

# SIX PEOPLE KILLED AT GRADE CROSSING

## Train Strikes Wagonload of Merry-makers.

### THREE ARE SERIOUSLY HURT.

Frightful Accident on the Tracks of the Ontario and Western Near Nyack, N. Y.—The Party Was Returning From a Basketball Game—All Were Members of Prominent Families.

Spring Valley, N. Y. (Special).—A foam-specked pair of horses that tore through the streets, dragging between them a splintered wagon pole, brought to the village the first news of a grade-crossing accident in which nine members of its most prominent families were either killed outright or frightfully injured.

The runaways brought up at the livery stable of George Young, from whom they had been hired the night before to take a party of men and girls to a basketball game at Nyack. Returning in the early hours, the wagonload of merry-makers was run down at a West Nyack crossing by an Ontario and Western express train.

Four of the party were instantly killed, two died while being removed to the Hudson County Hospital, at Hoboken, N. J., and the other three lie in a serious condition at that institution tonight.

The dead: George Reith, aged 30, assistant superintendent of the telephone office and manager of the Spring Valley basketball team.

Nelson May, aged 19, who drove the team.

Bertha Singer, aged 18.

Edith Singer, aged 20.

George Shinn, aged 38, a basketball player.

Jeanette Palmer, aged 21.

The injured: Warren Palmer, 22 years, condition serious.

Henry Dieteren, 23 years, basketball player; will probably recover.

Mary Edith Bird, aged 18; condition critical.

The responsibility for the accident is in dispute.

The survivors cannot be questioned as yet, and the only other witness was the crossing gate-tender. He claims that the team was driven through the gate on the side of approach was broken down, but the opposite gate was intact, and it previously lowered must have been hurried by the frightened horses after the wagon had been struck and torn from its pole. The animals were uninjured.

## BISHOP SATTERLEE DEAD.

### Died Repeating The Words, "Holy, Holy, Holy."

Washington (Special).—Rt. Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, Bishop of Washington and a prominent figure in the Protestant Episcopal Church, died at his home, 1407 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, Saturday morning at 7.30 o'clock. Pneumonia, contracted in New York, is given as the cause of his death.

For several days the patient's condition had been serious, but not until Friday night was it realized by those at his bedside that the crisis was near. His death, therefore, came as a great shock to his friends, his churchmen and co-workers.

Bishop Satterlee began to fall at midnight, and he told those about him that he believed the end was near. His immediate family at once gathered at his bedside.

## Murdered Man's Hoard.

York, Pa. (Special).—When detectives and county officials searched for the will of David Heckert, who was murdered about one week ago, \$3,200 was found beneath a pile of old papers. This was undoubtedly the money which the murderer was seeking when he entered the aged man's room. The money was in old bills and gold and was made up in several packages. In a cardboard box was a white duck bag with \$579 in gold coins, some of them stained. Upon one of the packages were the words "Saved by me from my earnings in Memphis."

## Receivers For Insurance Company.

New York (Special).—Temporary receivers for the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company were appointed by Justice Platzek in the New York State Supreme Court, on application of Attorney General Jackson. The company now is in the hands of receivers appointed by the United States Court on an application made by a committee of policyholders. The receivers appointed by Judge Platzek are Joseph J. O'Donohue and Joseph P. Day.

## New Date For Gillette's Execution.

Albany, N. Y. (Special).—Chester E. Gillette, of Cortland, convicted of the murder of his sweetheart, Grace Brown, is to die in the electric chair during the week beginning March 30. The court of appeals, which unanimously sustained the judgment of conviction of murder in the first degree, in a decision handed down last Tuesday, fixed a new date for the execution of the death sentence.

## Three Dead Of Chloroform.

Denver (Special).—Mrs. Mary E. Nixon, aged 60 years; her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Canter, aged 35 years, and the 12-year-old son of the latter were found dead in their home. Over the mouth and nose of each was a sponge, and death evidently resulted of chloroform or ether.

Mrs. Canter was mentally deranged, and the police believe she induced her mother to commit suicide with her, or chloroforming both her son and mother, administering the anaesthetic to herself.

# LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

## Domestic

Governor Hughes, in an address in Chicago, says firing trust officials is putting the burden on the public. He favors jail sentences for corporation officials.

The corpse of Capt. Delos Hayden, who died in a lighthouse off Toledo, O., was recovered by friends, who made a perilous trip across ice floes.

Announcement that Eastern railroads will not reduce wages was made, following a conference of railroad officials and employes in New York.

Former Minister to Denmark Carr delivered an address at Utica, N. Y., in which he compared the administrations of Lincoln and Roosevelt.

A freight train ran into a trap set by trainwreckers for a fast passenger train on the Missouri Pacific; three men being injured.

Jerry M. Vrzal, upon whose evidence Herman Billik, of Chicago, is under sentence of death for murder, has confessed to perjury.

Bishops Potter, Greer and Falkner are among 250 New York clergymen who are protesting against increasing the Navy.

William Randolph Hearst, in an address at Chicago, announced the principles of a proposed new national political party.

After being saved from drowning by J. W. Draper and F. E. Garrett were killed by a train near Pittsburgh, Pa.

James W. Turner, who died on an Ohio farm, wants a monument of whisky jugs to his memory.

Joseph Choate declared there is no cause to apprehend war with Japan. Justice Brewer declares the nation is rushing into debt for luxuries.

E. H. Harriman gained a complete victory in the Illinois Central litigation, when Judge Ball rendered a decision dissolving the temporary injunction granted to Stuyvesant Fish, by which 286,231 shares of stock were enjoined from being voted at the annual meeting of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Claude Brooks, a negro, who confessed to killing Sidney Herndon, a well-to-do bachelor, in his apartments in Chicago on January 12, was found guilty of murder in the first degree and his punishment fixed at death.

Garfield H. Topping, owner of one of the first theatres in Chicago, and owner of the Cotton and Wayne Minstrel Company, one of the first organizations of its kind, died at his home in Barrington, Ill.

Twenty-one policemen and foreigners were shot or injured in a riot on Broad Street, Philadelphia, when the police charged a parade of 1,000 unemployed foreigners carrying red flags.

Joseph Hobbs, alias Joseph Kelley, is under arrest in New York as a result of the request made by the police of Boston. He is charged with robbing three postoffices in Massachusetts.

William Handy, a South Carolina negro, was hanged in Easton, Pa., for the murder of Policeman Shuman, of South Bethlehem, last summer.

By the explosion of a can of gasolene Mrs. E. L. Dodder and her sister, Mrs. Hamilton, of Glade, Pa., were fatally burned in Omaha.

Three business blocks, a hotel and a livery stable in North Woodstock, N. H., were destroyed by fire.

Robbers smashed a store window and snatched 112 diamond rings from a jewelry store in New Orleans.

The Authors' Club of New York plans a memorial to Edgar Allan Poe.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey declared a dividend of \$15 a share for the quarter year ending March 31.

Two brick dwellings in Pittsburgh undermined by the flood collapsed, the occupants escaping in their night clothes.

Beech Hargis, who shot and killed his father, the Kentucky feudist, inherited \$50,000 from his parent.

Ng Poon Chew, editor of the Chinese World, says China is raising an army of 1,000,000 men.

Iolierian Gribayedoff, the first newspaper illustrator in the United States, died in Paris.

Citizens of East Orange, N. J., protest that Andrew Carnegie libraries are too costly.

The police of Pennsylvania have captured 270 men in 32 Black Hand raids.

The Kansas and Colorado Pacific Railroad has been mortgaged for \$50,000,000.

Baron Takahira, the new Japanese ambassador, arrived at New York, and declared that war between the United States and Japan would be the most inhuman event in the history of the world.

Japan's reply to the American memorandum of January 26 concerning Japanese coolie immigration into the United States was handed to Ambassador O'Brien.

The German government is considering the expediency of buying out the Standard Oil Company and establishing a government monopoly.

# PROFESS TO BE TRUE FRIENDS

## Baron Takahira Presented to the President.

### THE EXPRESSIONS OF GOOD WILL.

Japanese Ambassador, in Presenting His Credentials, Declares That the Conservation of the Rights and Interests of All People Is His Sovereign's Cardinal Object.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The formal reception of Baron Takahira, as ambassador of Japan to the United States, took place at the White House at 2.45 Thursday afternoon. The Ambassador was brought to the White House in President Roosevelt's private carriage, accompanied by Colonel Bromwell, the President's military aid. The suite of the Ambassador in diplomatic, military and naval uniforms, was present at the reception.

Upon being presented Baron Takahira addressed the President in part as follows:

"The maintenance of lasting peace with all nations and the conservation of the rights and interests of all people are the cardinal objects of my august sovereign in his international dealings, and I assure you, Mr. President, that in the discharge of my duties my attention will be constantly directed to the attainment of that high ideal, and nothing in my power will be left undone in that direction."

The President said:

"In receiving from your hands the letters of credential I have great pleasure in expressing the lively satisfaction with which I have heard your cordial assurances of the desire and purpose of Japan to maintain and, if possible, still further strengthen the close bonds of amity that have so long, so happily and so beneficially existed between your great island empire of the Far East and our own commonwealth of the West. I feel that I can do even more than reciprocate those assurances. On behalf of this government and of my countrymen I can most sincerely pledge to you, and through you to your nation, the earnest cooperation of the United States in all that may tend to increase and more firmly establish the good will we mutually bear and to foster the material advantages of the two nations to the paths of tranquil prosperity."

"For yourself, Mr. Ambassador, our government and people have the kindest words of welcome, because we cherish very agreeable remembrances of your former honored sojourn in this country as your nation's minister. You bring to your congenial task a knowledge of our life and ways such as few men not of our own race can bring, and you will be aided in your course by the consciousness that you possess the personal sympathy, esteem and confidence of those among whom you come to dwell."

"In accepting the letters of recall of your worthy predecessor, I have to assure you of our good wishes in his behalf."

"I beg, Mr. Ambassador, that you will convey to your august sovereign my personal wishes for his continued health, happiness and welfare, and that through the appropriate channel, you will make known to your government and to your fellow-citizens the earnest wishes of the government and people of the United States for the prosperity and well being of the Japanese nation."

## DISASTERS IN MINES.

### Fifty Per Cent. Increase In Fatalities Over Last Year.

New York (Special).—Some pretty startling figures with reference to the heavy recent increase in the deaths and injuries consequent upon accidents in coal mines were presented to the American Institute of Mining Engineers in a paper read before the institute at the New York Engineers' Club by J. A. Holmes, chief of the technologic branch of the Geological Survey of the United States.

Complete reports regarding the coal mine accidents of 1907 have already been received from 10 states and 2 territories. Reports from Pennsylvania are not yet in, but about every other important coal mining state is represented in the figures. These show an increase of about 20 per cent. in the number of men killed over the number that met the same fate in the same states and territories in 1906. These figures do not include Pennsylvania, where 250 men were killed at the Barr mine last December.

"From information at present at hand," Mr. Holmes said, "it seems probable that an increase of 25 per cent. in the number of fatal accidents will be shown for the year 1907 over the figures for 1906, without taking into consideration the four disasters of last December, in which 694 men were killed. The figures from the states and territories reporting show that 820 men were killed in the year 1906 and 979 in the year 1907, an increase in those states and territories of 159 deaths for the year. If the states which have not yet reported keep up the present ratio of increase in deaths the total number of fatalities for the year 1907, exclusive of the four big disasters, will be 2,460, which is 400 more than in 1906. Counting in the big disasters, the deaths will be more than 3,000, which will be a 50 per cent. increase over the year 1906."

## A Defeat For Prohibition.

Jackson, Miss. (Special).—The greatest surprise of the legislative session developed when an amendment seeking to establish constitutional prohibition was defeated in the lower house, lacking two votes of a required majority of two-thirds. A singular feature was that all the members from open-saloon counties favored the amendment, and that many who had voted for statutory prohibition were against the amendment.

# WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

## To Amend Sherman Law.

Representative Hughes, of New Jersey, introduced an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust act, which is designed to meet the objection raised by the Supreme Court of the United States in a recent decision. The amendment is as follows:

"This act shall not be construed to apply to any arrangements, agreements or combinations between laborers made with the view of lessening the number of hours of labor, or of increasing the wages; nor to any arrangements, agreements or combinations among persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture made with the view of enhancing the price of agriculture or horticulture products."

Mr. Hughes proposes to press his amendment before the Judiciary Committee.

## Presidential Nominations.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Charles P. Grandfield, of Missouri, to be first assistant postmaster general.

W. L. Day, the son of Associate Justice Day, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was nominated to be United States Attorney for the northern district of Ohio. Mr. Day has just begun his second term as city solicitor of Canton, Ohio.

## To Reimburse Southern Pacific.

President Roosevelt considered with Chairman Miller, of the House Committee on Claims, the question of reimbursing the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to the extent of \$1,600,000, the amount expended in repairing the break in the Colorado River. Hearings regarding the claim are to be begun by the committee. The money was spent by the railroad company pursuant to what is regarded as an understanding that the Government should bear the expense.

## Pure Oil And Paint Bill.

Mr. Marshall, of North Dakota, introduced a bill to prevent the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or unlabeled turpentine, paint or linseed oil.

## More Money For Indians.

The Indian Appropriation bill, which was reported to the Senate, carries \$9,825,820, an increase of \$1,616,123 over the total appropriations made by the bill as it was passed by the House.

## New Embassy In Paris.

Senator Bacon introduced an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill providing for the purchase and repair of a building for an Embassy in Paris at a cost not exceeding \$400,000.

## Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

The Indian Appropriation Bill, which was reported to the Senate, carries \$9,825,820, an increase of \$1,616,123 over the bill as passed by the House.

At the George Washington University convocation Senator Burkett read a paper vigorously opposing government ownership of railroads.

Resolutions of regret over the death of Crosby S. Noyes were adopted by various organizations of the District of Columbia.

The Wabash Railroad Company, in a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission, declares it cannot get enough operatives to enable it to comply with the nine-hour law.

Resolutions in force are being made by the Isthmian Canal Commission in the divisions of building construction and that of mechanics, also in the clerical force.

Resolutions for the impeachment of Judge Wilfley, of the United States Court for China, were referred to the House Committee on Judiciary.

A special Senate committee was appointed to consider bills for the establishment of a postal savings bank system.

Senator Asbury C. Latimer, of South Carolina, died at the Providence Hospital following a serious operation.

Gen. Francis S. Dodge, United States Army, retired, died at his home in Washington.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures agreed to report favorably the bill requiring the restoration to gold and silver coins of the national motto "In God We Trust."

A petition for the impeachment of Judge L. R. Wilfley, of the United States Circuit Court at Shanghai, China, was introduced in the House by Representative Waldo, of New York.

President Roosevelt asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the conditions between the railroads and their employes in view of the orders reducing wages.

Unqualified approval of the Fowler Currency Bill was given by former Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage before the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

The American group of the International Parliamentary Union selected Representative Bartholdt, of St. Louis, as their candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations ordered a favorable report on the new treaty of arbitration just negotiated with France.

Representatives of the various railroads made arguments before the House committee against the Employer's Liability Bill.

Senator Knox introduced a bill for the establishment of postal savings banks as planned by Postmaster General Meyer.

# SECRETARY TAFT SAYS WAR IS IMPOSSIBLE

## What Under Heaven Is There to Fight About? He Asks.

### HE RIDICULES THE YELLOW PERIL.

Secretary Declares United States Would Be the Last Power With Which Japan Would Seek a Conflict, and That War Is the Last Thing the United States Desires.

Lowell, Mass. (Special).—Secretary of War William H. Taft finished a two-day visit to New Hampshire and Massachusetts and left Lowell at 6.45 for Boston, where he boarded the Federal Express at 8 o'clock for Washington. The Secretary delivered two addresses. The first in Nashua was devoted to the work of the government in the Philippines and the progress being made on the Panama Canal. The second was to the members of the Lowell Board of Trade. He spoke about 25 minutes here, and, in the course of his remarks, referred to the relations between Japan and the United States. He said that, in his opinion, there was no possibility of war with Japan. His recent visit to the Orient, he said, convinced him that the war talk was ridiculous.

He said, in part:

"Within recent years the United States has advanced to the position of one of the world's powers, although this advancement has been the result, in part, of a war which was practically thrust upon us as a people."

"The possession of the Philippines and Porto Rico wields a far greater influence among the world's nations than we at home suppose. There is a great deal in the influence of that which affects the eye. The visit of 16 battleships to the Pacific will have an excellent effect for peace rather than for war."

"We are not going about the world with a chip on our shoulders. We are not hunting war. That is the last thing that this country wants."

"As between Japan and the United States, my journey to Japan convinced me that there is not the slightest danger of war. Jingoism in Japan and in America are largely responsible for the war rumors that are in circulation. We are the last government in the world with which Japan would seek war. Our historical relations and our trade relations have made Japan a very friendly nation. What under heaven do we want to fight Japan for? Should we go to war with Japan, I look to the future with alarm, because we would find it necessary to expend a vast amount of capital and become a war-like nation. And such a condition is bad for any country. Reports of war with Japan should be stamped upon at every opportunity, and that is what I am trying to do."

"I apprehend no danger from the civilization of China, as some people profess. The argument has been that if China comes into competition with us, we will be wiped out commercially. I hold that the more the Chinese are civilized the better market they will represent for the United States."

## TRAGEDY ON A COLLIER.

George Dixon Kills Walter Weichert, The Chief Officer.

San Juan, Porto Rico (By Cable).—George Dixon, a carpenter on the American collier Abarenda, killed Walter Weichert, chief officer of the collier. The crime was committed on board the vessel, Dixon swinging at Weichert with an axe and completely severed his head. The attack was made just as Weichert was walking away from the carpenter bench, where he had been talking with Dixon. Weichert recently had Dixon placed in irons on account of disobedience of orders, and this probably was the motive for the crime.

Dixon at once reported the murder, and asked the second officer to put him in the ship's brig. A board of inquiry has been appointed to investigate the occurrence.

The Abarenda accompanied the fleet of American battleships to Rio Janeiro, and arrived here four days ago from that port.

## SLAIN BY "CAR ROBBERS."

Southern Railway Special Agent Kills Two of Them First.

Birmingham, Ala. (Special).—Special Agent J. H. Crawford, of the Southern Railway, was shot and his body was placed on the tracks, where it was run over by an incoming train.

The murder was committed by "car robbers," two of whom were subsequently found dead, presumably shot by Crawford, as two chambers in Crawford's revolver were empty when it was found.

The dead men are negroes and a third one is under arrest.

## Cleaning San Francisco.

San Francisco (Special).—With the announcement that several hundred men in addition to the present force would be employed in the sanitary campaign in San Francisco, the headquarters of the United States Marine Hospital Corps was besieged by applicants for work.

Dr. Rucker stated that 8,235 rats were caught in traps last week by the sanitary forces, besides the large, but unknown, number killed by poison.

One case of plague was reported Tuesday, the first in over a month.

## FINANCIAL

Regular dividends on National Lead.

New York banks apparently gained during the week \$5,700,000 cash.

A Pittsburgh dispatch says seven tinplate and sheet mills of the United States Steel will start up March 1.

Pennsylvania Railroad coal and coke shipments, according to weekly official reports, are steadily increasing.

Salaries of Seaboard Air Line officials which exceed \$5,000 have been cut 10 per cent, and salaries of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 have been cut 8 per cent.

Harriman's triumph over Fish in the Illinois Central controversy situated Union Pacific and had a generally favorable effect upon share values.

According to the American Railroad Association figures on February 5, the total number of idle cars on railroad lines of the United States and Canada was 343,217, against 312,580 on January 22.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. have purchased \$6,000,000 of 5 per cent, one year notes from the Baltimore & Ohio. The notes are secured by \$8,000,000 of Lake Erie & Western refunding bonds.

Net earnings of the Washington, Alexandria & Mt. Vernon Railway in 1907 increased \$23,633, which is close to 19 per cent, gain over 1906.

# WERE FOUR DAYS WITHOUT WATER

## Battle For Life By Survivors of the Ship Emily Reed.

### Neah Bay, Wash. (Special).—The crew of the little six-ton sloop Teckla, lying at anchor here, was startled by a feeble hail from a steel lifeboat drawing up slowly in the light breeze. In the boat were the forms of four men, three living and one dead, survivors of the American ship Emily Reed, wrecked off the mouth of Nehalem River, on the coast of Oregon, 200 miles from Neah Bay. The men in the boat were:

First Mate Fred Zube. Seaman Ewald Albladt. Seaman Arthur Jahunko. Ship's cook, name unknown. The dead man was the ship's cook. The three living survivors were in a pitiful condition. Their tongues were swollen from thirst so that at first they could scarcely articulate. They had had no food since Sunday night, nor any water since they left the wreck of the Reed, Friday morning.

Mr. Zube said:

"Almost the instant the Reed struck the beach she began to break up. In a twinkling one of the lifeboats was smashed by a big wave and the decks were so deep in the boiling water that there was no chance to get aft, where Captain Kersel and his wife, with some of the other members of the crew, were stationed. We jumped into the remaining lifeboat and cut the lashings. Before we had completed the job a big sea broke over the wreck and carried us clear of the decks."

"A strong current swept us toward the stern of the wreck, where we could see Captain Kersel and the rest of the ship's company clinging to the roof of the aft house. We yelled to them to throw us a line as we went under the stern, and someone threw one, but it fell short of our boat."

"My arm had been broken when the wreckage from the galley dropped onto us, and there was only one good oar, and the other had been broken and the spare oars washed away. We did our best to get back to the wreck, but the set of the undertow carried us away."

"We tried to head for Tillamook last night, but we had no compass to steer by. When morning broke I found we were standing far out to sea. I thought it best to keep the boat well out, hoping to fall into the path of steamships. With this hope I set the course northward along the coast."

"The second night out we saw lights, but it too dark to venture in. There was neither food nor water, and we suffered terribly from thirst during Saturday. Toward evening the cook declared he could stand it no longer and took a drink of sea water. He soon became delirious."

"At about 2 o'clock Sunday morning we saw a big steamer. She stopped near us and we all believed we would be saved. But the vessel got under way again and left us. The cook gave up the fight then. He laid down in the water and in a few minutes he was dead."

"About 7 o'clock Sunday morning we made out for Tattooosh Island. We were all too tired to manage the boat very well, but along toward Sunday afternoon I got her headed back toward Neah Bay."

"Sunday seemed the worst day we were out. We kept seeing all sorts of vessels passing back and forth but none of them would answer our hails. We were generally too far off to be made out plainly, I guess."

## CATCH 8235 RATS.

### Sanitary Campaigners in 'Frisco Make War On Rodents.

San Francisco (Special).—With the announcement that several hundred men, in addition to the present force, would be employed in the sanitary campaign in San Francisco, the headquarters of the United States Marine Hospital Corps was besieged by applicants for work.

Dr. Rucker stated that 8,235 rats were caught in traps last week by the sanitary forces, besides the large but unknown number killed by poison.

One case of plague was reported Tuesday, the first in over a month.