

**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

**MR. WILLIAMS DIDN'T LIKE IT.**

Representative Williams takes President's recent message as his text in discussion in House—Did Not Meet With Approval of Entire People—Things in It Sensational, Federalistic and Dangerous to the American Republic—Not Deserving of an All-around Eulogy Upon the Part of a Progressive Republican.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Taking for his text the President's recent message, which was so thoroughly discussed yesterday, Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, at the opening of the House session to-day said he disagreed with Mr. Hepburn's statement of yesterday that the message met with the approval of the entire American people. Indeed, he said, "there are things in it sensational, federalistic and dangerous to the American republic."

Mr. Hepburn, he declared, had threatened the "big four" of the House—the Speaker and Messrs. Payne, Daffin and Sherman—when he asserted that the House would pass the remedial legislation the President had recommended. He hoped to see the standard of rebellion raised by Mr. Hepburn and he said he hoped to see some of the things spoken of in the message enacted into law. He was not a hero worshiper, and therefore he would consider the message "without any regard to the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt," from whom the President emanated. "I shall consider it," he said, amid loud Democratic applause, "just as if it had been a message emanating from the past from Grover Cleveland or William McKinley or a message which more nearly resembles in its substance and its emanate in its future from the Hon. William J. Bryan."

Mr. Williams declared that he was not one of those who were afraid of a radical in the White House. He disapproved of the President's railroad rate legislation and insisted that it was of Democratic origin.

**MANY GOOD THINGS IN IT.**

Mr. Williams said the message was not deserving of an all-around eulogy upon the part of any man who loved Democratic institutions. There were, however, many good things in it. He did not think, he said, that the Democrats would endorse that part of the message which recommended restoring to the railroads the power to pool, or which advocated Federal licensing of corporations, or which recommended the law in the name of corporate authority. As to the corporations, Mr. Williams declared they would never be properly punished "until you get punishment out of the teeth and blood from those brains and by whose acts the violations take place."

He referred to Paul Morton, former Secretary of the Navy, and asked: "Did he get out of the Cabinet to go to prison at the expense of a long-continued violation of these very laws?"

"No," he said, but instead he jumped into a lucrative position in private life, "with a letter of commendation from the President of the United States."

Mr. Williams insisted that a corporation as such could not commit a crime and therefore he advocated punishing the responsible heads of the corporations. "Furnish one," he said, "and you will not have to punish any more."

Mr. Williams referred to the Aldrich bill as the "railroad bond credit strengthening bill."

**OMISSIONS SIGNIFICANT.**

Again reverting to the message Mr. Williams received some applause when he declared that the Democrats were more significant than its commissions. "He has talked," Mr. Williams said, "about predatory wealth and power of the criminals and how important it is to attack them and yet he said, with the exception of a little insignificant utterance about putting works of art, wood pulp and paper on the free list, 'he has never raised his voice against the very poison that has done the most harm (Republican) entire system.'"

The President, he continued, had spoken of rotten business methods "but now," he said, "he comes forward and reads us a lesson. He does not do so to lead us to the central, corrupt and corrupting evil and states the socialist influence of it all, but he forgets to tell us why with regard to the things he does mention that he does not mention them in 1901, 1902 and 1903."

Mr. Williams agreed that if given the power, the first thing the Democrats would want to do to prevent panic would be to build up the Treasury, by a tax on the banks, a redemption of insurance fund of about \$15,000,000. A tax of one-eighth of one per cent, he thought, would be sufficient.

**WHAT DEMOCRATS INSIST ON.**

Mr. Williams served notice that the Democratic party is going to insist upon legislation to accomplish the following objects: The publication of the names and post-offices of all persons contributing to campaign funds; "Day's notice to the opposing party before a writ of injunction involving property rights can be sued out; the right of any one charged with a contempt of court committed outside the view of the court, to be tried before a neutral judge; the election of United States Senators by the people; the enforcement of collections under the income tax laws; investigation of so-called white paper trust; re-appointment of pension and bounty claimants; amendment of the Interstate Commerce act so as to further do away with destructive methods of crushing competition."

**BALLEY'S FINANCIAL BILL.**

Provides for Deposit of Public Money as a Means of Relieving the Possibility of a Panic—Many Requests for Copies of the Bill.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Senator Bailey to-day introduced his bill providing for the deposit of public money as a means of relieving financial stringencies and the acceptance of promissory bonds as security for such deposits. The bill has been considered by the minority as the measure behind which they may possibly gather in the coming days on the Aldrich bill. Save for the addition of a provision requiring all banking associations except those located in central reserve cities to keep at least two-thirds of their reserves now required by law, in their own vaults, the bill is the same

**BRYAN ON GAMBLING EVIL**

**ADDRESS BEFORE CIVIC FORUM.**

The Nebraska Speaks in New York and Declares that Gambling on Stocks and Farm Products Nothing More Than Larceny—Millions of People Affected by the Commandment, "Thou Shalt Not Steal." This Applies Equally to the Monopolist as to the Highwayman—Upon Finance Should Be Uttered Same Punishment That Is Meted Out to the Robber—The Louisiana Lottery a Tame Thief to the New York Stock Exchange, He Declares.

New York, Feb. 4.—Unjust taxation, the manner in which some private monopolies are conducted and gambling in stocks and farm products were declared to be nothing more than a form of larceny by William J. Bryan in an address before the Civic Forum to-night. The speaker, who spoke in English, said the ordinary thief and the larger criminal who holds up society and plunders the public through the instrumentality of private monopoly. "NOT THE MONOPOLIST ALONE," he said, "is the offender, but the person who is the beneficiary of the monopoly also. If a blackguard were to engage a lawyer to follow a few rods behind him with a horse that he might have a ready means of escape after having committed an act of robbery, we would call the lawyer a party to the crime and we would visit upon him the same punishment visited upon the principal in the robbery and yet, it is considered quite respectable that the lawyer and representatives of predatory wealth visit upon the ordinary citizen and the farmer and prevent the enactment of laws intended to protect the public from private monopolies. It is even more respectable for the salaried attorneys of these monopolies to follow close after the offenders and furnish them horses in the way of legal technicalities, which escape them from punishment. And some of our Metropolitan papers are in the same class with the unscrupulous lawyer. It is not time to raise the moral standard and to insist that our laws shall be made for the enforcement of human rights and not for the protection of those who violate these rights? Shall we continue to be horrified at householding the stock and produce done is confined to them and to those immediately dependent upon them, but those who gamble in the grain pit or on the floor of the stock exchange deal in commodities or securities in which eighty millions of people are directly or indirectly interested. Farm products are juggled or juggled down, stocks are boosted by the bulls or depressed by the bears, and the whole country feels the effect. The natural laws of supply and demand ought to regulate prices, but these laws are entirely suspended when a few men can by their bets add millions of dollars to their wealth and another product or take millions of dollars from the value of another product. After a crusade which convulsed a State and at least impressed the thought of the stock and produce gamblers of New York to do every day nor did they ever exercise anything like the corrupting influence over politics. It has been asserted without denial that 99 per cent. of the New York purchases of three classes of products are merely bets upon the market value, with no intention on the part of the vendor to deliver, or on the part of the purchaser to receive."

**SERIOUS FORM OF GAMBLING.**

"When a group of men gamble at a wheel of fortune or at a game of cards," said Mr. Bryan, "the injury done is confined to them and to those immediately dependent upon them, but those who gamble in the grain pit or on the floor of the stock exchange deal in commodities or securities in which eighty millions of people are directly or indirectly interested. Farm products are juggled or juggled down, stocks are boosted by the bulls or depressed by the bears, and the whole country feels the effect. The natural laws of supply and demand ought to regulate prices, but these laws are entirely suspended when a few men can by their bets add millions of dollars to their wealth and another product or take millions of dollars from the value of another product. After a crusade which convulsed a State and at least impressed the thought of the stock and produce gamblers of New York to do every day nor did they ever exercise anything like the corrupting influence over politics. It has been asserted without denial that 99 per cent. of the New York purchases of three classes of products are merely bets upon the market value, with no intention on the part of the vendor to deliver, or on the part of the purchaser to receive."

**QUICK JUSTICE TO BRUTE.**

Negro Who on Monday Tried to Feloniously Assault a Sampson Street Man Is Sent to Prison for Five Years in the Penitentiary.

Special to The Observer.

Auntion, Feb. 4.—A quick and unexpected trial under an indictment for an assault with an attempt to commit rape was disposed of in Sampson street to-day. The criminal is a negro named Noah Britt and his victim a young white girl of Mingo township, who is highly honored and of the best of character. She had been to the store of Mr. J. T. Williams Monday evening, and on her return home was overtaken by the scoundrel, but her determined resistance and alarming cries for help saved her. A Mr. West and L. L. Jackson made the arrest, and Mr. Jackson, who is a magistrate, conducted the preliminary trial and in the absence of the constable held him and brought him to court to-day.

**NEITHER BUSINESS NOR COMMERCE.**

"This is not business; it is not commerce; it is not speculation; it is common, vulgar gambling, and when the ordinary chances that the gambler takes are added the extraordinary chances to the secret manipulation of the market by those who are on the inside, the stock market becomes worse than an honestly conducted gambling resort. If a man takes a chance on the wheel of fortune, he knows just what his chance is, and he knows that the owner of the wheel has a percentage of chances in his favor, but when a stranger gambles upon a stock market, the chances are in the hands of those who, by obtaining control of the visible supply, can destroy every natural law of business rule, while the outsider knows. While the laws of each State and the laws of the nation should prevent, as far as laws can, the use of these commercial activities for gambling purposes, there must be back of the law an educated public opinion, which reported the actions of our great cities to consider whether they cannot advance religion as well as morality by pointing out that the commandment 'Thou shalt not steal' is not only violated in the stock market and in the grain pit by those who have respect for the Bible and to have respect for its teachings."

**THOU SHALT NOT STEAL.**

Mr. Bryan's subject was "Thou Shalt Not Steal." He had not objected to the subject, but his intention of presenting an argument against stealing, he said, but it was his purpose, rather to apply the commandment to present conditions. He alluded to the case of the Kluge and the Kaubach Ber Reich engagement was a sanguinary one and the number of the French was placed at many thousands."

**STOCKHOLDERS FILE INTERVENING PETITION.**

Lynchburg, Feb. 4.—Providence, R. I., stockholders representing about \$300,000 of the stock in the Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries company of this State, have filed an intervening petition asking to become parties complainant in a suit instituted in the Federal court here several weeks ago by Philadelphia stockholders, asking that the merger of several colliery companies, effected last year, be declared illegal. A bond issue limited to \$20,000,000 to the New York Trust Company, New York City, is involved in the suit. The complainants will soon ask for an injunction to stop the Consolidated Collieries operating pending settlement of this litigation.

**HOPE FOR BLUEFIELDS ABANDONED.**

Philadelphia, Feb. 4.—All hopes for the steamship Bluefields, which sailed from Jacksonville, Fla., on January 31st, have practically been abandoned and the best that is hoped for now is that Captain Higgins and his crew may have been picked up by some foreign-bound vessel. It is feared that the vessel foundered on the night of January 23d, when one of the greatest storms that has been known for years swept the North Atlantic coast.

**WITHDRAWS QUARANTINE.**

Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 4.—The State crop pest commission of Louisiana to-day withdrew the quarantine on cotton shipments from boll weevil territory. The quarantine has been in effect since the weevil was first discovered in this State. The commission finds that the pest is now practically everywhere in the State and a quarantine against the shipment of cotton from infested territory is without effect.

**WAR IN THE STATE G. O. P.**

**MR. HOLTON VERSUS MR. ADAMS**

The Republicans of North Carolina are at war, as the news that comes from Washington—Difference Between District Attorney Holton and Chairman Spencer is About to Break Out—Adams in the Party—Taft Not to Get the Solid State Delegation's Vote Without a Fight, It is Said—Uncle Joe's Friends May Hesitate Themselves in the Senate—Senator Simmons Introduces Two Bills Providing for Canals—Sub-Rosa Meeting to Nominate Southern Man.

BY H. E. C. BRYANT.

Observer Bureau, Congress Hall Hotel, Washington, Feb. 4.

The North Carolina Republicans are at war but, the fighting up to the present time has been under cover. The public has not become wise. Chairman Spencer E. Adams is not popular with his people and the signs that he is to lose about to break out. District Attorney Holton is carrying a political blade for the chairman and may use it at the next State convention. Holton and Adams do not love each other. Their differences may cause a breach in the party. News of this effect has reached Washington and onlookers are interested. North Carolina is put down as a Taft State, but if a split comes Uncle Joe Cannon and his associates will be glad to share a share of the votes in the Chicago convention. Holton is Taft man—in fact, Mr. Holton came all the way here some time ago at each other's expense. Holton and Adams followed soon after and put himself on record. There was a great rush of Tar Heel Republican leaders to get in the Taft band wagon. Adams and Holton-Holton-Adams and others gave out interviews. But there is still a suspicion here that Adams loves Cannon more than he does Taft. Some of the best of the State are now in a fight over the chairmanship of the President would back Mr. Holton, feeling that Mr. Adams is not quite sincere. There is no doubt that Holton and Adams are at each other's throats. The Winston-Salem man is a fighter and he has many friends among the Republican voters of the State. Adams is going to have a contest to hold his place as chairman of the State. Holton is a potential candidate will let Mr. Taft have the North Carolina delegation to the Chicago convention without a fight, no one need believe. Uncle Joe Cannon will be friendly in the State and will be there if the factors in the Republican party do not get together. Among those who favor the Speaker are men of wealth and influence. Adams is not secure in his position. E. C. Duncan, who has quit politics for a time, is not in a position to help Adams, as he was in the contest with Blackburn.

There is promise of a very bitter struggle at the supremacy in the G. O. P. in North Carolina. If it comes, Mr. Taft may not get the State. Senator Simmons introduced bills to-day providing for the opening of the eight-foot canal from Newport river to the Town of Beaufort and one from Bogue Sound to Morehead City. Mr. Loring L. Wrenn has been appointed postmaster at Greenville and Mr. Roy C. Flannigan at Greenville.

**SUB-ROSA MOVE FOR SOUTHERNERS.**

Last year, John Temple Gray, the eloquent man of Georgia, said that Bryan should get out of the way and let President Roosevelt have the Democratic nomination and Mayor Samuel S. McMiller, of Charlotte, laughed; but strange things have come to pass and the great and only leader of the latter-day Democracy, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, is applauding the President's nomination. It is not clear in those who talk seriously of putting Bryan and Roosevelt on the same ticket; of course no Democrat could bring himself to the place where he would give his vote for the man who would carry forward their project, a prominent son of the South may enter the race seriously. It is earnestly believed here by many men of more than local reputation that a man like Senator Bryan and William Jennings Bryan would come pretty near to the goal next November if he did not cross it. His vote would depend, of course, upon the man who was put in the nomination and it is felt now that Roosevelt or Taft will be nominated at Chicago. In that event the East and the South would be glad of an opportunity to stand together. The West is going with the Republicans in any event.

Those who follow Bryan blindly are raving over the President's message but they are in a minority here. Conservative Democrats deplore a situation that would make Democrats applaud such a radical document and some of the bolter men of influence are beginning to protest.

**THE KENTUCKY SITUATION.**

The situation in Kentucky does not change. The deadlock continues and a hope of electing Beckham has passed. In talking with a Kentucky man who has just returned here I learned that several interests are at work to complicate the Kentucky situation. The whiskey people—distillers and moon proprietors and keepers—do not want any anti-liquor legislation and they will do what they can to keep the senatorial contest before the General Assembly. The same is true with the railroads—they are afraid that a 2-cent rate might be made if the Legislature had nothing else to do. The American Tobacco Company is concerned; no legislation means money to that corporation. There will be seen that the whiskey, the railroads and certain tobacco interests are standing together to prolong the

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Lisbon, Feb. 4.—Lisbon is beginning to recover from the shock and horror of Saturday's bloody tragedy, but a strong undercurrent of popular and governmental nervousness remains. The political tension is slackening, although the progressists refuse to join the concentration of the Cabinet which Admiral Ferreira de Amaral is forming from all the monarchical groups, because the conservatives are in predominance. The pitch, however, is likely to be straightened out and a temporary union of all the monarchical elements attained for the purpose of getting the country back to a constitutional basis, "ending agitation and restoring tranquility" as expressed by the leaders.

Senator Bernardino Machado, the leader of the peaceful wing of the republicans, agrees to a truce provided that his friends now under arrest are liberated, freedom of the press restored and the elections ordered. Admiral do Amaral, the devoted friend of the Queen, who assumes power, is committed to the reversal of the entire policy of the dictatorship, the abolition of repressive measures and the restoration of the "old liberal monarchy." On Saturday government by decree will be withdrawn, amnesty, etc., ordered, political offenders not implicated in deeds of violence and the embargo on the press raised. FRANCO'S DOWNFALL COMPLETE.

Francisco's downfall is complete. He recognized that it was impossible to saddle the youthful king at the outset of his reign with the stern programme involving the immediate banishment and deportation of several hundred political offenders, to which he had committed himself if he retained office. He told a friend that the assassination of the King ended his political career. He offered his services, however, but these were refused.

Practically no headway has been made in unraveling the plot, of which the murder of the King and Crown Prince was but one step. The police now admit that the three men arrested were not involved.

Every one who has a desperate hand except the three men killed escaped in the confusion. The identification of these three throws but little light upon their connections. While it is believed by some that they were involved in the conspiracies which were unearthed in the latter part of January, it is possible that the regicide was planned and executed on the spur of the moment after the appearance of a decree by a small group of militant revolutionaries or anarchic socialists, who may have imagined that the oblation of the Braganza dynasty would cause a spontaneous uprising of the people. The conspiracy was foiled in both respects, as the younger Prince escaped, and the people wait in mourning for the double funeral on Saturday.

**PENSION BILL REPORTED.**

Committee on Appropriations Reports Favorably Pension Bill For Ending June 30, 1909—Carries a Total of \$150,869,000.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The House committee on appropriations to-day reported favorably the pension bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. The bill as reported abolishes the pension agencies located at Augusta, Me.; Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Columbus, O.; Concord, N. H.; Des Moines, DuPont, Indianapolis, Knoxville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, San Francisco and Topeka and consolidates them in one central distributing agency at Washington.

The bill as reported carries a total pension appropriation of \$150,869,000, which is \$174,000 less than the aggregate estimates—the exact sum available by the consolidation of the agencies.

There was paid to \$67,271 pensioners in the last fiscal year the total sum of \$138,020,894; and the total pensions that have been paid for all years since the regular establishment since the foundation of the republic is \$3,588,015,732.

"There is no one living," says the report, "no soldier or soldier's widow of the revolutionary war and there is no pension soldier living of the war of 1812." The first mate took the fiscal year there were on the roll 558 widows of soldiers of that war."

**CAPTAIN COMMITS SUICIDE.**

While on High Seas He Drinks Poison—Crew of Vessel Was Mutinous.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 4.—Captain Smith, of the British steamer Ashfield, which left this port December 19th last for Nipa, Cuba, committed suicide by drinking poison while on the high seas. The first mate took charge of the vessel and landed her at Manzanilla, January 9th, at which point the second mate was called to the command by the mutinous crew. A letter from one of the sailors says the first mate broke out on the ship shortly after she left Mobile and that the crew was on the verge of starvation when they mutinied. Following the suicide of the captain mutiny broke out afresh, according to the letter, ending with the first mate in chains. Every man then disaffection continued until the second mate assumed command of the vessel. It is intimated that Captain Smith killed himself because of the troubles that had broken out on the vessel.

**STEAMER BURNED AT SEA.**

Phoenix Liner St. Cathbert Burned With Loss of Fifteen of Crew—Losses From Ship Surprised.

South Well Fleet, Mass., Feb. 4.—A wireless dispatch to The Associated Press, from Captain Finch, of the White Star line steamer Cymric to-night, told a thrilling story of the burning of the Phoenix liner Steamer St. Cathbert with the loss of 15 souls and the rescue of the survivors by a life boat from the Cymric. According to Captain Finch's dispatch 15 men were drowned by the capsizing of the vessel in which the first mate, from the burning steamer, three others in another boat were drowned, and a stowaway lost his life by falling through an open hatchway into the midst of the flames.

The list of names of the drowned men so far as known include the following: THIRD OFFICER WHITE. APRENTICE BROPY. DECK SWEEP CARLSEN. AUDRIE, VERMUELEU, DEFITAS, STEIG, MULLER, MAUTON, HEREBROU, VOORBROOK, VAN PRYBROOK, and KRONFELDT.

**RECEIVER FOR CINCINNATI COMPANY.**

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 4.—A receiver for the Odell Company was asked today by Trustee Pratt, of the Bank of Henderson, Tenn., and other creditors. The sum of \$25,172 is claimed as a judgment held by the bank and creditors against the defendants. The petition names the Odell Company, its immediate predecessors and the individual members of the firm as defendants. The petition asks also that \$13,321 said to have passed when the company was changed from the Odell Commission Company to the Odell real estate in Avondale, be held and that it be not disposed of pending the settlement of the claim.

**ATTORNEY TOLD TO LEAVE.**

Clarksville, Tenn., Feb. 4.—J. B. Tyler, a prominent attorney, to-day received a letter warning him to leave the country. The letter stated that if he and his family did not leave within two weeks his property would be burned and he would be murdered. The letter was signed "Night Riders."

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Senator Bernardino Machado, the leader of the peaceful wing of the republicans, agrees to a truce provided that his friends now under arrest are liberated, freedom of the press restored and the elections ordered. Admiral do Amaral, the devoted friend of the Queen, who assumes power, is committed to the reversal of the entire policy of the dictatorship, the abolition of repressive measures and the restoration of the "old liberal monarchy." On Saturday government by decree will be withdrawn, amnesty, etc., ordered, political offenders not implicated in deeds of violence and the embargo on the press raised. FRANCO'S DOWNFALL COMPLETE.

Francisco's downfall is complete. He recognized that it was impossible to saddle the youthful king at the outset of his reign with the stern programme involving the immediate banishment and deportation of several hundred political offenders, to which he had committed himself if he retained office. He told a friend that the assassination of the King ended his political career. He offered his services, however, but these were refused.

Practically no headway has been made in unraveling the plot, of which the murder of the King and Crown Prince was but one step. The police now admit that the three men arrested were not involved.

**PENSION BILL REPORTED.**

Committee on Appropriations Reports Favorably Pension Bill For Ending June 30, 1909—Carries a Total of \$150,869,000.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The House committee on appropriations to-day reported favorably the pension bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. The bill as reported abolishes the pension agencies located at Augusta, Me.; Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Columbus, O.; Concord, N. H.; Des Moines, DuPont, Indianapolis, Knoxville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, San Francisco and Topeka and consolidates them in one central distributing agency at Washington.

The bill as reported carries a total pension appropriation of \$150,869,000, which is \$174,000 less than the aggregate estimates—the exact sum available by the consolidation of the agencies.

There was paid to \$67,271 pensioners in the last fiscal year the total sum of \$138,020,894; and the total pensions that have been paid for all years since the regular establishment since the foundation of the republic is \$3,588,015,732.

"There is no one living," says the report, "no soldier or soldier's widow of the revolutionary war and there is no pension soldier living of the war of 1812." The first mate took the fiscal year there were on the roll 558 widows of soldiers of that war."

**CAPTAIN COMMITS SUICIDE.**

While on High Seas He Drinks Poison—Crew of Vessel Was Mutinous.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 4.—Captain Smith, of the British steamer Ashfield, which left this port December 19th last for Nipa, Cuba, committed suicide by drinking poison while on the high seas. The first mate took charge of the vessel and landed her at Manzanilla, January 9th, at which point the second mate was called to the command by the mutinous crew. A letter from one of the sailors says the first mate broke out on the ship shortly after she left Mobile and that the crew was on the verge of starvation when they mutinied. Following the suicide of the captain mutiny broke out afresh, according to the letter, ending with the first mate in chains. Every man then disaffection continued until the second mate assumed command of the vessel. It is intimated that Captain Smith killed himself because of the troubles that had broken out on the vessel.