POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

RUSSIA LIKELY TO BE UNDER RULE OF A DICTATOR SOON

First Step Likely Sunday or Monday by Appointment of Grand Duke Nicholas

Czar and Stolypin Discussed it and Latter is Sorely Vexed by Turn of Events—First Signs of General Strike Called for Political Purposes, Electric Light Employes in St. Petersburg Refusing Work.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4, 2.45 a. m.—St. Petersburg is in darkness tonight. The employes of the electric lighting plants, always the earliest barometric record of political conditions, ceasedwork during the afternoon in obedience to the call for a general strike. This call already has been obeyed by 2,000 factory hands in the capital. It will be impossible, however, to predict the success of this universal political strike until Monday, as the workmen in St. Petersburg and the provinces have two holidays—Saturday, which is the fete day of the Dowager Empress, and a great religious feast and their regular holiday of Sunday.

The only other available index to the situation is the railroads. To 2 o'clock this morning the railroad men had not heeded the call for a general strike, except in the case of an insignificant bobtail line running to Sestroretzk and other shore resorts in the vicinity of St. Petersburg. Th men of this road barricaded the line with the result that they had an unimportant collision with Cossacks last night.

Dictatorship May Be Announced Any Day.

In the meantime the fate of the Stolypin cabinet sways in the balance and Russia is upon the verge of disorders which may lead either to the reign of the military or proletariat. It can be stated definitely that the first step toward a dictatorship may be taken Sunday or Monday by the nomination of Grand Duke Nicholas to the chief command of all the troops in Russia. This would virtually place him in control of all the disturbed districts of the empire, where martial law has been proclaimed.

This matter was a subject of earnest discussion during the interview between the Emperor and Premier Stolypin yesterday, from which the premier returned in a greatly vexed state of mind. The revolutions at Sveaborg and Cronstadt and the mutiny on board the cruiser Pamyat Azova gave the tone to the conversation between his majesty and the premier. These events, although they have all ended fortunately, apparently have left a strong impression upon the mind of the Emperor.

The Associated Press has been informed from a high source that the nomination of Grand Duke Nicholas to the post of commander-in-chief, if made, will be announced as "for the purpose of harmonizing the activity of all troops, without reference to political affairs," but Premier Stolypin is scarcely disposed to regard the nomination in this high light.

One element of possible disorder for tomorrow has been removed by the decision of the widow of M. Herzenstein, the ex-deputy who was murdered at Terioki, to inter her husband at Terioki and to omit the holding of services here and at Moscow.

Pickets of cavalry and infantry were the most conspicuous features on the street of St. Petersburg last night. Business houses generally have boarded up their windows as they did in the days of the great October strike. Practically all the street cars in the city have stopped running and the cab drivers threaten to cease work today.

Fear Attack On the Government Arms Works.

A despatch received by the Associated Press from Sestraretzk says that heavy reinforcements are being poured in there, evidently in fear of an attack upon the government cartridge and small arms factory. The long distance telephone station was occupied last night by half a company of infantry, in order to prevent the anticipated attempt of the revolutionists to sever telephonic communication between here an Moscow and the last train in from Moscow brought railway officials who had collected the funds on hand at the various intermediate stations to prevent their seizure in case of a strike.

It was announced at the admiralty last night that the drumhead courtmartial proceedings at Cronstadt probably would be suspended with the execution of the seven ringleaders of the mutiny who were condemned to death Thursday. The other mutineers will be subjected to trial by the regular courtmartial which will be convened after the customary delay.

Among the civilian agitators for whom the police are searching are two ex-deputies, their names are not given, but they are believed to be M. Onitko and M. Mickael.

It has now been ascertained that the death list on board the cruiser Pamyat Azova included Captain Sosinsky, two lieutenants, the chief engineer and the junior engineer, the surgeon, a midshipman and the chief petty officer. Captain of the second class Mozyroff was mortally wounded. A priest and two lieutenants were slightly wounded. About fifty sailors were killed or wounded.

The three petty officers who organized the loyal troops to retake possession of the ship have been selected for imperial commendation. The mutineers will be courtmartialled at Reval.

Warships Saved the Fortifications.

Helsingfors, Aug. 3, 11.30 p. m.—The correspondent of the Associated Press was permitted today to look over the fortress on the main island as well as all the other fortifications overlooking the town, although the officers who complied with his request were careful not to allow him to see the guns.

The scenes proved the truth of the statements previously cabled that the mutineers had the upperhand in practically all the fortresses until the arrival of the warships.

Escorted by an officer the correspondent was shown all the minor barracks and fortifications and the wharf and neighboring quays, which bristled with machine guns. Flagstaffs had been splintered as if the mutineers had tried to shoot away the Russian colors. The most severe fire from the fortress was directed on the headquarters of the commander who, on the second day of the trouble, was forced to seek shelter in a better protected place.

The barracks in the vicinity showed plainly the effects of the fighting. They are today nothing more than tottering ruins, upheld by iron girders. The church in which hangs the memorials of the French and English bombardments of 1855 was struck several times, but it is evident that the mutineers did not wish to destroy the buildings, in spite of the fact that none of its windows remain whole.

Results of the firing were seen on every hand, fragments of shrapnel, chain shot and shells littering all the walk ways.

The fortress itself bore many signs of the bombardment, great rents in the walls, holes in the roof and destroyed windows telling their own tales.

The correspondent was not permitted to examine in detail the fortifications held by the rebels, as they form part of the national defense and are secret. There is no question that until the warships came up the government was powerless to adequately reply to the mutineers and was simply able to hold its positions. The commander had scarcely fled from his headquarters, leaving them a heap of fallen ruins, when the warships crept up the coast and opened fire. Taken unaware, without leaders and with but little food, the mutineers gave up.

The casualties are not yet known, but 650 men are missing.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 6—The fate of the general strike, which although it has affected close to 70,000 men in St. Petersburg, has met with only slight response in other sections of Russia, probably will be decided today with an adverse expression of public opinion. The lack of union among the leaders of the proletariat organizations is working against the success of the movement.

The railroad men, upon whom the success of the movement depends, still are working full time. The leaders of the railroad organizations are hesitating about issuing a call for a tie up.

They fear being deserted and discredited by their materialistic followers, who are no more responsive to the avowed pretext of this strike, namely, sympathy with the mutineers of Sveaborg, Cronstadt and Reval, than they were to the similar reasons given for the abortive strike of last November. The railroad men have been intimidated by the recent making of strikes affecting communications a penal offense. The laws providing severe punishment were enacted with direct reference to general strikes.

The council of workmen's deputies, which met secretly at Terioki, Finland, continued its session till a late hour yesterday morning. The deputies were so incensed at the timidity displayed by the railroad men that they decided to resort, if necessary, to the blowing up of bridges and the destruction of the road beds, etc., to bring the transportation service to a standstill. Representatives of all the revolutionary parties and emissaries from Moscow, Kieff, Riga, Odessa and other cities, were present at the meeting. The telegraphers thus far have been appealed to in vain. The final meeting of the council is being held tonight.

The first break in the ranks of the St. Petersburg strikers occurred yesterday, when the printers decided to return to work. The employes of several street car lines and river ferries have resumed work.

Telegrams from the interior throw little light on the manner in which the country may be expected to respond to today's call for a strike. There has been no cessation in the number of robberies and murders in the interior.

The government attaches much imuortance to a declaration of the Poles in the Minsk conference, against the principal of expropriation and in favor of acquiescing in the dissolution of the lower house and preparing for new elections. This action is regarded in administrative circles as almost equivalent to the withdrawal of the propertied classes of Poland from the Russian revolutionary movement.

The Novoe Vremya, which is the only newspaper appearing except in dodger form, devoted a large portion of its space this morning to an article prophesying war between Japan and the United States and predicting a sure and speedy Japanese victory, the seizure of the Philippines and Hawaii and the occupation by the Japanese of California.

THE SITUATION AS IT DEVELOPED SATURDAY

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4—With a general strike formally declared and the country apparently on the threshold of a gigantic struggle, minor events fade into the background. If the strike inaugurated today gathers sufficient headway to endanger the lives of the state, it has virtually been decided that Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaivitch will be named commander of all troops in the empire where martial law exists, which would be the same as a military dictatorship.

It is possible, however, that the government will not be driven to this extremity as the showing made by the St. Petersburg proletariat was not impressive. Although nearly 70,000 workmen were reported to be out at nightfall, many of the men appear to be entering the struggle with heavy hearts. The spontaneity with which practically the entire nation arrayed itself against the old regime last fall is lacking; the endurance of the people has been sapped by the long strain, the sympathy of the more conservative liberals has been alienated by fear of a revolution and the lowest elements of the population have organized into what are known as "Black Hundreds" and are ready to enter the fight on the side of the government if the signal is given. Dissensions also are rife among the leaders over the opportuness of giving battle to the government, but these probably will be short lived if the response of the country shows that the nation as a whole endorses the movement.

Moscow is expected to decide the issue, the railroaders, upon whom the initial success depends, although committed, have not formally ordered a strike. On the object of the proletariat leaders which at present is masked, must depend the action of the troops. If the military supports stand firm as they should, the leaders will see that the game is lost.

While the authorities undoubtedly are anxious they maintain that the army will not fail the emperor in a crisis and that the strike will prove a dismal failure. Indeed the faction now in control seems to welcome an immediate test with the conviction that it will be able to subdue revolt for a long time to come. The weakest point in the revolutionary armor is bound to be competent leaders.

Tonight brought increased excitement around the industrial sections. Although the police are reinforced by mounted patrols in the central districts of the city all is quiet there. In the workmen's quarters, which the Associated Press representatives visited, Cossacks were lining the streets. Nevertheless the correspondent heard orators addressing the crowds at many places.

The police in sympathy with the men, turned their backs and failed to see what was going on. On Basil Island the workmen have begun to close the shops and even to rob houses, turning the occupants into the streets.

Searchlights at Baltic are sweeping the Neva, several boats are scurrying up and down the river. No collisions of importance were reported up to midnight. There will be no newspapers published tomorrow, except the Novoe Vremya, whose men did not strike. The cabmen have agreed to strike Monday.

Moscow, Aug. 4—Alexander Guchkoff, a member of the Octoberist party whose name has been mentioned in connection with the make up of the proposed cabinet returned here from St. Petersburg today. He announced the negotiations for the formation of a new bureaucratic ministry were broken off, Premier Stolypin declining to institute immediate reforms.

Minsk, Aug. 4—The Polish deputies who represented Lithuania and White Russia in the late parliament have returned from Viborg and created a sensation by issuing a statement to their constituents which criticized parliament for its agrarian programme and justifies its dissolution as constitutional. The deputies say they are opposed to measures of violence or revolution and appeal to the voters to peacefully and quietly prepare for the new elections.

Moscow, Aug. 4—A bomb was exploded this afternoon in a room in the Kazan-Moscow Railway station, occupied by the train superintendent. Two employes were killed.

When special editions of the newspapers today announced the inauguration of a general strike in Moscow the populace hurriedly began to lay in supplies of food and other necessities of life. The workmen in the industrial quarters are excited, but thus far the cessation of work has not been general.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4—The electric lighting stations in St. Petersburg are being operated tonight by marines.

STRIKE BEGAN AT NOON SATURDAY

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4, 2.15 p. m.—Probably not more than 30,000 workmen were out when the general Russian strike went officially into force at noon. The final decision to call a strike was so hastily taken Thursday night and the police since then have been so busy putting the ring leaders behind the bars that great confusion prevails among the various organizations scheduled to begin striking at different places and different times. Therefore the inauguration of the strike lacks snap and it is evident that its success will depend upon the temper of the masses.

The leaders have been somewhat demoralized by the energy displayed by the government in breaking up the workmen's organizations, and unless the people spontaneously respond to the call the strike must end in early failure.

All eyes are turned on Moscow and the provinces. St. Petersburg, the government's stronghold, is expected to be the last to succumb to the state of anarchy into which the revolutionists have undertaken to plunge the country. The battle cry of the strike, "a reconvocation of parliament for the purpose of elaborating a law providing for a constituent assembly," does not ring true and is in fact simply a peaceful slogan to be abandoned if the government totters, when the true colors will run up.

The members of the workmen's council, in conjunction with the radical groups of the outlawed parliament, have made definite arrangements to proclaim themselves a provisional government if success crowns their efforts. But, unless the whole army signs with the revolutionists, those in control of the government are convinced that the strike will end in failure.

A prominent member of the government, who is in complete sympathy with the decision taken at Peterhof to fight the revolution energetically, points out that the workmen's unions are without funds to carry on a protracted struggle, and he was disposed, like many of his class, to contend that the real power behind the scenes are the rich Jews, who are interested in striking a blow at Russia's credit, which would compel the government to come to terms on the Jewish question.

Urge Jews to Prepare to Fight.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Aug. 4.—The Jewish socialists in a proclamation today urge the Jews to be ready to fight and when the signal will be given they are requested to appear in the streets. armed. The appeal has given rise to a serious panic and fears also are expressed that a general railway strike may break out here.

PRATT ENQUIRY IS FINISHED

The investigation into the charges against Capt. Pratt of the Curlew, which was conducted by A. B. Copp, M. P. P., Sackville, was concluded Friday. Captain Pratt was on the stand all day in his own behalf. One of the charges brought against him was that of falsifying the pay sheets. To meet this the defence procured the attendance of George Quinn, an accountant in the marine and fisheries department, Ottawa. On the stand Thursday he is reported to have told that all the accounts of the Curlew passed through his hands and that he had never detected any error in them, nor had he heard that any such had been discovered by others.

The enquiry was carried on for about twenty-five days and some thirty or forty witnesses were examined somewhat more for the complainant than called by Capt. Pratt.

Mr. Copp thinks that in about ten days he will have his report ready for the minister of marine and fisheries.

SUICIDE OF P. E. ISLAND GIRL

Charlottetown, P. E. I., August 3—(Special)—Hattie McSwain, of Summerside, a patient admitted yesterday to Falconwood Insane Hospital, committed suicide last night by strangling herself with a sheet tied to the window guard in her bedroom. She had been suffering from suicidal mania.

A BIG LIST OF NEW TEACHERS

Details of the June Examinations of Much Provincial Interest

241 APPLICANTS

A Long List of First-class Licenses—Milltown Leads, St. John Second and St. Stephen Third—The List for Second-class.

Fredericton, Aug. 3—Following are the results of the closing examinations for teachers' licenses held in June:—

The total number of candidates who presented themselves for examination was 241, as follows:—

Grammar school, complete or partial	24
Class 1, or class 1 superior	68
Class 2	149
Total	241

The following completed the examinations for Grammar school class (arranged in alphabetical order):—

A. Grosvenor Purdie, Fredericton.
Fred. C. Squires, Hartland.
Alice B. Sterling, Fredericton.
D. R. Smith (special), St. Martins.
Martin J. Wallace, Chatham.

The following passed in requirements for first class Superior (arranged in alphabetical order):—

C. Walter Clark, Fredericton.
Annie J. Morton, Fredericton.
Edna P. Sinnott, Apohaqui.
Lottie E. VanDine, Fredericton.

Class I.

The following made seventy per cent. and upwards on first class papers (arranged in order of the highest marks):—

*Mary E. Graham, Milltown.
*Clara W. Fritz, St. John.
*Lois W. Pool, St. Stephen.
*Nina Gregory, St. John.
*F. Hilda Hawker, St. John.
*Jeannie C. Kelley, Andover.
*M. Geraldine Coll, St. John.
*Leota M. Machum, St. Mary's.
*C. Gertrude Welling, Moncton.
*Martha A. Osborne, Milltown.
Annie J. Morton, Fredericton.
Douglas M. Brown, West Quaco.
M. Ethel Dunn, Millville.
*Edna C. Tufts, St. John.
*Elsie Murdoch, St. John.
Cecil B. Hewett, St. Andrews.
Ethel Segal, St. John.
*Ida C. Lynch, Chatham.
*Annie L. Steeves, Rosevale, Albert county.
*Mary E. Lenihan, Fredericton.
Wilfred H. McLean, Jardineville, Kent county.
*M. Eloise Steeves, Sussex.
*Tessie A. Gallivan, Chatham.
Sarah E. Moore, St. Stephen.
Annie R. McRae, Black River Bridge.
*Alice V. Osgood, Fredericton.
*A. Muriel DeMille, Hampton Station.
George P. Fenwick, Apohaqui.
*Sara H. E. Doone, St. Mary's.
J. Maude C. Estey, Richibucto.
*Vetura E. Machum, St. John.
*John G. MacKinnon, St. John.
Beatrice L. Jones, Salisbury.
*Sada Folkins, Midland, Kings county.
*Anna Hildebrand, Chatham.
*Lona J. Belyea, Lower Windsor, Carleton county.
Addie C. F. Haines, Lower Derby, Northumberland county.
*Alberta M. Roach, St. John.
*M. Genevieve Gorman, St. John.
*Sara A. Flanagan, Richibucto.
John A. Bannister, Steeves Mountain, Westmorland county.
*Nellie M. Brosnan, St. John.
Hazel B. McCain, Florenceville.
*Mabel E. Hodges, St. John.
*Mary M. Mitchell, St. John.
Lewis H. Baldwin, St. George.
*Margaret McGourty, St. John.
*Reece G. Keith, Havelock.
Fred. J. Patterson, Jenkins, Queens county.
S. Jean Millidge, Oak Bay.
Mary G. Mitchell, Campobello.
Henrietta Ruel, Gibson.
*Josephine H. McLatchy, Moncton.
*Alice J. Mahoney, St. John.
G. Mary Crisp, Gibson.
*Those marked with an asterisk wrote an optional paper in French; one-tenth of the marks made on the French paper were added to the general average.

Class II.

The following candidates made seventy per cent. and upwards on second class examination papers. (Arranged in order of highest marks):—

Ellis B. Dixon, Hopewell Cape.
*Francis V. Vradenburg, Fredericton.
A. Clifton Lambert, Grand Manan.
*Irene W. Patrick, Memramcook.
*Mena A. Hastings, St. John.
Myrtle E. Russell, Fredericton Junction.
*Mollie E. McDade, St. John.
*Sybella M. McKnight, Douglastown.
Percy L. Robinson, Hampton Station.
Myrtle A. Black, Upper Dorchester.
Mildred Craig, Westfield.
Mary C. Campbell, Lower Nappan, Northumberland county.
Nellie H. Crandlemore, Mount Pleasant, Carleton county.
*Frances B. Millmore, Woodstock.
Nellie E. Young, Ledge, Charlotte county.
Emerson C. Rice, Wickham, Queens county.
Alexander M. Burns, Hillsboro.
Laura M. Bryenton, Bryenton, Northumberland county.
Catherine J. McKnight, Little Branch, Northumberland county.
E. Pearl Raymond, Middle Simonds, Carleton county.
Margaret H. Riordan, Bathurst village.
Helena C. Steeves, Weldon, Hillsboro.
Bernice A. Killoran, Welsford.
Clarabel O'Blenes, Moncton.
F. Joseph McKinnon, Douglastown.
Floyd C. McNeil, Chatham.
Walter C. Keith, Steeves Settlement, Westmorland county.
Evangeline L. Floyd, Fairfield, St. John county.
Thomas S. Smith, Anagance.
Joseph F. Alexander, Fredericton Junction.
Helen E. Cliffe, Lower French Village, York county.
Alice F. Hannah, Sussex Corner.
Annie M. Riedle, Apohaqui.
E. Jean Crawford, Elderville, Kings county.
Nellie E. Wheaton, Petitcodiac.
Florence Getty, Bathurst.
Alice R. Thistle, Hillsboro.
*Lillian H. Nixon, Moncton.
Anna Cormier, St. John.
Helen W. Kilburn, Central Kingsclear.
Miriam L. Dysart, Cocagne.
A. Elwyn Tingley, Albert.
*Those marked with an asterisk wrote an optional paper in French. One-tenth of the marks made on the French paper were added to the general average made in the other papers.

DEATH IN PECULIAR ACCIDENT IN MONTREAL

Montreal, Aug. 5.—The wife of Dr. O. W. Bradley, of Montreal, was killed and her niece, Mrs Geo. Stewart of Belleville, was injured at Dorval Saturday in a peculiar manner.

The ladies were standing on a narrow platform between two tracks when they were thrown by the suction of a fast running transcontinental train from Montreal.

The air pressure caused by the passing train threw the women against a motor car which they were about to board and Mrs. Bradley's skull was crushed, but her niece escaped with a broken arm.

The survivor says she and her aunt were thrown by the air pressure of the passing train, but Supt. Oborne, of the C. P. R., says this is impossible and that the women must have been in the way of the moving train.

SLEPT UNDER WATER; HAD A NICE DREAM

Recollection of Carleton Boy Who Was Nearly Drowned

WAS GALLANTLY SAVED BY BROTHER

Eben Peterson Dived and Found Younger Brother Stretched on River Bottom—Harold McKinney Bravely Saves Life of His Brother.

Martin Peterson, foreman of the C. P. R. elevator, received a letter Friday from his son, Eben, stating that his brother, Archie, had nearly lost his life while sailing a yacht. Mr. Peterson's wife and children are summering at Clifton. Archie and his brother, Eben, had gone sailing a toy yacht. Archie, the younger of the two, started out in a row boat to follow up the yacht. When Eben saw his brother row away from the wharf he thought he was safe enough and started up the walk for a stroll. He returned a few minutes later and started down the wharf. Then he noticed that the boat in which his brother had been was empty. Eben ran to the edge of the wharf and jumped over. After swimming to the spot where he thought his brother had gone down he dived to the bottom and found his brother stretched out. He raised him to the surface and swam with him to the shore and took him home. When his mother asked him what had happened him he said he had been asleep under the water and had a nice dream. The only way his brother could account for Archie getting out of the boat was that he had been reaching for the yacht and had lost his balance and gone overboard. Eben is a fine swimmer and he made a gallant rescue.

Harold McKinney, aged seventeen, on Wednesday last saved his fourteen year old brother, Edward, from drowning in Nerepis Creek. The little fellow went beyond his depth.

They are the sons of James McKinney, jr., whose family is spending the summer at Welsford.

Eddie, with two brothers and two other boys, was swimming in Nerepis Creek. He had but lately learned to swim, and was perhaps over-confident. At all events he tried a deeper hole than usual, and went beyond his depth.

Harold swam to the spot and dived for the drowning boy. He reached and brought him to the surface, but was unable to make way with him to the shore. With perfect coolness he gave his brother a great push toward shore, and in the effort went under again himself. Eddie was fortunately propelled far enough so that when he went down again he touched bottom and was able to raise his head above water. Harold meanwhile rose to the surface, swam to his side, and assisted him to the shore. He was utterly exhausted, but after a time recovered.

WILD STORM STIRS OTTAWA

Ottawa, Aug. 5—At 6 o'clock this evening Ottawa was visited by one of the worst storms it has ever experienced and, after it had passed, the streets of the capital were littered with evidences of its fury. Dozens of fine shade trees were blown down, their trunks in many cases being snapped as easily as pipe stems. These trees were either flung across the roadway or as in Bank street, went crashing through the plate glass windows of stores.

The storm was ushered in by a furious wind squall during which the sky assumed an inky black hue. Then followed a tremendous down pour of rain accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning.

While the storm was at its height a bolt struck the residence of John Davis, wood dealer, 494 Clarence street. The house was badly damaged and the offices and stables completely destroyed. The residence of Davis' son and a neighboror also suffered severely. The loss amounted to $6,000, which is covered by insurance.

Many of the wires of the Ottawa Electric Light Company were put out of business by the storm and a repair waggon was kept on the go all evening and well into the night.

Baron Komura will arrive in the city tomorrow and will spend the day in the capital. He will breakfast with Hon. T. Nosse, Japanese consul general, and then will be shown around the city by Hon. R W. Scott. Hon. Sydney Fisher, who will return from New York tomorrow will entertain the baron at luncheon at the Golf Club, and at night will give a dinner in his honor at Rideau Club.

The distinguished visitor has asked to be excused from taking part in any public functions on account of the state of his health and his visit will therefore be of a semi-private character.

The government have granted permission to Trinity Commandry, No. 7, Knights Templar, of Augusta (Me.), to enter Canada bearing arms. They will visit Montreal Commandery on the 7th inst. The party will number 75 gentlemen and 50 ladies.

Attention has been drawn to the fact that an advertisement has been published in British newspapers inviting plumbers to come to Winnipeg to work for high wages. Owing to the phenomenal building operations there the advertisement stated the demand for plumbers greatly exceeded the supply in western Canada. Of course the real purpose of the call for plumbers is to break the strike at Winnipeg which has lasted for some time. It is understood that the authorities will proceed against those responsible for the advertisement, on account of misrepresentation.

San Francisco Now Lending Money.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—San Francisco National Banks have since the fire loaned in New York, on six months' paper, $30,000,000 at rates of interest ranging from 4½ to 6 per cent. There is a super-abundance of money here at present and bankers are finding the New York field a fertile one for short loans.

Salvation Army Headquarters Burned.

St. Louis, Aug. 5—Fire today gutted the headquarters of the Salvation Army for the southwestern province. Joe. Matthews was killed. The loss is $50,000.

The resistance of glass jars that refuse to open can be overcome by setting them, top downwards, in an inch or two of hot water.

STEAMER WENT DOWN; 300 LIVES WERE LOST

Fearful Scene of Riot; Battle With Knives For Place in Boats

Emigrant Steamer Struck on Hormigas Island Off Coast of Spain—Captain, Appalled by the Disaster, Committed Suicide—Italians and Spaniards Fought for Lives, all Discipline Overcome and Fearful Panic Prevailed.

Cartagena, Spain, August 5—A terrible marine disaster occurred last evening off Cape Palos, when the Italian steamship Sirio, from Genoa for Barcelona, Cadiz, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres with about 800 persons on board, was wrecked off Hormigas Island, and 300 emigrants, most of them Italians and Spaniards, were drowned. The captain of the steamer committed suicide.

The Bishop of Sao Pablo (Brazil), was drowned while blessing the passengers of the Sirio. The archbishop of Sao Pedro was saved. The remainder of the passengers and the officers and crew got away in the ship's boats or were rescued by means of boats sent to them from the shore. A number of fishermen who made attempts at rescue were drowned.

Those rescued from the vessel are now at Cape Palos in a pitiable condition, being without food or clothing.

The Sirio struck a rocky reef known as Bajos Hormigas and sank soon after, stern first. Hormigas Island is about two and a half miles to the eastward of Cape Palos. The Sirio was owned by the Navigazione Italiana of Genoa.

Before he committed suicide the captain declared the steamer had 645 passengers on board and that her crew numbered 127 men. The Sirio had 570 passengers when leaving Genoa, but additional Spanish passengers were taken on board at Barcelona, where the vessel touched at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Fearful Scene of Panic When Vessel Struck.

The steamer was threading a difficult passage through the Hormigas group where the Bajos Hormigas reef is a continual menace to navigation. The vessel began to settle rapidly immediately after she had struck and a terrible scene of confusion and panic ensued on board. The fishermen along the coast sought to render every assistance in their power and sent out boats which brought many survivors ashore. Most of the officers and crew of the Sirio are among the saved.

The survivors have gone into camp on the main square of the town of Cape Palos. Here harrowing scenes are enacted, as the stricken families anxiously seek beloved members among the rescued. A mother who lost her three children went insane. The doctor of the Sirio gave up his wife and child as lost, but they were finally brought in by one of the rescuing boats, and the scene as this family was reunited was most affecting. One of the boats sent out by the fishermen brought in twenty-four passengers.

Captain Said He Was the One to Blame.

The condition of the survivors is most deplorable. They have lost everything and are without money, food or clothing. The maritime authorities of Cartagena have dispatched a tug to the scene carrying relief supplies. The buildings of a circus and the poor-house are being used as temporary quarters for survivors. The latest reports from the Cape say that three boats have just brought in a number of rescued.

An additional sadness is added to the catastrophe owing to the fact that a number of fishermen who were conducting rescuing operations were drowned in consequence of the overturning of a boat.

The captain of the Sirio before he killed himself, attributed the wreck to his own imprudence. The Sirio left Genoa August 2.

The Sirio was an iron vessel of 4,141 tons and 5,012 horse-power. She was built at Glasgow in 1883 and was owned by the Navigazione Italiana of Genoa.

All the ship's books were lost. It is impossible at present to ascertain the full extent of the disaster

Captain's Idea Was to Save Time.

Passengers confirm the fearful nature of the calamity. From the broken narratives of the terror-stricken survivors, it would appear that it was the intention of the captain of the Sirio, after leaving Barcelona, to call at Cadiz, before proceeding to Brazil. The captain, to shorten the route and gain time, purposed to pass as close as possible to the dangerous rocky ledges surrounding the Hormigas islands. Without any warning and while running at full speed the Sirio crashed upon the rocks with terrific force. A few minutes later the stern of the vessel sank beneath the waves.

The passengers were in a state of terrified panic. Crowds rushed forward, pushing each other and fighting for places in the bow of the boat. Many fell and were trampled to death. Dozens of men and women threw themselves into the sea. A young mother who was carrying her baby was advised to abandon the child and try to save herself alone. This she refused to do, declaring she preferred they die together. Both were eventually picked up alive in the water.

In the midst of this panic, the captain and officers endeavored coolly, but in vain, to restrain the people, restore a semblance of order and organize a system of life saving. This was not accomplished, for the vesel suddenly either broke in half or glided off the rocks and foundered in deep water.

A steamer engaged in rescue work has reached port. She has on board the bodies of several infants. Another boat picked up a child on the point of drowning.

The Austrian consul at Rio De Janeiro was saved, but lost a large amount of money.

One trawler steamed close to the side of the sinking ship and took off 300 persons. The crew of this trawler endeavored to sheer off, fearing that their boat would be sunk, whereupon the captain drew his revolver and shouted:

"As long as it is possible to take off another passenger we will not move."

The deck of the Johen Miguel became so crowded with the terror stricken survivors of the Sirio that the skipper was obliged, in order to prevent his boat from capsizing to force them down into the hold at the point of his revolver.

The Vicenta Llicano saved 200 persons and an old fisherman sailing a dingy saved 12. A roll call taken on shore shows that 385 persons from the Sirio are missing, but it is believed that a few were taken on board French and German steamers which continued their voyage after the Sirio sank.

Mothers See Their Children Drown.

A group of six children clambered into the shrouds of the Sirio while their mothers were taken off by one of the trawlers. The Sirio sank before the children could be rescued. The mothers, fantic with dispair, watched their children as they were engulfed. The children uttered piercing shrieks as they were drawn under the waves and it was with difficulty that the men were restrained from jumping into the sea.

A Monk was drowned while kneeling on deck.

The Austrian consul at Rio De Janeiro jumped into the sea wearing a life belt. He then noticed a woman and child near him on the point of going down. He gave up his life belt to them and tried to swim ashore. He was almost completely exhausted when rescued.

The body of a child brought ashore had around its neck a picture of the Madonna, and a young Italian who was drowned had clasped in his hand a picture of his fiancee. Among the drowned is the prior of the Benedictine Order, with headquarters in London. All the stokers went down with the ship. They were unable to reach the deck in time to save themselves.

Fought With Knives For Places in Boats.

London, Aug. 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph describes the Sirio disaster as one of the worst on record. The Italian immigrants with knives in their hands and without regard for the women or children, fought with the greatest brutality for the possession of life buoys and boats Many were killed or wounded, including several members of the crew who were attacked by emigrants.

When the captain saw the vessel was lost and that the emigrants had captured the boats, he committed suicide by shooting with a revolver. The other officers then lost their heads and there was nobody to direct the work of rescue.

Eye witnesses give awful pictures of the brutal panic on board. For half an hour the emigrants were masters of the situation. They completely overcame the crew by force of numbers in spite of the officers, who tried to save the women and children first.

One report even states, the correspondent continues, that a group of emigrants approached one of the ship's boats which already was full and which was about to be launched and dislodged the people, killing several with their knives. Just as they were about to occupy the boat themselves, another body of armed emigrants came up and a fierce fight for possesion of the lifeboat followed.

Many of the survivors brought ashore were seriously wounded, and a number had sustained fractured limbs. Some of the injured subsequently died.

It is reported that the celebrated Spanish singer, Lola Milanes, was among the drowned.

HELD ANNUAL CONVENTION

Victoria County S. S. Association Assembled at Three Brooks—Reports Were Satisfactory—Good Addresses Closed Successful Meeting.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Victoria County Sunday School Association met in the Presbyterian church, Three Brooks, on July 31, at 7.30 p. m. The first session opened with short devotional exercises led by H. F. McRae, which were followed by a strong and inspiring address by the Rev. T. D. Bell on the subject: "How may the homes be made more vitally interested in the Sunday school." He showed the importance of claiming the children early for the Master, who said: "Suffer the little ones to come unto me," rather than recognizing them first as the possession of the power of evil and later endeavoring to break his spell. The co-operation of the parents is necessary to bring this about. He was followed by the field secretary, Rev. J. B. Ganong, who in his usual bright and pleasing manner gave the convention a general survey of the work.

The second session opened on the following morning at 9.30, when the officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: President, A. W. Ridgewell; vice-president, Rev. J. C. Pringle; secretary-treasurer, W. S. Low. Reports were received from the superintendents of the home, temperance, primary, teacher training and adult Bible class departments, which showed that very satisfactory progress was being made. On each department, Mr. Ganong conducted a round table discussion, which proved both interesting and instructive. At 2.30 p. m. the report of the county secretary-treasurer was received, which showed a satisfactory balance on the right side.

The closing session met at 8 p. m. Mr. Ganong was again the speaker, and his address on "The Holy Spirit for Service" was delivered with much power. Then followed a series of short addresses by clergymen and laymen present; including Revs. J. C. Pringle, R. W. Demmings, T. D. Bell; and J. A. McKeigan, Geo. Farquhar, P. R. Hayward, C. F. Rideout, W. S. Low, A. W. Ridgewell.

The feeling was unanimous that the occasion was the best convention ever held in the county, and the delegates returned home with the highest terms of praise for the hospitality and natural beauty of the Tobique Valley.

Earl Grey Leaves for Home.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 4.—Earl Grey and his party left here this evening for Canada. The earl expressed his deep satisfaction at the warmth of his reception and said he had thoroughly enjoyed a visit which he promised to repeat next summer.

Sore Feet—Pshaw!

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