reflecting the attitude of the Russian Government in the event of the presentation of such a petition through the medium of the United States embassy at St. Petersburg. The Russian statement was given very careful consideration both here and at Oyster Bay before a decision was reached to make any declaration regarding the question. To-night the following was given out at the State Department:

"At the State Department it was stated by a high official, in the absence of Secretary Hay, that the delay in forwarding the petition of the American citizens of the Jewish faith as to the ill-treatment of their coreligionists in Russia, was due solely to the petitioners' delay in presenting the address to the State Department. The State Department, of course, would pay no heed to any statement purporting to emanate from the Russian Government unless such statement were made officially, in some form or other, to our Government."

The State Department has been especially careful to act only in accordance with all requirements of official propriety, but within the limits thus laid down it will most certainly not hesitate to give expression to the deep sympathy felt not only by the administration, but by all the American people, for the unfortunate Jews who have been the victims in the recent appalling massacres and outrages.

REBUKE TO THE CZAR.

"In this connection it was pointed by another official, who disclaimed any purpose to speak in his official capacity, however, that it seemed somewhat strange, to say the least, that the Russian Government should choose this particular method of making a statement to the American people at the very time when, by methods, which are certainly the reverse of friendly to the United States, it sought to induce China to break the pledged faith of all the powers as to the open door in Manchuria, and has endeavored to bar our people from access to the Manchurian trade."

The foregoing above statement was shown to Count Cassini, the Russian Em-

Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

IOWA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM HARMONIZES DIFFERING IDEAS

Convention Adopts Strong Planks on the Tariff and the Regulation of Trusts, Indorses Roosevelt to Succeed Himself and Renominates Governor Cummins



Tariff Plank of Platform

WE reiterate our faith in the historic policy of protection. Under its influence our country, foremost in the bounties of nature, has become foremost in production. It has enabled the laborer to successfully insist upon good wages and has induced capital to engage in production with a reasonable hope of a fair reward. Its vindication is found in the history of its success and the rapidly with which our national resources have been developed and our industrial independence secured and we heartily renew our pledge to maintain it.

Tariff rates enacted to carry this policy into effect should be just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism, and must from time to time be changed to meet the varying conditions incident to the progress of our industry and their changing relations in our foreign and domestic commerce. Duties that are too low should be increased and duties that are too high should be reduced.

We indorse the policy of reciprocity as the natural complement of protection. Reciprocity between nations is trade for mutual advantage and both sides must give and take. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own markets for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

We approve the treaty with Cuba recently ratified as conferring substantial benefits upon both countries and urge that the remaining steps necessary to make it effective be promptly taken.—Iowa Platform.

RIVAL REPUBLICAN LEADERS OF IOWA, WHO SUCCEEDED IN HARMONIZING ALL DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AS TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATE PLATFORM.

Trusts Should Be Regulated

WE believe that the large corporations commonly called "trusts" should be so regulated and supervised both in their organization and operation that their evil tendencies may be checked and their evil practices prevented. In many instances they are efficient industrial instruments and their natural outcome of an inevitable process of economic evolution. We do not desire their destruction, but insist that they shall be regulated and controlled so as to prevent monopoly and promote competition and in the fullest measure subserve and advance the public good.

The patriotic and resolute course of the President of the United States in his recommendations to Congress upon this subject and upon the regulated regulation of interstate commerce commands our confidence and admiration, and recent legislation of Congress in harmony with his recommendations meets our hearty approval.—Iowa Platform.

The platform congratulates the nation on the present era of prosperity, commends the administration of Governor Cummins, rejoices in Iowa's leadership in

national affairs, favors good roads legislation, indorses the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and continues:

We commend entirely and without reservation the administration of President Roosevelt. Called as he was to the office of chief executive under the most trying circumstances, his fidelity to the public welfare, the wisdom and moderation of his utterances and counsel, and the painstaking zeal which he brings to the performance of all his duties command our respect and admiration. Iowa Republicans, in common with the Republicans of the entire nation, expect and desire his unanimous nomination as his own successor.

We congratulate the people of the State that in his Cabinet and among his advisers Iowa has such wise, able and judicious statesmen as Secretaries Shaw and Wilson.

We also congratulate the people of the State that in the Senate of the United States our representatives hold positions of the highest character and influence, and that our representatives in the lower house of Congress occupy positions of foremost place in that body.



Continued on Page 5, Column 6.