

# BAD FOR CUBA.

## A Serious Fight Between Two Factions.

### GREAT EXCITEMENT.

#### The Liberals and Moderates Clash in a Hotel in Which Six People Are Killed or Wounded. Troops Hurried to the Scene by the Government.

A dispatch from Havana, Cuba, says official dispatches have been received from Cienfuegos on Friday afternoon announcing the killing of Congressman Enrique Villuendas, leader of the Liberal party and the most able orator of the lower house, and the chief of police of Cienfuegos, during a conflict between the two political parties, the Liberals and Moderates. The government advises say the police had information that within the hotel in which Villuendas resided a quantity of arms had been deposited and they went to the hotel to investigate the matter. As the police ascended the stairs they were met by a party of Liberals who fired on them, killing Chief of Police Villuendas. The police returned the fire killing Villuendas and wounding several others. Intense excitement prevailed at Cienfuegos and Havana.

As the news spread throughout Havana the Liberals and Moderates are rapidly gathering in their respective clubs and it is feared that unless the leaders give wise counsel a clash may result. A dispatch to the Associated Press from Cienfuegos says that about six persons were killed and 25 wounded during the conflict.

Dispatches to the government say that besides Congressman Villuendas and Chief of Police Villuendas two police men were killed and a number of policemen and civilians wounded. Rural guards surrounded the entire block in which the Hotel Suiza, the scene of the affray, is situated. One telegram says that Villuendas fired the shot which killed the chief of police, while according to another telegram the shot was fired by Jose Fernandez a Liberal, who has been arrested.

A search of the hotel revealed two dynamite bombs in the room occupied by Villuendas. The police in searching the hotel were carrying out the order of a judge who was informed that explosives were hidden there. The government has received a telegram from Senator Frias asking for reinforcements at once. The telegram says: "While in Cienfuegos at present the forces are keeping order, every precaution is needed as there is danger of assault. I recommend that the authorities prevent the entrance into Cienfuegos of probable trouble makers who are liable to invade the city. There are fears of dynamite bomb throwing."

### CRISIS YEAR?

#### For Putting Snake's Head and Rattles in a Well.

A dispatch from Laurens to The State says Wednesday in the court of general sessions John Miller, a young negro farm hand, was convicted of administering poison with intent to kill and was given a sentence of ten years in the State prison. The indictment under which Miller was tried charged Wash Carville and Miller with attempting to poison an entire family, consisting of Mr. E. W. Ferguson, who resides near Clinton, his wife, mother, and aunt and some of the colored servants and hands employed on the place, by placing in the well, from which every one on the premises used water, a bag containing a snake's head, a frog, a lizard and a quantity of stuff said to have been a composition of match heads and other things of a poisonous character.

The fact that Mr. Ferguson and other members of the family became very ill about the same time led to an investigation which revealed the presence of the horrible mixture in the drinking water. Carville and Miller were promptly arrested but Carville escaped and has not been apprehended yet. Both negroes and their families quit using the water on Sunday before the Fergusones were made sick on Tuesday.

It was brought out in the trial Wednesday that the negroes were close friends and during the year had given Mr. Ferguson considerable trouble, complaining that they were not being treated right and that they would even do things when their time was out. On the 12th of July their contract being out, they were paid off. Three days later the case was found in the well. It was a bold deed and Judge Memming said in passing sentence on Miller that the ten year limit was too light. William E. Hixey, acting solicitor, conducted prosecution with signal tact and ability.

# THE TRUTH AT LAST.

## The Big Corporations Pay for the Noodle For the Republican Party to Buy Up the Last Election. What the President Ought to Do.

The testimony of Mr. Perkins of the New York Life Insurance Company that \$50,000 of the policyholders' money was pledged and \$48,702.50 paid into the campaign fund of the Republican party last year, to be employed in promoting the election of Mr. Roosevelt, has stirred up many stories of campaign contributions by the great corporate interests. A dispatch to The Chicago Record-Herald from Washington says that it is very freely stated at the capital now that the meat packers of Chicago, members of the best trust, which Commissioner Garfield has since declared to be a poor, suffering organization, unjustly aided by the public of extortion, paid \$100,000 to Mr. Roosevelt's campaign purse. According to the correspondent's statement the contribution of the packers was first put at \$50,000, the same as the amount asked of the New York Life, but it was afterwards raised to \$100,000. The correspondent continues with this interesting information:

After the packing companies had contributed, representations were made to the brewers and whiskey interests that it would be to their benefit to give large sums, and the money was forthcoming. During the campaign the agents of the department of commerce and labor were at work investigating the affairs of the packers. The original sum contributed by the packers was about what they normally give to a campaign fund, and the later contribution doubled it. It is stated that Secretary Cortelyou knew nothing of the source of the campaign contributions. "Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the national committee, and his assistant, C. H. Daell, were the only men who knew absolutely where all campaign contributions came from," says a politician today. In the West Charles G. Dawes collected the funds. He introduced many men whose contributions were wanted to Mr. Cortelyou at luncheons which were arranged for the purpose. Mr. Cortelyou solicited no contributions from these men, but merely talked over the campaign with them.

In commenting on the above the Charleston Evening Post says: "President Roosevelt denounced Judge Parker most severely because he dared to condemn these collections of money from the corporations and to draw the inevitable conclusion that they were made with expectation of favors from the administration and therefore, with implication of such by the agents of Mr. Roosevelt, who had not been repudiated by that virtuous gentleman. Now we know that the New York Life gave a large sum of money and also that it was given in just the way Judge Parker said last October that such contributions were made. Here are Judge Parker's words: 'Shall the cretains of government—many of which pursue illegal methods—control our elections, control them by moneys belonging to their stockholders—moneys not given in the open and charged upon the books as money paid for political purposes, but hidden away by false bookkeeping?' The item of the New York Life's contribution was so entered on the books that even the treasurer of the company, who drew the check for the amount, did not know what was its purpose and it became necessary to call the highest executive officers of the company to testify to it."

"But isn't Mr. Roosevelt to stir up his spirit at this juncture and denounce somebody? He can't denounce Judge Parker again because the truth of his charges is established. But he might denounce Mr. Bliss for not telling him of the embarrassing obligations he may never have consulted Mr. Bliss about the matter during the campaign, it being agreed in advance that all assurances of clean campaigning should come to the President from Mr. Cortelyou, who, himself, should have nothing to do with anything that was not clean. But one thing Mr. Roosevelt might do, namely, to instruct Mr. Cortelyou to publish now the whole list of campaign contributions made to the Republican fund last year and specifically declare himself free of any obligation to those contributors, whatever engagements his agents may have made when they secured the money. Mr. Roosevelt likes to do sensational things. Here's a chance for him."

### Selling Whiskey.

"I cannot fill the orders that come in for whiskey from Union and Newberry unless I am given a shipping clerk," said one of the Columbia dispensers recently. "You would be surprised at the number of sales made by me to Union and Newberry people and I am constantly receiving requests for supplies to be shipped. Of course, I cannot ship the stuff as I have not the time nor inclination to turn my dispensary into a shipping department, but the requests are coming in just the same. I think I can safely state that my sales last week and of previous years at the present time and a large part of this is due to the demand for whiskey in Newberry and Union." The Columbia Record says the statement will not cause much surprise here except as to the quantity demanded by the above named counties. It was made by a dispenser in whom the county board has perfect confidence and his report filed at the end of the month on sales, as compared with a similar report of the last year, will bear out the statement.

### Must Remain Closed.

Associate Justice Gary, to whom Lawyer Boyd Evans applied in the hope of keeping the Union dispensaries open pending his appeal to the supreme court, has sustained Judge Townsend. The case can still go before the full supreme court; but meanwhile the dispensaries must remain closed.

# IS HE A HIGHWAYMAN.

## Serious Charge Lodged Against One of National Bank of Denver.

### A Strange Story Comes from Denver, Col. Paying Teller of the Denver National Bank in the Daytime and Highwayman at Night, is the Existence Laid by the Denver Police at the Door of Wm. V. Wright.

The story of the alleged double life of the young man, which his many friends have vainly attempted to suppress, came as a thunderbolt, and the exclusive circles in which the young man moved are agog with excitement. The young man, well dressed and of gentlemanly demeanor and not in the least having the hangdog appearance usually expected of a hold-up man, was brought into the police station at the city hall shortly after midnight Saturday morning in the patrol wagon in custody of Patrolman Jas. Cummings, who had received him from a seventeen-year old boy, Charlie Mc Gillis, one of the officers of County Judge Lindsay's juvenile court.

According to McGillis and the victims of the alleged hold-up two men, Samuel Shark, a shoemaker, and B. Bushvinsky, a carpenter, both men thirty-three years of age, who live in the West Side of Denver, had been down town late attending a meeting and seeing their friends and were walking home. They had crossed the bridge over the Platte river when they were seized and a demand made for their money. Instead of complying they whipped out a revolver and, cooking it, said he would kill them if they uttered another sound.

McGillis, who lives near the scene, heard the cry for aid, rushed out with a loaded club in hand and found the robber still with the gun ready for action. The hold up man attempted to turn the gun on the lad, who rapped him over the head with his billy and took the revolver away. McGillis called for help and walked his prisoner until he met Patrolman Cummings.

On the way toward police headquarters the young man admitted that he was paying teller of a bank with twelve millions in deposits and begged his captors to let him go, saying that he would be ruined if he were exposed. His name was entered on the police blotter as W. E. Wright, but the police captain recognized the identity of the alleged hold up. He was thrown into the bull pen with other arrests to await action and no entry was made at the time on the charge of highway robbery, which had been lodged by young McGillis and the two victims.

### LONG LOST COMMISSION.

Returned to the Gallant Soldier Who Lost It in Battle.

A dispatch from Patterson, N. J., says a commission as captain of the Twenty-fifth New Jersey volunteers which was lost by Capt. Archibald Graham on the battlefield of Fredericksburg, Va., was returned to Capt. Graham's widow Wednesday by Chief Justice Walter Clark of the supreme court of North Carolina. Judge Clark found the commission after the battle was over. He sent it to the State adjutant general's office in Trenton and asked that it be forwarded to the owner. He accompanied it with a letter saying that he had intended to return it many years ago but had mislaid and forgotten it. He wrote: "This commission was found where only a brave man could have risked it—beneath the plugging fire of the Washington artillery on Marc's Heights, just behind us and the even more wasting fire of our infantry line behind the stone wall at the foot of the heights. We broke seven successive lines of battle to pieces at that point, for nature had made the position impregnable. I was then but 14 years of age, but I remember well that my astonishment at the recklessness of sending brave men on such a hopeless mission was only exceeded by my admiration of the steadiness and gallantry of the men who endeavored to execute it."

"I do not know to what bridge the Twenty-fifth New Jersey belonged and hence do not know in which of these charges Capt. Graham shared, but I was particularly struck with that made by Thomas Meagher's Irish brigade, whose line came up almost to the muzzle of our guns. We recognized that line by the green flag with the sunburst on it as well as by its reckless daring. My most respectable compliments to Mrs. Graham and to her son, who, as I see is a member of the profession to which I have the honor to belong."

### Looking for Trade.

The Spartanburg Journal says numbers of people come here every day now from Gaffney and Union to buy whiskey from our dispensaries, returning with supplies for the third. A messenger is commissioned to buy for several persons and he takes back all that he can carry. The sales of the Spartanburg dispensaries have been considerably increased by purchases from Union and Cherokee Counties and if Greenville shall vote out the dispensaries, that will bring still more trade to the Spartanburg dispensaries. All this would greatly increase the dispensary profits of Spartanburg County, probably as much as 50 per cent.

# VERY SHORT CROP.

## The Most Significant Phase of the Cotton Situation.

### Is the Remarkably Early Opening of the Staple. It Will All be Picked in a Short Time.

The most significant phase of the cotton situation is the remarkably early opening of the crop, says the Progressive Farmer and Cotton Plant, of Raleigh, N. C. Everybody knows that the yield is very much smaller than last year, but the government report shows that ginning receipts are heavier than they were to this date last season. Around Raleigh we notice that in some places three-fourths of the crop is ready for picking. At the Asheville meeting we heard similar conditions reported from other States, and in Richmond last week President Jordan told the writer that the early opening is general throughout the Cotton Belt.

Now this condition, it seems to us, cannot fail to have its effect upon the market. Early opening means early ginning—heavy receipts in all the ginneries in the early part of the season; and the general public is likely to have this increase in ginning receipts as indicating a large crop of cotton. Last year's crop proved to be so much heavier than anybody suspected prior to the government's December report, that the cotton world will be ready to jump at the conclusion that this season's yield may also have been underestimated.

With this unusual condition of the crop favoring the plans of the bears, therefore, it is quite likely that they may be able to keep down the price of cotton below its true value until the actual size of the crop becomes known—that is to say, until the inevitable decline in ginning receipts proves that the crop is really a small one.

For it is really a small crop—no doubt of that. The government condition figures with the government average estimate, as we said last week, indicate a crop of only 9,976,333 bales; with the Cotton Association's average estimate 9,562,514 bales. If the Cotton Association had based its estimate solely on the condition of the crop reported to it—seventy-three per cent of last year—it would have predicted only 8,500,000 bales instead of 9,500,000.

To sum up; the crop is small, but the heavy ginning receipts early in the season may keep prices below what they should be. If so, they will advance to higher levels after the real size of the crop becomes known. And unless there is a phenomenally favorable season from now on, it looks to us as if farmers have everything to gain and nothing to lose by holding for higher prices.

### Deserted His Wife.

The Augusta Chronicle says a young married lady, a former resident of that city, but now of Greenville, S. C., and who has been in Augusta for the last three days on a visit, is stranded here without money or personal belongings of any value. Her husband has apparently deserted her, departing with her jewels and their money to another city—Atlanta, it is thought. This act was made known Thursday morning when the young lady created no little excitement at the union station by instituting a search for her missing husband, whom she was to have met at the depot, and by proclaiming amidst tears and sobs that her better half had deserted her, taking the jewels and money with him. A kind-hearted colored matron proffered her services, which were accepted, and the two visited the ticket office, the baggage and express cases, in search of some clue which would lead to the finding of the recreant husband. By this time quite a number of people had become interested in the lady's case—she had made no effort to keep it from being known—and with their help a clue was found. He had expressed his trunks to Atlanta, and the record of this act was on the express company's books.

### A Very Sad Case.

Because her six year old son, from whose father she had been separated a month, refused to allow her to kiss him, Mrs. L. W. Chemault, of Richmond, Ky., one of the most prominent society women of the State, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. When they separated Mr. Chemault, who is one of the richest men in Kentucky, took the boy, who is the only child. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Chemault telephoned that she would like to see the boy. Mr. Chemault brought the little fellow to the house where his wife was stopping. As soon as he caught sight of his mother who was standing at a window, he positively refused to enter the house. No amount of persuasion could prevail upon him to do otherwise, which so shocked the mother that she immediately retired to a bathroom, where she swallowed the poison.

### Will Push It.

Gov. Heyward will push the investigation as to the lynching of the negro at Honea Path, and every effort will be made to have the guilty parties held accountable. Strange to say, there were several members of the mob that were recognized by men on the coroner's jury, yet a verdict was rendered that the negro came to his death by "parties unknown to the jury."

### Can't Go Done.

The legislature appointed the court of general sessions for Cherokee and Spartanburg counties on the same day—the last Monday in October—apparently forgetting that judge, solicitor and stenographer cannot be in two places at the same time.

### Robbed the Navy.

A dispatch from Tokyo says information has been made public that three naval paymasters have embezzled \$165,000 of government funds. The announcement has been calmly received by the public, but the knowledge that the commission of the crime extended over the period of a year without discovery may, it is said, cause a feeling of distrust and uneasiness towards the naval administration and furnish a weapon to the political parties that are opposing the government.

# THE LAND OF MURDER.

## Top Thousand Murderers Committed Each Year in America.

The Nashville American says statistics show that the average number of murders committed annually in this country is about 10,000. A large per cent of murderers are inadequately punished or escape punishment entirely. The crime of murder is more common in the United States than in any other country. That is because it is comparatively easy to escape punishment. The need of reform of our criminal court system is apparent. Too much latitude is given original lawyers. In no other country is there such unrestrained license to insult witnesses on the stand; to attack their characters before the jury; to appeal to the passions and prejudices of ignorant jurors, to pick jurors; to secure continuances with the view to wearing the case out, etc. These practices are tolerated through custom, but custom does not make them right.

Discussing the appalling number of murders, the number of murderers who escape punishment, and remedies for correcting the evil, the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "There should be no attempt to influence jurors, nor should they permit themselves to be swayed by any considerations except the facts. The trial should be a perfectly calm and dignified procedure to bring out and establish facts, and counsel on both sides should be restrained from such unworthy exhibitions as are frequently made in trials. Would it not be fair to the accused, and would it not contribute to the dignity, impartiality and even-headed justice of trials, to provide for government defense as well as government prosecution? Existing conditions, as is well known, produce at nearly every bar a class of criminal lawyers who foster crime, and practically go shares with the criminals, in order to get their fees. Should the government take entire charge of the administration of criminal justice, they would, to every body's advantage, be driven out of business."

All persons charged with the commission of crime are entitled to a fair and impartial trial. A zealous prosecution attorneys should not make an effort to convict when there is no proof of guilt. It is a crime to convict an innocent man. It is also a crime to allow the guilty to go unpunished through methods designed and intended to defeat justice. No honorable lawyer would seek to do either, and no court should permit such practices.

# MONEY FOR SCHOOLS.

## A Question as to the Distribution of the Dispensary Surplus.

The Columbia Record says on account of the doubt as to the exact law on the subject, it will be necessary to make considerable inquiry into the method of distributing the dispensary school money in counties voting out the dispensaries.

The conditions, it is stated, are very peculiar. The school law, as compiled in 1903, made no provision for counties that might be dry, and Marlboro and Greenwood received their share of the profits as well as any deficiency that might exist according to the superintendents of education. The law of 1904, approved February 25, however, provides that no county voting out the dispensary shall receive any part of the surplus after the deficiency has been made up. This evidently means that the deficiency shall be made up in all counties, but the question has arisen whether or not Marlboro and Greenwood, under this law, will receive a share of the surplus money or not. It is believed, although there has not been test made of it, that the act of 1904 applies to counties that had no dispensaries but afterwards voted them out. On the other hand, it is said that in Pickens and Union a test will be made of it and that these counties will claim their share.

The amount received by dry counties voting out the dispensary in 1904 was as follows:

Cherokee	84,339.38
Marlboro	5,012.20
Greenwood	6,547.66
Newberry	6,378.24
Union	5,451.16
Pickens	4,414.66

In Marlboro there was a deficiency of \$155.80 in the school fund, which was made up before the surplus was distributed.

### Poisoned by Opium.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, a Chinese woman called the police to a building at 53 P. M. alley, where, on the third floor, the officers found a dead Chinese sitting both upright on a cot while in the same room another Chinese, who appeared to be insane, had kindled a fire on the floor, apparently in an attempt to destroy the building. On the floor below, the police found "Eddie" Merode, a white man, apparently dying of opium poisoning. Merode is an acrobat, who recently has been giving exhibitions in Virginia vaudeville houses. He died later. His true name was E. J. Baer. An acquaintance said that he was the son of a wealthy cotton manufacturer, now deceased, of Wilmington, N. C. Several years ago, said the friend, Baer received \$30,000 from his father's estate which he spent before going into the show business.

### Frost at the North.

Reports from New England state that that section was visited by frost Wednesday night. Much damage was done to crops. In New York state frost was reported in several sections. At Lane, Pa., and in northern Vermont snow fell. The freezing point was reached at Concord, N. H., and Augusta, Maine. A high wind saved the cranberry crop in the Cape Cod district.

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COLUMBIA, S. C.

### A Queer Will.

Miss Fannie Weeks, a treasury clerk, who was killed by falling into a reyer in Yellowstone Park, left a peculiar will which was filed for probate today. Directions for her funeral in the will follow:

"The casket shall put cost over \$75. Interment shall be at Rock Creek Cemetery, on high ground, in full sunshine; My grave shall be lined, bottom and sides, with granite blocks, not less than one foot thick."

"A granite monument shall be placed at my grave. It shall not cost more than \$80, and shall bear the following inscription:

"Miss Fannie A. Weeks, died such a date. Her ninth beloved sleep." My funeral shall be held from the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Order of the Eastern Star shall officiate. Mr. Wright on O Street, northwest, shall be the undertaker."

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### Deadly Stroke.

Four men were killed, six were seriously burned and a dozen were stunned by lightning which wrecked a crowded poultry exhibition tent at the county fair at Indianapolis, Iowa on Thursday. The lightning struck the tent pole, splitting in two and tearing the sides of the tent into shreds. Hundreds of the chickens on exhibition were killed.

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