

# MANY NEGROES KILLED BY MOB IN ATLANTA

## Five White Women Were Assaulted in One Day.

# WORST RACE RIOT FOR YEARS

## Militia and the Fire Department Succeeded in Restraining the People—Negroes Fled and Remained in Hiding.

Atlanta, Ga.—As an outgrowth of five separate assaults by negroes upon white women in Atlanta the negro quarters of the city were attacked by infuriated mobs of whites and from ten to twenty blacks were killed and a large number unmercifully beaten.

Negroes were attacked wherever found. They were pulled from street cars and from every public place where they sought refuge in their terror, and beaten and kicked without mercy.

The attacks were particularly taken in Decatur street, which is especially frequented by negroes.

The Fire Department was called out to supplement the efforts of the police to control or suppress the mob, and in some instances powerful streams of water from the hose proved more efficacious than police clubs.

Negroes fled in every direction, each pursued by a separate mob. There were no leaders. The whole thing was spontaneous.

The assaults on white women which provoked the emote were all within the city limits.

Mrs. F. Arnold was attacked in the yard of her home in the western part of the city at 7 o'clock and escaped by screaming for help. The negro escaped. A suspect was arrested and taken to police headquarters, followed by a threatening crowd.

Mrs. Chaffin, living near the Soldiers' Home, was attacked in a similar manner in the afternoon.

Seven similar attacks on white women by negroes have occurred in one week or close to Atlanta.

After the mob had finished its work it was discovered that an innocent man had been done to death. Two negroes had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the assault on Mrs. Arnold. The woman could not identify either of them, but said she thought one who called himself Jack Murray was the man. She made no charge against Henry Moore, the other negro.

The officers started to jail with both negroes, but on the way Jack Murray, who was suspected by Mrs. Arnold, escaped. The officers continued with Henry Moore. On Marietta street some one raised the cry that the officers had Mrs. Arnold's assailant. Almost instantly a crowd surrounded the officers, took the negro and riddled him. The tragedy was witnessed by many people, among them children playing in the street.

Governor Terrell having placed the city practically under martial law there was no general assumption next day of negro hunting by white mobs, which, according to the latest reports, resulted, the day before in the death of twelve negroes and two whites and the wounding of fully 100 negroes and half as many whites.

It was 4 o'clock a. m. before a semblance of order was restored in the city. At 2 o'clock Governor Terrell ordered out all the State troops in the city and placed them in charge of Colonel Clifford Anderson. As soon as Colonel Anderson could get into touch with his subordinates he distributed squads over the city, placing them at strategic points, and in a short while the situation was greatly improved.

A heavy rain, which began at 3 o'clock and continued for nearly two hours, was probably more effective in subduing the mob and sending its members to cover than even the presence of the State troops.

The presence of a thousand soldiers scattered over Atlanta in squads ranging from twelve to fifty, according to the importance of the location, gave the city a military air that it has worn on no Sabbath since Sherman was thundering at its gates back in the '60s.

Despite the developments the negroes are still impudent, and talk of resisting. Many of them are arming. The latest report is that another white woman has been assaulted, but such is the state of affairs in Atlanta that no definite information is obtainable.

Many requests were made to Governor Terrell to put the city under martial law. He wrote out such a proclamation and showed it to those asking the order. When the citizens read it they declared it was not what they wanted, as the order gave the militia entirely too much authority.

The negroes say they are afraid to carry their dead to the local undertakers for fear that the mob will attack them.

Two of the negroes killed were taken to the country for burial. Their relatives say they preferred to bury them away from the city, where there would be no danger, and it is believed that in this way the negroes are getting rid of their dead. Secretive under ordinary circumstances, they are ten times more so in light of the recent developments.

Seventeen companies of National Guards and a battery of artillery finally managed to restore order to the terrorized city, and peaceful citizens, who deplored the work of the

Peasants Won't Pay Taxes. Owing to the unanimous and unalterable refusal of the peasants in the Odessa district in Russia to pay any of the taxes the local zemstvo has been notified that it is impossible to maintain the schools and hospitals, which must consequently be closed.

Dairy Products Lead. Prices of commodities rose during August in the aggregate, dairy and garden products supplying most of the advance.

Newspaper Cleanings. King Alfonso of Spain signed the modus vivendi with the United States.

A famine in high grades of tobacco is expected unless peace in Cuba is soon restored.

The Worcester, Mass., Telegram will use President Roosevelt's phonetic spelling.

The work of organizing the machinists of Cleveland, Ohio, is advancing rapidly.

Mint officials say that the world's gold production will reach the \$500,000,000 mark this year.

frenzied mobs, in attacking negroes, breathed a sigh of relief. All night and far into the morning the mobs of armed whites had chased the negroes in every direction, shooting, stabbing and clubbing with a wantonness such as only mobs can show. Nor were they content with the mere attacking of defenseless and innocent negroes in their gory desire for revenge upon those who had brutally attacked white women in the past fortnight. They went about town smashing windows and destroying property, probably carried away by excitement and drink.

The clamoring mobs, swaying through the streets, making attacks upon street cars, dragging negroes from vehicles and chasing them into the "Jim Crow" quarter, had kept the city in an uproar all through the night, and the police were utterly powerless. They were laughed at in their efforts to make arrests, and citizens who endeavored to dissuade the crowds of angry men and boys were derided into silence.

Only once was the number of killed and injured vary, of course, but some have it that at least seventeen negroes were killed. Other reports have it that not more than ten fatalities occurred. In reality only four bodies have been found at local undertaking establishments, but it is said that the negroes were so terrified that they carried many of the bodies to the suburbs for interment. Fully forty blacks and whites are known to have been hurt.

A black face was a rarity in the streets. Ordinarily one sees about as many negroes as whites, but the stern experience had its effect on the negroes and they remained at their homes. Practically every home in Atlanta lacked its servants, the negroes being afraid to venture through the streets to reach the places where they were employed.

Women in Peachtree street, the fashionable residence part of the city, who have not touched a culinary utensil in years prepared meals for their families. The hotels were practically without servants, and not a negro bootblack nor a newsboy was to be seen in the streets.

Only once was the mob balked, and that was when one section of it was raiding negro saloons and restaurants in Decatur street. A fire alarm was turned in and Chief Joiner, recently nominated for Mayor, came with three engines. In a few minutes he had streams of water playing, and as soon as the water touched the mob it dissolved.

Finally rising to the situation, the entire fire department was called to Prior and Decatur streets, in the negro quarter, and with streams of water playing in every direction the rioters were dispersed, to gather again at points out of reach of the water. The department remained on duty all night.

The bulk of the violence took place in the first two hours, much of it in thirty minutes.

The mob afforded some curious situations. In front of the postoffice Mormon missionaries were preaching brotherly love; less than 100 yards away two negroes were killed under the viaduct. A block further down Marietta street the Salvation Army was holding forth; near by a negro was stabbed to death, two more were shot and others were fatally stabbed or beaten.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Piedmont Hotel to informally discuss the riots. It was decided that the situation did not demand any further action than the assembly of the militia. The burden of the majority of speakers was regret that so much injury would be done Atlanta by this outburst of race resentment.

# ROBBERS WRECK TWO BANKS.

## Awed Townsfolk and Got Away With Between \$2000 and \$4000.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Eight burglars, masked and armed, visited White Cloud, a village forty-five miles north of here, and robbed the Newyago County Bank. They attempted also to rob the bank of R. Gannon & Son. The men rode into the town on horseback between 12 and 1 o'clock a. m., surrounded the buildings containing the two banks, and posted guards outside, while other members of the gang worked inside.

The interior of the Newyago Bank was completely wrecked by two explosions. The burglars got between \$2000 and \$4000 in cash. Dynamite was then used to wreck the interior of the Gannon Bank, but while the thieves were at work the townspeople, awakened by the explosion, gathered in such numbers that the guards evidently decided it was not prudent to wait.

They called out the man working in the bank before they could get the safe open, and, covering the citizens with their pistols, rode out of town.

# CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

## Convention Nominates Woodruff by Acclamation For the Governorship.

New Haven, Conn.—Indorsing President Roosevelt and the reform movement, he forced through Congress, and adopting a platform based mainly for and upon State issues, the Republican State Convention by acclamation nominated Colonel Rollins Woodruff, of New Haven, for Governor.

The other nominees are: Secretary of State, Theodore Roosevelt; New York, Controller, Thomas D. Bradstreet, Thomaston; Treasurer, Freeman W. Patton, Stafford; Attorney-General, Marcus H. Holcomb, Southington; Congressman at Large, George L. Lilley, Waterbury.

# TEXAS SUES OIL COMPANY.

## State Begins Ouster Proceedings Against Waters-Pierce Concern.

Austin, Texas.—The Waters-Pierce Oil Company is defendant in a suit filed by the State of Texas, praying for ouster proceedings against the company, a recall of the permit granted to it in 1900 to do business in this State, and a judgment for \$5,225,400 in penalties for violating the anti-trust laws of the State.

# Feminine News Notes.

The favorite hobby of Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, the most famous of all women physicians, is gardening.

Bertha Krupp, the richest girl in the world, owner of the great gun works which her father established at Essen, Germany, is soon to be married.

The Navy Department communicated with Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, with a view to the selection of his daughter as the sponsor for the new cruiser North Carolina when it is launched at Newport News, Va.

# TEMPORARY PEACE IN CUBA.

Secretary Taft drew up a peace compact, which was signed by the Cuban Government and insurgent leaders, agreeing that no movements of troops should take place without notification to the opposing authorities.

# PIKE'S PEAK CELEBRATION.

The centenary of the discovery of Pike's Peak by the man whose name it bears was held at Colorado Springs, Col., with a great parade, which was reviewed by Vice-President Fairbanks.

# HUGHES NOMINATED BY SARATOGA CONVENTION

## New York Republicans Accept Candidate by Acclamation.

# BRUCE GETS SECOND PLACE

## Mayer and the Rest of the State Ticket Chosen Without Opposition—Platform Recommends Reforms in Public Affairs.

Saratoga, N. Y.—The Republican State Convention nominated Charles E. Hughes, of National fame because of the insurance investigation, for Governor, and renominated M. Linn Bruce for Lieutenant-Governor. The other State officers were all renamed, while Senator Merton E. Lewis, of Rochester, was named for the vacant State Controliership. Immediately after the adjournment of the convention the new State Committee was organized and Timothy L. Woodruff was elected Chairman in place of ex-Governor Odell.

An extraordinary demonstration for President Roosevelt, and with rousing cheers for Taft, Higgins, Bruce and Wadsworth in connection with the recital of their services in the administration of the affairs of Nation and State, the Republican State Convention had been organized the day before.

When State Chairman Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., called the convention to order at 12:21 p. m., the hall was crowded with delegates and spectators, and among hundreds of American flags were portraits of Lincoln, McKinley and Roosevelt. Chairman Odell, in behalf of the State Committee, presented the name of Representative Michael E. Driscoll, of Syracuse, to be temporary chairman of the convention. Mr. Driscoll finished speaking at 1:35 p. m. and the usual routine resolutions were adopted.

General Stewart L. Woodford was made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

After a session of one hour and twenty-five minutes the convention took a recess until 11 a. m. next day.

Upon reassembling the report of the Committee on Credentials was the first order of business.

Next came the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, which was submitted by Judge Brenner, of Kings.

The recommendation of the committee was that Senator W. W. Armstrong, of Monroe, should be permanent chairman, and the Senator was escorted to the chair by Herbert Parsons and Congressman Sereno Payne.

He began to speak at 11:25 o'clock. Chairman Armstrong finished speaking at 12:06 and was loudly cheered. The ovation lasted half a minute.

The Chairman announced that the next order of business was the report of the Resolution Committee, and General Stewart L. Woodford was applauded as he took the stand to read the platform. It was apparent from the reading of the platform that the Republicans had decided to make Roosevelt the leading issue in the campaign. Every reference to the President's name brought out more outbursts of enthusiasm.

Judge Job Hedges, of New York, was recognized at 12:27 o'clock to place in nomination Charles E. Hughes, of New York.

Senator W. J. Tully, of Corning, a member of the Insurance Investigation Committee, seconded the nomination of Hughes in a brief speech. He was followed by Speaker James W. Wadsworth, of the Assembly.

Senator George Raines, of Ontario, moved that the Secretary of the convention cast one ballot for Hughes. The resolution was passed unanimously, and Chairman Armstrong announced that the Secretary had cast one ballot and Hughes was the nominee.

As soon as he could get order the Chairman called for nominations for Lieutenant-Governor. He recognized Congressman Parsons, of New York, who offered the name of Lieutenant-Governor M. Linn Bruce, of Manhattan, to succeed himself.

On motion of Congressman Sherman the other nominations were made in a lump unanimously. All the present State officials were renominated, with the addition of Martin E. Lewis, of Monroe County, who was named for the vacancy of the office of Controller.

The Republican State ticket is as follows: For Governor—Charles E. Hughes, of New York. For Lieutenant-Governor—M. Linn Bruce, of New York. For Secretary of State—John F. O'Brien, of Clinton. For Controller—Merton E. Lewis, of Monroe. For Attorney-General—Julius M. Mayer, of New York. For State Engineer—Henry A. Van Alstyne, of Columbia. For State Treasurer—John G. Wallenmeier, of Erie.

A telegram to Senator Page was received from Mr. Hughes, accepting the nomination without pledge of other than to do my duty according to my conscience.

The convention then adjourned sine die and the meeting of the new State Committee was held immediately afterward.

Charles E. Hughes is the son of the Rev. David C. Hughes, a Baptist minister, and was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862. He is a lawyer in New York City.

Two Women Thrown and Killed. Mrs. Clara C. Marsh was killed while riding a horse at Oberlin, Ohio. The horse reared and fell on her. Mrs. Marsh was the companion of Miss Florence Story, a sophomore in Oberlin College, who was thrown from her horse and killed the day before.

American Ambassador's Reception. The Turkish Government has postponed the audience for the American Ambassador, Mr. Leishman.

# Prominent People.

King Edward is said to be in ill health.

President Roosevelt says golf is a "grandmother's game."

John Alexander Dowie will return to Mexico to spend the coming winter.

He gave up playing golf when he came to Washington and began riding horseback.

President Roosevelt said that if the changes in spelling which he had directed to be adopted by the Public Printer were not approved by the public they would be dropped.

# NURSE CONFESSES MURDER

## Indian Girl Accuses Herself Over Child's Corpse.

## Hurried to Jail at White Plains, N. Y., to Save Her From a Possible Lynching.

Brewster, N. Y.—While the funeral of little Wilbur Winslip was being held in the Winslip home at Cowles Corners, Jennie Burch, the dead child's fourteen-year-old nurse, threw herself across the open casket and cried out:

"Oh, my God! I cannot keep it. I killed him. I poisoned Willie. The girl then fell to the floor in a swoon, as the mother of the little victim rushed forward, shrieking execrations at the unconscious figure.

During the excitement Coroner Mitchell took the girl away, and once outside the house a detective hurried her to a place of safety, as there were cries of "Lynch her! Kill her!" from some of the younger men among the mourners. She was later placed in a carriage and hurried to the White Plains jail, the Coroner being afraid to put her in the Putnam County institution.

Herbert Winslip, father of the murdered boy, is a well-to-do cattle raiser. Three years ago he employed the Burch girl, who is the great-grandchild of a full-blooded Mohawk Indian.

Winslip's big barn was burned, and other mysterious fires followed. An hour after a detective had left the house the Winslip boy was taken seriously ill. He died as physicians were working over him, the doctors giving it as their opinion that he had been killed by either arsenic or strychnine.

The girl had, in the meantime, fallen in a faint. When she revived she declared she and the child had been made ill by eating a peach. She was not suspected of the poisoning, which was believed to have been accidental.

# ATLANTA NEGROES RETALIATE.

## Squad of County Police—Fired Upon From Ambush in Suburbs.

Atlanta, Ga.—Just as the State and city authorities were congratulating themselves that they had secured control of the race rioters, who had terrorized this city and caused half a dozen or more deaths within a day or two, the mobs ran riot again.

The trouble began in Pittsburg, the negro settlement in the southern part of the city. The blacks themselves opened hostilities this time, showing that they have begun to retaliate on the whites. While a squad of county policemen were riding past an alley near Clark University, a negro institution, they were fired upon by a party of negroes from ambush. County Policeman Heard was killed, three other officers were wounded and one is missing.

The victims, besides Heard, are County Policemen F. Jordan and Marshal Buchanan. County Policeman Poole was pursued by the negroes, but managed to reach a telephone and notify plant police headquarters.

Militia and city police were immediately dispatched to the scene. The negroes retreated to the woods with the militia following. In the encounter which ensued twelve negroes were killed, it is reported, and four policemen were wounded.

Officer Jordan put up a brave fight before being entirely disabled. He lifted Heard's dead body and, using it as a shield, fired from behind it at the blacks, killing three of them.

In the City Police Court Judge Broyles inflicted the extreme sentence of the law on thirteen young white men charged with inciting to riot, putting each thirty days in jail and putting them under \$1000 bonds each.

# STENSLAND BACK TO ACCUSE.

## Threatens to Expose Chicago Financiers, Who Helped Ruin Bank.

New York City.—Following an affectionate meeting between Paul O. Stensland and the confessed bank wrecker and captured fugitive, and his son Theodore, there was a long and earnest discussion during which the father, who returned here on the steamship Prinz Adalbert from Tangier, Morocco, finally convinced his favorite son that it would be unwise to fight extradition, and he went voluntarily to Chicago, where he will shoulder part of the responsibility for the \$3,000,000 bank loot.

Stensland was taken direct to Police Headquarters, where he spent the night in a cell. He admits thefts aggregating \$400,000, and by turning State's evidence against others, whom he says are implicated, he will, it is expected, startle Chicago with a sensation equal to that first felt by the 22,000 depositors when the bank opened its doors.

His confession accuses many prominent Chicagoans, and much of the responsibility for the immense deficit is placed upon Cashier Herring, who is now under arrest, and who has been attempting toicker with the State's Attorney by aiding the prosecution of Stensland.

# Cashier Self-Accused Defaulter.

O. B. Stollard, cashier of the People's State Bank, of Sedan, Kan., with a deposit of \$75,000 disappeared leaving a note saying he was a defaulter and had fled.

Kills Third Man in a Year. Frank Finley and Kenner Kinley were shot and killed in Raleigh County, W. Va., by A. L. Herman, charged with the murder of Jerry Davis at Martinsburg, one year ago. Frank Finley was a brother-in-law of the murdered man. The shooting followed an attempt to arrest Herman at his home.

Internal Machine Discovered. An infernal machine addressed to Jacob H. Schiff, a New York City banker, was found in Philadelphia.

# The National Game.

The Detroit Club has secured pitcher Cicotte from the Des Moines Club.

White of the Chicago Americans has pitched two one-hit games so far this season.

The Cincinnati Club has asked for transfers of outfielder Joe Kelley and shortstop Tom Corcoran.

Pitcher Barger, of the Lancaster Tri-State League, jumped to the New York American Club at the solicitation of catcher Jim McGuire.

# W. R. HEARST NAMED BY DEMOCRATS AT BUFFALO

## Nominated For Governor of New York on First Ballot.

# BITTER FIGHT IN CONVENTION

## Hearst Had 309 Ballots to 121 For Sulzer—Lewis S. Chanler For Lieutenant-Governor—Contests Decided For Hearst.

Buffalo, N. Y.—After a protracted and at times exciting a convention as the Democracy of this State ever held, William Randolph Hearst was nominated for Governor at 2 o'clock in the morning. It was a surprising assemblage, totally unlike the usual convention of Democrats.

Although Hearst's majority was overwhelming, the bitterness with which he was opposed to the last developed a situation more tense than has ever been witnessed in any convention in the political history of this State.

The final overthrow of his opponents came in the evening when the delegation from Manhattan and the Bronx went into caucus, and by a vote of sixty-three to thirty-six determined to support Mr. Hearst and apply unit rule, this giving him the entire 105 delegates.

The nomination was made on the first ballot. Hearst had 309 votes, William Sulzer 124 and John H. Dix 17.

The voting for Governor began at 1:45 a. m. Albany County led off with nine votes for Hearst.

Tammany cast ninety-six votes for Hearst and nine for Sulzer. Kings cast sixty-nine votes for Sulzer.

When Onondaga County had been reached on the roll call Hearst had already received 229 votes, or three more than necessary for a nomination.

The announcement of the Hearst vote was received with a great cheer, which was quickly hushed, however, to hear the vote on the other candidates.

At 1:59 a. m. Chairman Nixon declared William Randolph Hearst official candidate of the Democratic party for Governor.

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, of Dutchess, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

John S. Whalen, of Monroe, was chosen unanimously for Secretary of State.

Martin H. Glynn, of Albany, was unanimously chosen for State Controller.

William Schuyler Jackson, of Buffalo, was unanimously chosen for Attorney-General.

For State Treasurer Julius Hauser, of Suffolk, was unanimously chosen.

Frederick W. Skene, of Queens, was unanimously chosen for State Engineer and Surveyor, completing the nominations.

Chairman Lewis Nixon called the convention to order at 7:55 p. m. The hall was packed, every available foot of seating or standing space being occupied. All sorts of subterfuges were resorted to by outsiders to get a seat on the platform.

Lewis Nixon was temporary and permanent chairman. Senator T. F. Grady was the chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats. Bourke Cockran drew up the platform.

The platform was unanimously adopted.

The convention did not meet for business until about 8:30 o'clock p. m., and its early hours were taken up with a debate on throwing out of the anti-Hearst delegations.

On the question of substituting the minority report for that of the majority roll call was demanded by Stanchfield. This vote was regarded as a test of the Hearst strength. Kings County cast sixty-nine votes for the substitution of the minority report. This showed Senator McCarran opposed to Hearst. Murphy cast ninety-three votes "No," and the motion was lost by a vote of 244 to 142. This forecasted the nomination of Hearst, and there was a storm of cheers.

When nominations were called for William W. Cook, of Albany, presented the name of William R. Hearst, Allegany County seconded Mr. Hearst and Broome County named Congressman Sulzer, sending George Raines, of Monroe, to the stage to make the nominating speech, amid cheering. The cheering for Sulzer continued for several minutes, many of the delegates standing on the chairs and calling loudly "Sulzer."

Thomas M. Osborne, of Cayuga County, one of the originators of the Albany conference of anti-Hearst Democrats, took the platform at 12:20 a. m. and placed in nomination John A. Dix, of Washington County a nephew of the late Governor Dix, of New York.

At 1:45 the nominations for Governor were declared closed and the secretary began to call the roll of counties for their votes.

The vote on the nomination for Governor was:

Hearst ..... 309  
Sulzer ..... 124  
Dix ..... 17

William Randolph Hearst, son of Senator George Hearst and Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, was born in San Francisco on April 29, 1863. His father was a Missourian and his mother the daughter of Randolph Walker Apperson, born in Virginia.

# RUSSIAN EMPIRE IS DOOMED

## Veteran Reformer Says Wishes of People Are Ignored.

## Admonition of Shipoff, Who Declined Portfolio in the Stolypin Cabinet—Sinking Into Barbarism.

Moscow, Russia.—M. Shipoff, the veteran reformer, who declined a portfolio in the Stolypin cabinet, in an interview said:

"The chasm between the people and the Government is now almost impossible to bridge. The ruling bureaucracy is bending every resource of the empire to the task of defeating the wishes of the people. The suspension of justice, ruthless punitive expeditions and the suppression of political parties form a damning contrast to the promises of reform. Even were the promises sincere and the reforms real the people could not accept them at the hands of distrusted rulers.

"There must be a change in the Ministry, and Parliament must be reconvoled forthwith. The majority would then be composed of Moderates, and as the process of revolutionizing will be arrested as soon as the people are assured that their struggle for elementary political liberties will be crowned with success the old regime will be irrevocably dead and a relapse will be impossible.

"The present regime is rapidly revolutionizing and demoralizing the country. The prevailing spirit is appalling. Daily bloodshed is a matter of indifference, and political crimes are glorified. Moral principle is disappearing and ultimate right and wrong are ignored. Russia is sinking into barbarism without moral regeneration. She is doomed."

# IDE'S FARWELL TO PHILIPPINES.

## Predicts That a Native Assembly Can Meet in Safety in 1907.

Manila.—In about forty decorated launches, with bands playing, Governor-General Smith and the members of the Philippine Commission escorted the retiring Governor-General, Henry C. Ide, to the steamship which is to carry him to the United States. In departing he gave this as his last message:

"I believe that a Philippine Assembly can meet in 1907 with perfect safety, and with the great probability that it will furnish information upon the real needs of the country and be a useful aid to legislation, if properly managed.

"I cannot find words to express my gratitude for the numerous testimonials of esteem I have received from the men of the American and Filipino. I leave regretfully."

# FIRST TWIN TURBINE LAUNCHED

## Miss Harriman Christens as Creole New Southern Pacific Steamer.

Quincy, Mass.—The steamship Creole, the first twin screw turbine to be launched in this country, was sent in the water here, and she was christened by Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of E. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific Company, which owns the craft.

The Creole is 440 feet long, 53 feet beam, with a draught of 25 feet under 10,000 tons burden. She is to have a speed of sixteen nautical miles and will run between New York and New Orleans.

# DIES DURING BOXING BOUT.

## After Receiving Hard Blow McKenzie Fought On, Then Fell.

Portland, Me.—In a boxing match between Terry Martin and Jack McKenzie, both of Philadelphia, Martin delivered a stiff uppercut in the fifth round, which struck McKenzie over the heart and then glanced to the jaw.

McKenzie staggered back, but immediately recovered and returned two blows before the gong rang. He went to his corner and suddenly became unconscious, dying just after being carried to the dressing room.

# NEARLY 200 LIVES LOST.

## A Boatload of Traders Capsized in the River Indus.