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PLAN FOR PEACE

HOW THE HAGUE CONFERENCE HOPES TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES BY ARBITRATION

DOCUMENT IS EXHAUSTIVE

PROVIDES FOR A PERMANENT BOARD TO PASS UPON DISPUTES BETWEEN NATIONS

ARBITRATION IS OPTIONAL

Plan Is Expected, However, to Meet With the Favor of the Powers to Such an Extent as to in the Future Greatly Lessen the Liklihood of Clashes at Arms—American Delegates Pleased.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—American delegates to the peace conference are well pleased with the result of their labors in behalf of the formation of a permanent board of arbitration, to pass upon disputes between nations without recourse to the arbitrament of arms. A plan for such a body has finally been agreed upon and is as follows:

Article 1.—With the object of preventing as far as possible recourse to force in international relations the signatory powers agree to use all endeavors to effect by pacific means a settlement of the differences which may arise among them.

Article 2.—The signatory powers decide that in cases of serious difference or conflict they will, before appealing to arms, have recourse, so far as circumstances permit, to the good offices of mediation of one or several friendly powers.

Article 3.—Independently of this, the signatory powers deem it useful that several of the powers not committed to the arbitration scheme, shall on their own initiative, offer as far as circumstances permit their good offices for mediation to the contending states. The right of offering their good offices belongs to powers not connected with the conflict even during the course of hostilities, which act can never be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Article 4.—The part of mediator consists in reconciling conflicting claims and appeasing resentment which may have arisen between contending states.

Article 5.—The functions of mediators cease from the moment it may be stated by one of the contending parties or by the mediator himself that the compromise or basis of an amicable understanding proposed by him has not been accepted.

NOT OBLIGATORY.

Article 6.—Good offices and mediation have the exclusive character of counsel and are devoid of obligatory force.

Article 7.—The acceptance of mediation, unless otherwise stipulated, may have the effect of interrupting the obligation of preparing for war. If the acceptance supervenes after the opening of hostilities it shall not interrupt, unless by a convention of a contrary tenor, military operations that may be proceeding.

Article 8.—The signatory powers agree in recommending the application of special mediation in view of threatened interruption of peace between members. Contending states may each choose a power to which they will entrust the mission of entering into negotiation with a power chosen by the other side with the object of preventing a rupture of pacific relations, or, in the event of hostilities of restoring peace.

Articles 9 to 14 provide for the institution of an international commission of inquiry for the verification of facts in cases of minor disputes not affecting the vital interest or honor of states, but impossible of settlement by ordinary diplomacy. The report of an inquiry commission will not force an arbitral judgment leaving the contending parties full liberty to either conclude an amicable arrangement on the basis of the report or have recourse ulteriorly to mediation or arbitration.

Articles 14 to 19 set forth the general objects and the benefits it is hoped to derive from the arbitration court and declare signing the convention implies an undertaking to submit in good faith to arbitral judgments.

PERMANENT COURT.

Article 20.—With the object of facilitating an immediate recourse to arbitration for international differences not regulated by diplomatic means, the signatory powers undertake to organize in the following matter a permanent court of arbitration accessible at all times and exercising its functions unless otherwise stpulated between the contending parties in conformity with the rules of proceedure inserted in the present convention.

Article 21.—This court is to have competency in all arbitration cases unless the conteding parties come to an understanding for the establishment of special arbitration jurisdiction.

Article 22.—An international bureau established at The Hague and placed under the direction of a permanent secretary general will serve as the office of the court. It will be the intermediary for communications concerning meetings. The court is to have the custody of archives and the management of all administrative affairs.

Article 23.—Each of the signatory powers shall appoint within three months of the ratification of the special article not more than three persons of competency on questions of international law, enjoying the highest moral consideration and prepared to accept the functions of arbitrator. The persons thus nominated will be entered as members of the court of a list which will be communicated by the bureau to all the signatory powers. Any modification of the list will be brought by the bureau to the knowledge of the signatory powers. Two or more powers may agree together regarding the nomination of one or more members, and the same person may be chosen by the different powers. Members of the court are to be appointed for the term of six years. The appointments are renewable. In case of the death or resignation of a member of the court the vacancy is to be filled in accordance with the regulations made for the original nomination.

Article 24.—The signatory powers who desire to apply to the court for the settlement of differences shall select from the general list a number of arbitrators to be fixed by agreement. They will notify the bureau of their intention of applying to the court and give the names of the arbitrators they may have selected. In the absence of a convention to the contrary, an arbitral tribunal is to be constituted in accordance with the rules of article 31. Arbitrators thus nominated to form an arbitral tribunal for a matter or question will meet on the date fixed by the contending parties.

SITTINGS OF TRIBUNAL.

Article 25.—The tribunal will usually sit at The Hague, but may sit elsewhere by consent of the contending powers.

Article 26—The powers not signing the convention may apply to the court under the condition prescribed by the present convention.

Article 27.—The signatory powers may consider it their duty to call attention to the existence of the permanent court to any of the powers between whom a conflict is pending and must always be regarded as a tender of good offices.

Article 28.—A permanent council, composed of the diplomatic representatives of the signatory powers residing at The Hague and The Netherland foreign minister, who will exercise the functions of president, will be constituted at The Hague as soon as possible after the ratification of the present act. The council will be chosen to establish and organize the international bureau, which will remain under its direction and control. The council will notify the powers of the existence of the court and arrange its installation, decide upon the standing orders and other necessary regulations, will decide questions likely to arise in regard to the working of the tribunal, have absolute powers concerning the appointment, suspension or dismissal of unctionaries or employes will fix the emolument or salaries and control the general expenditure. The presence of five members at duly convened meetings will constitute a quorum. Decisions are to be taken by a majority of the votes. The council will address annually to the signatory powers a report of the labors of the court, the working of its administrative services and of its expenditure.

Article 29.—The expenses of the bureau are to be borne by the signatory powers in the proportion fixed for the international bureau of the universal postal union.

Article 30.—The powers who accept arbitration will sign a special act, clearly defining the object of the dispute as well as the scope of the arbitrators. The power's act confirms the undertaking of the parties to submit in good faith to the arbitration judgment.

METHOD OF FORMATION.

Article 30.—Arbitration functions may be conferred upon a single arbitrator or on several arbitrators designated by the parties at their discretion or chosen from among the members of the permanent court established by the present act. Unless otherwise decided the formation of the arbitration tribunal is to be effected as follows: Each party will appoint two arbitrators who will choose a chief arbitrator. In the case of a division the selection is to be intrusted to a third power whom the parties will designate. If an agreement is not effected in this manner each party is to designate a different power and the choice of a chief arbitrator is to devolve upon them.

Article 32.—When an arbitrator is a sovereign or head of a state, the arbitral procedure depends exclusively on his august decision.

Article 33.—The chief arbitrator is president de jure. When the tribunal does not contain a chief of arbitration the tribunal may appoint its own president; he may be designated by the contending parties, or failing this, by the arbitration tribunal.

Article 34 to 50 provide for the appointment of counselors, the selection of the languages to be employed, and the rules of procedure in the court, whose sittings are to be behind closed doors.

Article 51.—A judgment, agreed to by a majority vote, is to be set forth in writing, giving the full reports, and is to be signed by each member, the minority recording its dissent and signing it.

Articles 52 to 53.—The decision of the court is to be read at a public sitting in the present of agents or counsel of the contending powers, who shall finally decide the matter at issue and close the arbitration proceedings.

The concluding clauses relate to the revision of proceedings in the case of the discovery of a new fact, and provide that each power bear its own expense and agreed share of the cost of the tribunal without prejudice to the penalties imposed.

BAD FOR THE COUNT.

Czar May Displace Foreign Minister Muravieff.

LONDON, July 8.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily News says that owing to the disappointment of Emperor Nicholas in the result of the peace conference the position of Count Muravieff, the Russian foreign minister, is said to be severely shaken.

DIEDRICHS TO DEWEY.

Telegrams Showing Friendly Relations Between the Admirals.

BERLIN, July 5.—The Neueste Nachrichten today publishes letters exchanged between Admiral Dewey and Von Diedrichs. The latter's letter is dated March 17, and reads:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of March 4, informing me your excellency has been promoted admiral. While congratulating your excellency sincerely upon this new token of recognition, I beg you to believe your good news has given me the greatest satisfaction.

"I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant. —"Diedrichs."

Admiral Dewey replied April 16, saying:

"Dear Admiral Von Diedrichs: I wish to thank you most heartily for your cordial letter of congratulation upon my promotion. It is a great pleasure for me to feel my advancement is a source of satisfaction to you, and I rejoice that our differences have been of newspaper manufacture.

"Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting yon again before leaving this station, I am sincerely, —"Dewey."

SHOOTING OF MILAN

Made a Lieutenant Colonel of the Major Who Was With Him.

BELGRADE, July 7.—Maj. Lukitch, who was driving with ex-King Milan at the time of the attack upon him, and who was wounded in the hand, has been promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy, and has been made the recipient of a special order for defending his majesty.

When Knezevic, the would-be assassin, was arraigned he denounced several influential Radicals, including Lieut. Col. Nicolas, editor of the Zauchamovics, of the Radical organ Odjek Atza, M. Stonyevics and Pastor Gruerichs. The last two were sentenced to death in 1883, but pardoned by King Milan.

The health of his majesty is excellent, and he today attended a thanksgiving service in the cathedral.

SEMLIN, Austria, July 7.—The fireman who attempted to assassinate former King Milan is a Bosnian named Gjura Knezevic. He had accomplices. During his flight Knezevic endeavored to shoot himself, and when he failed he jumped into the river Save, which joins the Danube at Belgrade, but was dragged out.

Fourteen members of the former Radical central committee, including ex-Premier Tauchanovics, were arrested yesterday on suspicion of being connected with the affair. Another ex-premier, Pasics, has been placed under police supervision.

WILLIAM TO LOUBET.

Exchange of Compliments Between French and Germans.

PARIS, July 7.—Emperor William, of Germany, has telegraphed as follows to President Loubet:

"Bergen, July 6.—To the President of the French Republic, Paris: I have had the pleasure to see on board the school ship Iphigenie young French sailors whose military bearing and sympathetic demeanor, worthy of their country, made a deep impression upon me. My sailor's heart and spirit of comradeship rejoiced at the gracious welcome accorded me by her commander, officers and crew. I congratulate myself, Monsier le President, upon the happy circumstances which permitted me to meet the Iphigenie and your aimable countrymen. —"William."

President Loubet replied:

"Paris, July 6.—To His Majesty, William II., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, Bergen: I am deeply touched by the telegram your imperial majesty addressed to me after your visit to the Iphigenie, and desire to thank you for the honor done our sailors, and in which your majesty was pleased to convey to me the impression made by this visit. —"Loubet."

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Armenians Said to Have Attacked the Turks.

LONDON, July 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says:

"The Vali of Van, Turkish Armenia, reports an incursion of an armed band of revolutionary Armenians from Persia. There have been conflicts with the Kurds and Turkish troops, accompanied by desperate fighting. Several persons have been killed."

BATTLE BY BALLOT

GREAT GATHERING OF DEMOCRACY AT THE HOME OF THE LAMENTED THURMAN

CAMPAIGN PLANS OUTLINED

ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY WILLIAM J. BRYAN AND JUDGE TARVIN

ALL WERE ENTHUSIASTIC

Many Ladies Were Present in the Banquet Hall, and the Cheering Was Frequent and Hearty—Destruction of Trusts One of the Duties Due the People, Said Judge Tarvin, of Kentucky.

COLUMBUS, O., July 7.—About 1,000 people attended the dollar dinner given by the Young Men's Democratic Club of Columbus in the Auditorium tonight. It was the largest banquet which the local Democracy has had since that given in honor of the seventy-seventh birthday of the late Judge Allen G. Thurman, in the same hall, ten years ago. The affair was strictly Democratic in its simplicity, all classes being represented. There were a great number of ladies in the assemblage. The floor of the immense house was almost occupied by the long rows of tables running east and west, which were laden with a variety of cold meats, salads and other accessories, making a very palatable repast. The chief guest was Col. William J. Bryan, at the table with whom were also seated Hon. C. L. Callahan and George Fred Williams, of Masachusetts; Judge Tarvin, of Kentucky; Hon. Allen W. Thurman, of Columbus, the toastmaster, and a number of others prominent in state politics.

The entrance of Col. Bryan was greeted by an outburst of applause, which lasted until after he had become seated.

Hon. C. L. Callahan, of Massachusetts, was the first speaker, responding to the toast, "The Issues." He dwelt particularly upon imperialism, trusts and free silver as the leading issues in 1900.

JUDGE TARVIN'S ADDRESS.

Judge Tarvin, of Kentucky, responded to the tosat, "Party and Principle." He said in part:

"The declarations of 1896 have been justified by events. The organization and existence of trusts is made possible by the demonetization of silver; the less money there is, the easier it is to concentrate it; the more money there is, the more difficult it is to concentrate it. I know that the protective tariff system was an aid to the organization and existence of trusts, but the main and primary foundation of the trust is the gold standard.

"The Democratic party in 1900 should declare for independent bimetallism at 16 to 1, and should not undertake to relegate that declaration to the rear. If it does that, if it remains true to its declarations of 1896, and adds to them a specific promise to destroy trusts it may and probably will win then, but if it does not win then it will, if it continues true to those declarations, win in the end. But if that organization undertakes in 1900 to trifle with the convictions and beliefs of the American people, if it abandons any part of its declarations made in 1896, it may just as well not hold any conviction and not nominate any candidates.

"Those who voted for the Chicago platform in 1896, and others who are now in sympathy with that platform will not tolerate any trade or dicker for the purpose of obtaining the vote of New York. It is known to all men that those in control of the Democratic organization in New York city are not and cannot be in sympathy with that platform. Every man understands that the organized wealth of this country owns that organization body and soul. The Democratic party as now organized is feared and dreaded by the organized wealth of the land, and the efforts now being made in New York, in Chicago and in Indianapolis is to destroy the force and power of that party by mutilating the Chicago platform of 1896, which gives to the party all the force and power it possesses.

"The real loyal Democrats of New York should cut loose from the organization and send a real democratic body to the national convention of 1900. We are on the way in this, our country, to the accomplishment of the dreams of centuries and the hopes of ages. We will see on this soil the establishment of a people's government in deed and truth. Our progress cannot be stayed. Neither the weakness of McKinleyism nor the cowardice of Algerism, nor the brutality of Hannaism, nor the corruption of Crokerism can defeat the purpose of the common people of the United States. We will reach the result standing on the immutable principles enunciated in the Chicago platform of 1896. We will go forward to that result in courage, yielding nothing, conceding nothing, compromising nothing. A people's government will come, because of the spread of individual thought and of individual freedom, and because of making policical organizations the servants, instead of the masters of the voters."

MR. BRYAN SPEAKS.

When Col. Bryan was introduced there was another outburst of applause that continued for several minutes. When quiet had been restored Col. Bryan launched upon a discussion of the issues of the day, in response to the toast "Democracy." Mr. Bryan said in part:

"I congratulate the club upon having declared, inemphatic terms, that there shall be no retreat from the position taken by the Democratic party in 1896. The Chicago platform applied Jeffersinlan principles to the questions then before the country. Every plank in that platform was a Democratic plank, and not one plank could be taken from the platform without injury to the party's chances of success. Sometimes we hear a suggestion that the silver plank should be dropped or amended, but as a rule those who threaten to get off the platform are really the persons who were never on the platform. Those who aided in the adoption of the Chicago platform are still true to its principles, and a multitude of those who are opposed to its adoption have been converted to it within the last three years.

"The money question is neither dead nor sleeping. Can the gold standard be regarded as satisfactory when a Republican president sent a commission to Europe to secure aid in getting rid of it? Every argument made in favor of international agreement is a condemnation of the gold stadard. The failure of the commission to secure foreign aid in the restoration of bimetallism is conclusive proof that we must act alone if we expect relief from monometalism, while the refusal of our opponents to suggest any other ratio is evidence that 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which bimetallism is possible.

"The trust question is not a new one, and yet it has grown in interest and importance because the trusts have grown in number. Attorney General Griggs is reported as saying 'if anything is done to control the trusts it must be done by the states.' No one who has examined this subject will believe that state legislation is sufficient. The federal government must deal with the trust as soon as its precious influence extends beyond the limits of the state in which it is organized. The president, through his attorney general, can enforce the law in existence. If that law is not sufficient he can recommend laws which are sufficient. If the constitution will not permit the extinguishment of trusts he can recommend an amendment to the constitution conferring upon the federal government ample power to enable the government to destroy the monopoly principle industry. The Republican party through its administration could extinguish its trusts if it desired to do so. It is powerless to deal with the question because it mortgaged itself to the trusts to obtain the money necessary to carry the last election. When the methods employed in the last election are understood one need wonder that the attorney general is undisturbed by the watering of stock, the discharge of traveling men and the extortion practiced on the consumer."

The latter half of Mr. Bryan's speech was devoted to imperialism, with this conclusion: "Let us give to the Filipinos the same assurance of independence that we have given to the Cubans. Let us assure them of our intention of establishing a stable government, which, when established, will be their government, not our. Let us assure them that we shall stand by them like an elder brother and say to other nations 'hands off.' Let this republic work out its destiny."

Hon. George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, was the next speaker, his toast being "The Eastern Democrats."

MR. M'LEAN'S CANDIDACY.

It Has Caused Some Excitement in Camps of Rivals.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—While there has been much agitation recently about John R. McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer being a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, yet his friends made no open or public declarations here today. The declarations today were due to reports sent out from Washington, in which Mr. McLean declared his candidacy, and to the fact that Daniel McConville and other friends of Mr. McLean were in conference here, and they claimed that Mr. McLean was already assuerd of the nomination by the Zanesville convention next month.

There are other candidates for the nomination, and some of them have canvassed the state very thoroughly. The most prominent candidate in the field is probably Col. James Kilbourne, of Columbus. It is stated also that there is a movement for Allen W. Thurman for second place on the ticket with Bryan next year, and that the candidacy of Mr. McLean this year for governor would give him such prestige as possibly to interfere next year with Thurman for vice president as well as with Kilbourne and others this year for governor.

It is also believed here that Col. Kilbourne, Allen W. Thurman, Judge J. P. Tarvin, of Covington, Ky., president of the Bimetallic League of the Ohio Valley, and others, will hhave a conference with Mr. Bryan during the Chicago platform dollar dinner at Columbus tonight over the Ohio situation. Judge Tarvin is considered the Kentucky favorite for second place on the ticket with Bryan. The friends of Mr. McLean claim that they are not in the field in any sense against Mr. Bryan, and that they have simply entered the canvass for the purpose of "nominating a state ticket at Zanesville that can be elected."

There are some who think that the candidacy of Mr. McLean was announced more emphatically today than heretofore on account of the meeting of leaders of the party with Bryan at the state capitol.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

State Association of Clubs Select Gen. Finley for Chairman.

COLUMBUS, O., July 7.—The Ohio Association of Democratic Clubs was organied today with Gen. E. B. Finley, of Bucyrus, as permanent chairman, and Charles L. Swayne, of Cincinnati, secretary.

About 100 delegates had assembled in the board of trade auditorium when the convention was called to order. The resolutions adopted reaffirm allegiance to the Chicago platform, and demand the nomination of that fearless champion of the Democracy and the people's rights, William Jennings Bryan." The resolutions further declare:

"We appreciate and honor the courage and heroism of our soldiers and sailors in the war with Spain, and unwarranted and inexcusable war against the Filipinos, and we declare the conduct of the national administration as to the Philippines to be repugnant to every line of the constitution and declaration of independence. We believe with Thomas Jefferson 'in peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entagling alliances with none.'

"We denounce the attempt to engraft militarism and autocracy as a part of our system of government under the guise of patriotism and devotion. Trusts are the off spring of the various money and tariff systems imposed upon the country by the Republican party; their sole object is no, of that party by mutilating the Chicago platform of 1896, which gives to the party all the force and power it possesses.

"We demand the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people."

GOV. PINGREE DISPUTED.

Secretary Alger Says He Is Not Persona Grata With Michigan Man.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Before his departure for the city yesterday (Friday) Secretary Alger had a word to say regarding the Michigan United States senatorial contest. He denied in the most positive manner the existence of a political combination between himself and Gov. Pingree.

"There can be," he said, "no political combination between Gov. Pingree and myself, or with anybody who is not in full accord with the president's policy, and Gov. Pingree is known not to be. I heartily favor the president's policy, and have no intention of resigning from the cabinet."

Secretary Alger told Gov. Pingree and his friends that he was not a candidate for the senatorship in the sense of seeking the place at the hands of the legislature, and that he would not put any money into the campaign.

NOT A SEEKER.

Mr. McLean Willing to Serve People of His State.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—John E. McLean, questioned today as to whether he would be a candidate for the Ohio gubernatorial nomination, made this statement:

"If the Democrats of Ohio give me the nomination, and my friends ask me to take it, I will accept."

Further than this he declined to talk.

KILLED BY ROUGHS.

Unprovoked Attack Upon Thomas S. Hewitt, Aged 66.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Thomas S. Hewitt, aged sixty-six, was killed tonight by a band of roughs who attacked him as he was going to his home in West Philadelphia. The police have arrested Elmer Willson, Albert Kelley, James Daly and Joseph Kenny, who were committed to await the action of the coroner's jury.

YELLOW FEVER.

Four New Cases Are Reported at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7.—Four new cases of yellow fever were reported today. Two deaths were reported. No official report was received from Bonato camp, but it is known that the situation there is serious.

ASSAULT A TRAIN

AN ATTEMPT MADE TO HOLD UP OMAHA LIMITED EXPRESS

FROM DULUTH TO CHICAGO

THREE BULLETS FIRED AT THE COACHES NEAR CHETEK, WIS.

ONE GOES THROUGH THE CAB

Two Lady Passengers Struck in the Face by Broken Glass, and One May Lose the Sight of Her Eye—The Passengers Became Panic Stricken, but the Train Flew on Out of Danger.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., July 7.—(Special.)—A desperate attempt was made tonight to hold up the limited passenger train on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad running between Duluth and Chicago. The affair happened near the village of Chetek, in Barron county, thirty miles north of this city. The train was fired into three times. Two bullets went through the windows of one of the coaches and lodged in the roof of the car. Two lady passengers were struck in the face by the broken glass and one woman, Mrs. J. W. Spohn, a resident of Cadott, Wis., had one eye cut in a terrible manner, and it is thought she will lose the sight of the eye.

Another bullet fired by a third member of the hold-up gang went through the cab and barely missed striking the engineer, such being undoubtedly the intention of the robbers.

The engineer opened the throttle wide, and although several more shots were fired at the train none took effect. All the passengers became panic stricken and the conductor with difficulty restored order. The sheriff of Baron county was notified by wire from here and with a posse of men has gone to the scene of the attempted hold-up to if possible capture the bandits.

MAJ. HEATWOLE DEAD.

Brother of Congressman for Third Minnesota District.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The war department has received the following:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 7.—Adjutant General, Washington: Maj. Heatwole, chief commissary, died yesterday, 7 p. m., yellow fever. —"Shimer."

Maj. Joseph Heatwole was a resident of Indiana, and a brother of Representative Joel P. Heatwole, of the Third Minnesota district.

Maj. Joseph H. Heatwole was thirty-nine years old. Congressman Heatwole, his brother, is in Alaska at present, and the war department cannot communicate with him. Word was sent to Maj. Heatwole's home in Indiana that he was dead. It cannot be learned what disposition will be made with his body.

Early in the war Maj. Heatwole was appointed a major and commissary of volunteers. He proved such a competent officer that he was among those who were retained when the department mustered out a number of volunteer staff officers. He was chief commissary of the department of Santiago and has been one of the most efficient officers upon Gen. Wood's staff.

ELECTRIC CARS COLLIDE.

One Killed, Two Fatally and Many Seriously Injured.

AKRON, O., July 7.—By the collision of two cars on the Akron, Bedford & Cleveland Electric railway tonight Howard Martin, son of the motorman in charge of one of the cars was killed, two were fatally and a dozen or more sericusly injured. Clarence Smith, superintendent of the road, was fatally injured, also Earl T. Martin, motorman. They both live at Cuyahogo Falls, and were taken to their homes. Both will die.

Among those seriously injured were: Mr. Clarkson, George Paul, John Gelb, Ambrose Spurgeon and Benjamin F. Edline. Others were injured, but not seriously.

The accident was due to a confusion of orders on the part of one of the crews, and the cars came together in the hills near Cuyahoga Falls.

NO BILL DRAFTED.

So Says Senator Aldrich, of Finance Committee.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 7.—The members of the subcommittee of the United senate finance committe, who have come here to discuss the question of currency reform have settled to two sections, aggregating six hours daily. The deliberations of the committee are private, and Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, chairman of the subcommittee, stated today that every statement that had been printed purporting to come from the committee had been pure guess work. He said:

"We have made such progress that publications regarding our work can do no harm, but at present no bill has been drafted."

MOLINEUX CASE.

New Evidence Is Ready for the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Assistant District Attorney Osborne today announced that the collection of evidence alleged to connect Roland B. Molineaux with the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, is now practically complete. The evidence both new and old, will be presented to the grand jury on Tuesday next. It is understood that Assistant District Attorney Osborne, when the case is brought to the attention of the grand jury, will endeavor to introduce as evidence some enlarged photographs of Molineaux's handwriting, which have been made from specimens in possession of the police.

BLUCHER'S GRANDSON.

Descendant of Hero of Waterloo Ruined by Gambling.

BERLIN, July 7.—Measures have been taken to strike off the rolls of the Prussian herrenhaus, or house of lords, the name of Prince Gebhard Blucher, great grandson of the famous general who commanded the Prussians at the battle of Waterloo.

Some years ago Prince Blucher, who had ruined himself at the gambling table, fled to New York city, where, it is said, he became naturalized.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul, Fair and Warmer.

1—Peace Plan Outlined.
Election in Columbus.
Omaha Express Fired Upon.
State Interested in Cass.

2—Savings Bank Closed.
Mr. Hill to Speak.
Capt. Wheeler Dead.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.
Boxell Murder Trial.

4—Editorial.
Col. Ames Is Sick.
A Gracious Queen.

5—Sporting News.
St. Paul Beaten.
Minneapolis Loses, Too.
Golf Tourney.

6—Markets of the World.
Chicago July Wheat, 72 1-4c.
Bar Silver, 60 3-8c.
Stocks Stronger.

7—News of the Railroads.
Wisconsin Central Sale.
Third at Lake City.

8—In the Field of Labor.
Ontario Gold Fields.
Federal Court Cuts In.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Graf Waldersee, Hamburg. Sailed: State of Nebraska, Glasgow.
YOKOHAMA—Arrived: Empress of Japan, Vancouver.
BREMEN—Arrived: H. H. Meier, Baltimore.
BOSTON—Arrived: Canada, Liverpool and Queenstown; Sylvania, Liverpool.
NAPLES—Arrived: Saale, New York for Genoa.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Lucania, New York, for Liverpool.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Pretoria, New York.
AMSTERDAM—Sailed: Kauven, New York.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—Boston Lyric Opera company in "Wang," 2:30 and 8:15.
GRAND—Dark.
Base ball, St. Paul vs. Detroit, Lexington park, 3:30.
Cricket, Kittsondale, 2 p. m.
Concert, Minnesota State band, Lake Como, 8 p. m.
Trap shooting at Kittsondale, St. Paul Rod and Gun club, 2 p. m.
Team golf match, Town and Country club links, 2:30.
Field, Schlick & Co.'s employes' excursion, leaves Jackson street, 2 p. m.
Phinney's band excursion, leaves Jackson street dock, 9:30 a. m.
Yacht races, White Bear lake, 3 p. m.

FIERCE TORNADO IN WISCONSIN

PATH IT FOLLOWED PREVENTED A REPETITION OF THE NEW RICHMOND HORROR

Ploughed a Furrow Six Miles Long and From Fifteen to Forty Rods Wide, Doing Great Damage to Property.

MANAWA, Wis., July 7.—A tornado passed over the town of Union, five miles north of this city, at 8 o'clock last evening.

Owing to the fact that no city or village lay in its path prevented a result equaling the New Richmond horror. The storm struck the township at the western boundary, and plowed a furrow across it six miles long and from fiften to forty rods wide. Practically everything in its path was destroyed. Conservative estimates place the loss at $50,000 to $75,000.

Many farm houses, barns and outbuildings, and miles of fencing were wrecked. There was no loss of life, however, and so far as can be learned no person sustained injury.

A. Finger was one of the heaviest losers, a fine new barn and all his outbuildings being destroyed. One wing of his house was carried away, and the rest of the building moved from its foundation.

A binder was landed on the house of Frederick Winter, cutting the building in two.

Barns belonging to G. Tuettjohn, G. Dumphe, Otto Baeser, Otto Patrick, Fred Hanson, William Tundt, Henry Schroeder, Fred Whecler, N. Perkins, Christian Belot, G. Farg and William Hinchet were destroyed.

The tornado struck the upper end of Union Mill pond in its course, and scooped out the water until it was nearly dry. All grain yet standing, or cut and tied in the field, in the track of the storm, was destroyed.

The loss of stock of all kinds is heavy.

WHITE-BAKER FEUD.

Deputy Sheriff Stubblefield Latest Victim.

LONDON DEPOT, Ky., July 7.—Deputy Sheriff Jim Stubblefield, of the White faction, was fatally shot yesterday, in Manchester, Clay county, by Matt Smith, who is related to the Bakers. Smith escaped to the hills up Crane creek. The Whites organized and started in pursuit with Jim Smith's relatives. All are heavily armed, and a big battle is looked for. Crane Creek is about six miles from here.

DIPLOMATIC COURTESY.

It Prevents Giving Out Modus Vivendi Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Following the rule governing diplomatic exchange, the state department absolutely refuses to make public the latest instructions sent to M. Choate respecting the modus vivendi. However, it can be stated that they do not contemplate any abatement in the claims of the United States as to the territory to be included in the provisional boundary line, and generally they look to a persistence in the original position on our part.

PLAGUE IS RAGING.

Awful Visitation in the French Ivory Coast.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Advices to the state department through the United States legation at Monrovia under date of June 7 confirm the report that a plague is raging at Grand Bassam in the French Ivory coast colony. This colony is adjacent to Liberia, on the East coast, and to the British gold coast colony on the West coast. The disease is very similar to the Bubonic plague of India. It is having the most fatal effect upon all attacked.

Mr. Pyle Seeks Divorce.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 7.—Joseph G. Pyle and his wife, Lisbeth A. Pyle, formerly of St. Paul, separated about eight years ago. Mr. Pyle's story is told in the superior court in Seattle through the filing of a divorce suit. His wife is in Washington, D. C., but it is not expected that she will contest proceedings.

TANGLE AT CASS

STATE HAS AN INTEREST WHICH MAY ASSIST IN ITS SOLUTION

CONFERENCE THE OTHER DAY

STATE AUDITOR DUNN, SENATOR DAVIS AND OTHERS TAKE A HAND

HALF ON A SCHOOL SECTION

That Is, It Is on Section 16, but Uncle Sam Has Not Yet Decided About the Section Numbers 16 and 36 in Indian Reservations Ceded Since Minnesota Became a State.

The developments in the Cass Lake controversy during the last few days have put an entirely different aspect to the matter, that may lead to a speedy settlement. One half of the town site of Cass Lake is situated on section 16 of town 148, range 30, which is claimed by the state as a school section under the act of congress which grants two sections in each town to the state for school purposes. The other half of the town is on government Indian land.

The state has for eight years been contesting the decision of the land office that held that the state had no claim to school sections on ceded Indian land.

Within the last month the interior department has sustained the position taken by the land department, and as a final recourse the state is to carry the matter to the courts.

While it will be greatly to the state's interest to secure title to the land, a decision in favor of the state would obviate the necessity of the evicting order of Indian Agent Mercer being put into effect, except as it would apply to that portion of the town which is on section 15. Of course the order would be operative as far as that is concerned, but as the business portion of the town and most all the store buildings and quite a number of dwellings are on section 16, which is claimed by the state, it would work considerable less hardship than if everyone was driven entirely off the reservation.

State Auditor Dunn has turned the matter over to Attorney General Douglas, and as a result of a conference held early in the week between former Attorney General Childs, Tim E. Byrnes, Albert Berg and Senator Davis it was decided to immediately carry the matter up to the courts, and endeavor to secure an early decision.

It is the opinion of all the gentlemen present that the state's claim to these sections is a valid one, as well as all other school sections on the Indian reservations, and that the contemplated proceeding would also be an easy way out of the Cass Lake controversy. Senator Davis will perhaps take no active part in the prosecution of the case because of his official connections, but the firm of Davis, Kellogg and Severance will act with Messrs. Childs, Byrnes and Berg.

Should the state get title to the section it would mean $50,000 to the permanent fund in addition to title to all the other sections that would be acquired under the ruling on the three ceded Indian reservations.

The history of the Cass Lake trouble, in brief, is this: The townsite was platted several years ago, and for some time but few people located there. As the town is on the reservation no liquor is supposed to be sold, and as a result it is a reasonably orderly place. The Great Northern railway built its extension through and the town grew until its present numbers are very close to 800. The relations between the Indians and the whites have been fairly peaceable, and the former found a ready market for their berries, maple sugar and other articles of Indian commerce at the stores in the town. However, of late it is said that intoxicants have been smuggled through and sold to the Indians on the quiet. These reports came to the ears of Indian Agent Mercer from time to time after he took charge, just after the first of the year. Then, too, the wholesale cutting of green timber under the dead and down act caused considerable complaint and started two delegations at different times since the first of the year to Washington to report the matter to the great father. During the spring the order of the interior department advertising the sale of the reservation pine May 31 caused further dissatisfaction among the red men. The sale was postponed owing to the influence of prominent Minnesotans who foresaw that the sale would unquestionably bring on further trouble with the Indians. During the early part of April further timber operations under the dead and down act were ordered suspended by the interior department, pending an investigation of the charges of piracy which had in the meantime been preferred against the loggers on the reservation. Special Agents Nessler and Jenkins were sent to Walker, where they conducted an investigation of the charges and have but recently made their report to Washington. All these things had a tendency to make the red men feel that the whites were encroaching on their territory, and as a result of the many complaints Indian Agent Mercer recommended to Washington that all whites be removed from the reservation.

The department took cognizance of the suggestion and authorized the order which directs all the whites to leave the reservation before July 28.

If the time is extended as has been requested by Senator Davis and Congressman Morris it will give the state time to make a test case of the matter in the courts. The legal talent employed by the state will prepare briefs shortly.

Some time ago a squaw man named George Lydick made application for an Indian allotment on section 16, the present site of the town of Cass Lake, but within the last few days the Indian department has given a decision that neither he nor his family are entitled to the land as they come from the White Oak Point reservation and should make their application for lands on their own reservation. The handy disposal of Lydick's claim makes less complicated the claim of the state to the land. Should the state win, the settlers would of course be compelled to buy the land, but it could be secured on easy terms, and in that way they would have a clear title, whereas now they have nothing but squatters' claims.