

HONOR TO ARMY OF PACIFICATION

Credit Due The United States Troops In Cuba.

THEIR CHART OF THE ISLAND.

Military Surveys That Prevent the Possibility of Cubans Ever Successfully Carrying On Guerilla Tactics in the Event of a Campaign by American Troops on the Island.

Havana (Special).—Enriched by constant practice in every department of military experience, save the supreme test of battle, the army of Cuban pacification, after a bloodless campaign of six months, may fairly take rank as the crack corps of the forces of the United States. Without having been called upon to fire a shot or make a single hostile demonstration it has to its credit a list of achievements of which officers and men are justly proud.

Among its moral triumphs have been the maintenance of a standard of discipline and sanitation of more than Japanese excellence and the preservation of perfect self-control while in contact with an unsympathetic population. Its greatest material achievement has been the production based on countless reconnaissances and surveys of a chart of the Island of Cuba, which officers declare to be the most minutely perfect military map in existence. With the completion of this work the possibility of successfully carrying on guerilla tactics such as formerly enabled the Cubans indefinitely to prolong their revolution against the overwhelming forces of Spain may be said to have vanished.

Familiar With Every Trail.

Should United States troops ever be called upon to take the field in Cuba they will begin the campaign with the inestimable advantage of perfect familiarity with the topography of the whole island, including every trail and bypath and every mountain fastness in which Gomez, Garcia, Maceo and other heroes of the war for independence were wont to bid defiance to Spanish pursuit. Added to this the increase in railroad facilities and the completion of the projected system of highways throughout the island will afford such ready means for the rapid transportation of troops as will take any attempt at hostile concentration little short of impossible.

The Army of Cuban Pacification, which originally numbered 6,500 men of all arms without including marines has now dwindled by the natural process of discharges on expiration of enlistments to about 5,300 men. There are also under General Barry's command about 1,000 marines.

These it was proposed to withdraw, but on account of the difficulty of obtaining recruits sufficient to fill up the ranks of the army they will be retained in compliance with the request of General Barry, who believes that his force is none too large as it is. Of these troops nearly 2,000, quartered in Camp Columbia, form the garrison of Havana, and the remainder are scattered over the island in 30 posts, 11 of which are occupied by marines.

No Charge of Trespass.

Against this force there is yet to be registered a single trespass upon the persons or property of the people, the protection of whom against each other has been the main object of the army's presence, and this is the feature of the campaign of which the commanding general is most proud. It is true that there have been a few clashes between rural guards and the American forces in which the unarmed soldiers have been at a disadvantage with their machete-wearing opponents, but investigation has shown that these occurrences always have resulted from the jealousy of the Cubans, and in no instance have the soldiers permitted themselves to make reprisals, even at the cost of submitting to continued taunts of cowardice.

Not the least onerous condition of army life in Cuba is the deadly monotony of existence in the small provincial towns. As a relief from this the men welcome the reconnaissances and practice marches which are conducted in such a fashion as to make them as attractive as possible to the rank and file, the commands moving only in the early hours of the morning in the cool of the evening and at night.

At Camp Columbia, as in all other posts, the day's routine of duties is arranged with a view to sparing the men all unnecessary work during the heat of the day. Drills begin at 7 in the morning and are over at 9, and during the afternoon the men are encouraged to follow the custom of the country of taking a siesta. General Barry's latest contribution to the comfort of the men has been the establishment of bathing quarters at Mariamoa Beach, within a short walk of the camp.

Stand By Ministry.

Paris (By Cable).—The prolonged and heated debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the interpellation of the government regarding its labor policy attracted intense interest, but ended, as was anticipated, in a vote of confidence in the government. The vote was taken after a strenuous attack from the extreme Socialists, led by M. Jaures, and stood 343 to 210.

Salvation Army Citadel.

Greenville, S. C. (Special).—The Salvation Army citadel, the first in the South, was dedicated here Sunday. Colonel Holz, head of the department, conducted the services, assisted by Major Berriman, of Atlanta, with other officers from Augusta, Spartansburg and elsewhere. Two thousand people were present. The citadel is complete, and cost \$3,500. Many pulpits in the city were occupied by army officers.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Domestic.

Justice Dowling, in the Supreme Court of New York, granted an interlocutory decree of divorce to Mary Adelaide Mizner from Wilson Mizner. The report of the referee is sealed and the decree simply states that it is granted by reason of the defendant's adultery. By the terms of the decree Mrs. Mizner is permitted to resume her former name of Mary Adelaide Yerkes.

Mrs. May De Rosa, accused by the police of being a confederate of "Dutch" Oscar Miller in the robbery of the home of Harry Siegel of \$150,000 worth of goods, was arrested while visiting the Tombs in New York.

Benjamin Vincent, a private detective of New York, who shot and killed a bystander while being pursued by angry longshoremen, was saved from the mob by a policeman.

P. S. Grosscup, of counsel for the Northern Pacific, says Roosevelt is considering the advocacy of a congressional commission to value the railroads.

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, issued a statement saying that he had not resigned and had no intention of doing so.

The skeleton of a man and a box containing \$117,310 were found in the ruins of an old inn in Cleveland.

Anisia Louise de Massy, popularly known as the Baroness de Massy, recently convicted of having shot and killed Gustav Simon, a Broadway shirt manufacturer, was sentenced to seven years and five months in the State Prison for Women, at Auburn. She will take an appeal.

President Finley, of the Southern Railway, and President Whitman, of the National Wool Manufacturers' Association, made addresses at the closing session of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. S. B. Talmer, of Henrietta, N. C., was elected president.

John L. Boodley was crushed to death and four persons, including two ladies, were injured by a big touring car turning completely over while going at a terrific speed.

Frank A. Bretherton, of Des Moines, committed suicide in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Philadelphia.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad pleaded guilty to granting rebates and paid a fine of \$20,000.

The submarine boat Octopus used but one forty-fifth of its air supply in a 24-hour stay under water.

Rev. John L. Clark, who married the Coreys, is reported to have sent in his resignation.

Governor Stokes signed the bill creating a state railroad commission in New Jersey.

H. Clay Pierce, president of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, must return to Texas to answer to the charge of perjury. Federal Judge Elmer B. Adams, of St. Louis, refused a writ of habeas corpus and ordered the prisoner remanded to the custody of the police. He will be turned over to Sheriff Mathews at once and taken back to Texas.

C. B. Richardson, a broker, and A. B. McGraw, a business associate, of Pittsburgh, have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to bribe in connection with the Tube Railroad scandal.

The scarcity of cotton mill labor was emphasized by two speakers who addressed the annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Philadelphia.

The inability to roll a cigarette led to the discovery that Miss Millie Block was traveling through Missouri as a man.

The fight against the so-called bridge trust has resulted in the indictment of 39 bridge-builders at Lima, O.

Eighty-five thousand New England mill operatives are to get more wages.

Foreign.

Concealment by the Russian government of the facts of the recent plot against the czar has led to the belief that a second conspiracy, in which the extreme reactionaries are involved, has been discovered.

It is reported from Havana that the United States cruiser Des Moines will sail for Cienfuegos to search for a filibustering expedition against Colombia.

A report has it that the new Franco-Japanese agreement will bind Japan to place at the disposition of France 300,000 men in the event of war.

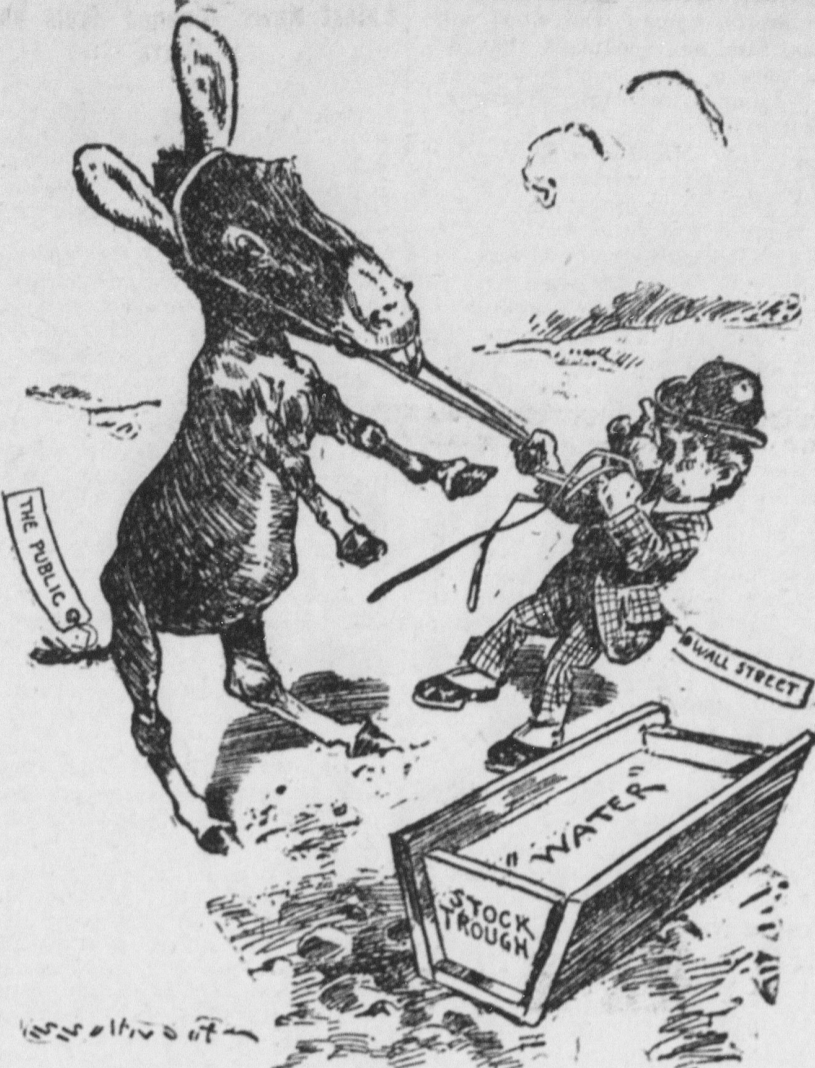
The speculative craze in Japan has been checked and within a few weeks 30 projected companies have dissolved.

Albert Clement, a noted automobile racer, was killed at Dieppe, France, by being thrown from his machine.

William Waldorf Astor has given \$50,000 to Oxford University.

At a banquet given in honor of J. L. Rodgers, United States consul general at Shanghai, the Chinese speakers declared that the American famine relief has healed all breaches between China and the United States.

"YOU CAN LEAD A HORSE TO 'WATER,' BUT YOU CAN'T MAKE HIM DRINK."



—Pertinent Cartoon by Sullivan, in the New York American.

SHOT DOWN BY CZAR'S TROOPS

Twenty-One Men Killed and Forty-Seven Wounded—Bloodshed In a Factory.

Lodz, Russian Poland (By Cable).—Forty-five officials and workmen of Kuttner's spinning mills were shot down by a patrol of Cossacks because a band of Terrorists attacked a mail wagon guard in the neighborhood, killed a Cossack and wounded another Cossack and two officials.

While the wagon was passing through Lonkova Street the Terrorists suddenly appeared from a side street, opened fire on the Cossack escort, seized \$1,000 from the wagon and escaped.

A moment later a patrol of Cossacks arrived on the scene, and, infuriated by the fate of their comrades, rushed into the Kuttner factory, which was near the spot where the robbery occurred, and began firing indiscriminately, killing 15 and wounding over 30 persons.

The greatest indignation prevails here as it is claimed that the employees of the factory had nothing to do with the attack on the mail wagon.

Held Up By Terrorists.
Warsaw, Russian Poland (By Cable).—A band of Terrorists held up the city office of the Viatska Railroad, on Długa Street, at 10 o'clock A. M., and got away with \$5,000 after a severe fight, in which four persons were killed and nine wounded.

The office was full of people at the time, and soldiers were guarding the place, while the Terrorists attacked them with revolvers, killing two and wounding four of the guards before they reached the place where the money was kept.

Then snatching up a bag containing \$5,000, the men ran out of the office. The soldiers fired a volley at the fleeing Terrorists, but only succeeded in hitting some bystanders, two of whom were killed and five wounded.

Emperor's Own Cossack Escort.
which had been found during a raid. The use of the regulation uniforms is a favorite device of the terrorists, and the Cossack garb is an open sesame to the precincts of the palaces at Tsarskoye-Selo and Peterhof.

After the soldier who was suspected had made his confession the news went the rounds among the members of the imperial guard. The Cossack sergeant, who was a gatekeeper at one of the entrances to the palace, became frightened at possible discovery, and he also voluntarily confessed. He betrayed a plan according to which he was to let into the palace a number of conspirators dressed in the Cossack uniform.

A brother of Premier Stolypin confirms the report that numerous arrests already have been made. He declared that the existence of the plot was known from the beginning, and that it was ferreted out until the entire plan was uncovered. Witnesses were secured, and the arrests were finally made by order of the district attorney, who will prosecute the case in open court.

The lower house of Parliament is taking the keenest interest in the story, and it is reported that the leaders of the Constitutional Democrats only await official confirmation to introduce a motion to the house expressing joy at the preservation of the Emperor's life.

Going To Pine Knot.
Washington (Special).—President and Mrs. Roosevelt have gone to Pine Knot, the country cottage of Mrs. Roosevelt in Albemarle County, Va., and will remain four or five days. They will be accompanied by only two or three of the White House servants, and the usual Secret Service guard. The President's purpose is to take a much needed rest.

Drumhead Courts-Martial.
St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The Council of the Empire, or upper house of Parliament, rejected the bill which was passed April 20 by the lower house abolishing trials by drumhead courts-martial.

Bloody Riot On Steamer.
Mexico City (By Cable).—A dispatch from Guaymas says that the steamer Maori King has arrived there. She had on board 1,200 Chinese and 300 Russians, who are being brought to this country to work on the Guadaluajara extension of the Southern Pacific. The trip from San Diego, Cal., to Guaymas was without incident. The Mexican government refused the passengers a landing because 21 armed American guards were on board.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL
Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

The Interstate Commerce Commission decided that one railroad may not receive preferential rates on its own supplies carried by another. Another ruling says that railroads may forward shipments that have gone astray to their proper destination without additional charges.

Governor Hughes, of New York, was elected president of the new Northern Baptist Convention, which was organized at the meeting of the General Baptists Societies.

A continued decrease in exports of canned beef is reported.

From all directions reports are reaching the Department of Agriculture that the terrapin scale is injuring the peach crop.

Baron Moncheur, who investigated complaints of Belgian laborers in South Carolina, reported that they were ill founded.

Secretary Taft is completing plans for his tour of the West. He will leave Washington May 29 for St. Louis.

STIR AMONG LITTLE NATIONS

Talk of Protectorate Over Central America.

Washington (Special).—The proposition ascribed to President Diaz, that the United States and Mexico should establish a joint protectorate over a union of Central American states, has caused great commotion among the Latin-American diplomatic representatives here.

Senor Calvo, the Costa Rican minister; Dr. Mejia, the Salvadoran minister, and Senor Toledo Herrarte, the Guatemalan minister, called in a body at the State Department to discuss the subject with the officials. They had no news or instructions from their own governments as to the attitude they should assume, but they were desirous of learning the advice the State Department had on the subject.

There was nothing of an official character to enlighten them, and it did not develop that the American government had so far had any exchanges with the government of Mexico beyond those involved in the common effort to bring about a termination of the hostilities that had existed between Honduras and Salvador and Nicaragua. An incident to the conclusion of the treaty of Amapala was the agreement between the three Central American states named that a conference should be held later on in Nicaragua to insure the continuous peace in Central America.

Details of the agreement have not yet reached the State Department, but it is surmised that there is no obstacle to the adherence of Guatemala and Costa Rica to the formal agreement which may be reached by the projected conference. Thus in effect would be formed what would amount to a confederacy of the Central American states, though each of the elements might preserve its individuality and its own government.

It was pointed out by one of the Central American representatives that already, owing to the common laws existing in the little republics, the freedom with which citizenship would be exchanged, the corporation of postal and telegraph systems and the existence of reciprocal trade arrangements, long steps have been taken toward the practical union of the five Central American states, though politically they were still apart, and in the opinion of all of the Central Americans they could not be brought together by the exertion of external force.

It is said that an American protectorate over such a loose confederation, singly or in combination with Mexico, is entirely out of the question, the executive branch of the government being without authority to enter upon such an arrangement even if it is so desired, but there does not seem to be any reason to suppose the State Department is inclined to change its policy in the matter of constantly endeavoring by moral suasion to conserve the peace in Central America.

TRAIN BLOWN INTO CREEK.

Three Dead From Premature Explosion.

Chattanooga, Tenn. (Special).—Three men killed outright, three others fatally and two others badly injured, the crashing of a Southern Railway freight engine and 11 cars through a bridge into Chattanooga Creek and the destruction of three residences and a pile-driver nearby were the results of a premature explosion of a blast at the foot of Lookout Mountain on the Stevenson extension.

The bridge was crushed by tons of rock just as a Southern Railway freight train was going on the bridge. Other pieces of rock, hurled more than 400 yards, crashed through the pilot of a pile-driver of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, killing Shafer and Hyder and damaged residences on Lookout Mountain.

Killed In Saving Brother.

Dallas, Ga. (Special).—Hugh Starr, the 14-year-old son of J. G. Starr, of this place, was crushed to death by a Southern Railway passenger train after rescuing his little brother from a trestle. The boy, accompanied by his mother and little brother, were walking along the track when the train was heard. Young Starr seeing his brother some distance back on the trestle ran to him and made an effort to carry him off the trestle, but not having time to do so he pitched the little fellow to safety and was himself crushed to death by the train.

Patients Near Panic.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—Three men were painfully burned, 42 patients badly frightened and \$5,000 damage done when an explosion occurred at the Ohio Valley Hospital, near here. The men were engaged in changing the gas meters in the drugroom of the hospital and had just completed separating the old meters with the connections when there was a sudden flash, followed by an explosion. The concussion shook the entire building, broke all the glass in the windows and doors of the wards and rooms and caused the plaster to fall from the ceilings and walls.

Monarchs As Sponsors.

Madrid (By Cable).—Telegrams of congratulation on the birth of an heir to the Spanish throne continue to be received here. The latest is from the Emperor of China. King Alfonso has invited Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, King Edward and King Carlos of Portugal to be honorary sponsors at the baptism of the Prince, they being near relatives. This will involve the appointment of special representatives from Austria, England and Portugal.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND AWARDS

Twenty-One Get Medals or Large Purses.

RISK THEIR LIVES FOR OTHERS.

Gold Medals and \$22,000 Given to the Six Smiths and Two Littlefields, All Related, Who Braved the Blizzard of the Night the Larchmont Went Down and Saved Two Women.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—Following a meeting Wednesday, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at night announced 21 awards throughout the country. Acts of bravery incident to the Cornell University fire at Ithaca, N. Y., and the steamer Larchmont disaster in Block Island Sound are in the majority. Following is the list:

Earl B. Spencer, 17 years old, North Dighton, Mass.; bronze medal. Thomas B. Bockwick, 19 years old, Ocean City, N. J.; bronze medal.

Malcom C. Auerbach, 17 years old, Ocean City, N. J.; bronze medal. Lyndon B. Pifer, 13 years old, Rich Hill, Mo.; bronze medal and the sum of \$2,000, or so much of this amount as may be needed for educational purposes for a period of 10 years.

Jessie R. Melson, Washington, D. C.; bronze medal and disbursement benefits in the sum of \$250. Fenton S. Gregory, 11 years old, Laceyville, Pa.; bronze medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes.

Oliver L. Schmuck, 23 years old, Hanover, Pa., young man was killed in the Cornell University fire and his father is awarded a silver medal.

Clarence J. Pope, 20 years old, East Orange, N. J.; silver medal. Henry M. Curry, Jr., 23 years old, Pittsburg, Pa.; silver medal.

Gold Medal and \$6,000.
Gustav Wohl, 32 years old, Hartford, Ct.; silver medal.

Thomas H. Burns, 17 years old, Lowell, Mass.; young man was killed in attempting to save a boy from drowning and his father is awarded a silver medal.

George H. Williams, 44 years old, silver medal and \$1,000 to liquidate a mortgage on his property.

John Morris, 60 years old, Hartford, Ct.; killed in attempting to save a woman from death under a train. His widow is awarded a silver medal and death benefits at the rate of \$450 a year until she remarries.

Capt. John W. Smith, 52 years old, Block Island, R. I.; gold medal and sum of \$4,000 for the education of his sons.

Albert W. Smith, 46 years old, Block Island, R. I., a brother of John W. Smith, gold medal and sum of \$4,000 for the education of his two daughters.

George E. Smith, 51 years old, Block Island, R. I., a brother, gold medal and \$2,000 for the education of his son.

Harry L. Smith, a nephew, 24 years old, Block Island, R. I.; gold medal and \$1,000 for the purchase of a home or some other worthy purpose.

Earl A. Smith, a nephew, 20 years old, Block Island, R. I.; gold medal and \$2,000 for the education of his son.

Louis N. Smith, a nephew, 19 years old, Block Island, R. I.; gold medal and \$1,000 for the purchase of a home.

Jeremiah M. Littlefield, 40 years old, Block Island, R. I.; brother-in-law of Captain Smith. Gold medal and \$2,000 for the education of his son.

Risked Lives for Others.
The more important awards are made to those connected with the steamer Larchmont disaster, which occurred on February 11, this year, in Block Island Sound, about three miles southeast of Watch Hill, R. I. The steamer Larchmont collided with the schooner Harry T. Knowlton, and 20 minutes later the steamer sank.

A portion of the forward cabin parted from the hull, and was carried away. About 30 of the boat's passengers and several members of the crew had taken refuge on this part of the vessel, and were carried away upon it. The temperature registered eight degrees, waves 20 feet high swept over the raft, and many of the refugees were drowned. Driven before a 50-mile wind, the raft passed within a mile of Sandy Point, the northern end of Block Island, out into the open sea.

At Old Harbor, four miles southeast of Sandy Point, the fishing schooner Elsie, manned by the Smith family, heard of the disaster and the floating raft and started after it to effect a rescue. Under conditions that almost meant death the crew of the Elsie sighted the raft about five miles northeast of the island and set out in two dories. Reaching the raft, the crew boarded it and found seven frozen bodies and eight persons—two women and six men—who were almost dead from the cold. The crew experienced great difficulty in reaching shore, which they did in an exhausted condition. Only one of the eight survivors died.

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Lake Superior Income 5's declined from 45 1/4 to 43 on sales of only \$1,000.

Somebody bought a block of 1,000 shares of Pennsylvania in the Philadelphia market at 61 7/16.

"I still say sell stocks and buy wheat and corn," said the head of a very prominent Philadelphia house.

Union Pacific's \$75,000,000 of bonds were oversubscribed by the syndicate to the extent of about 20 per cent.

Luzerne County produced 40 per cent. of all the anthracite coal mined last year in Pennsylvania, which means the United States.

The Pennsylvania Railroad sent May dividend checks to 45,496 shareholders, the largest number which ever appeared on its books.