

CONGRESSMAN IN DESPERATE FIGHT

Mr. Heflin Shoots Negro to Protect Woman.

TWO ARE WOUNDED BY BULLETS.

Statesman From Alabama Resents Loud Talking and Drinking by Colored Men in Pennsylvania Avenue Car Containing Several White Women.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—In a desperate affray on a Pennsylvania Avenue car a negro and a white man were shot by Congressman Thomas J. Heflin, of Alabama. Thomas Lumby, the negro, was shot in the head and is in a critical condition, and Thomas McCreary, a New York horse trainer, is suffering from a wound in the leg. The shooting of McCreary was accidental. Mr. Heflin was arrested and taken to the Sixth Police Precinct station, where the charge of assault to kill was placed against him. Later he was released on \$5,000 bail.

The shooting occurred shortly after 7 o'clock as the car reached the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Sixth Street, bound for Capitol Hill. Congressman Heflin, accompanied by Congressman Edwin J. Ellerbe, of South Carolina, had boarded the traction car at Twelfth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. Heflin being on his way to deliver a temperance lecture at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth and a Half Street and John Marshall Place.

Told Not To Drink.

Upon boarding the car he observed two negro passengers, one of whom was Thomas Lumby, and who was in the act of taking a drink from a bottle of whisky. There were a number of other passengers, including several ladies. Mr. Heflin says he remonstrated with Lumby and asked him to stop drinking, saying:

"Don't take that drink; there are ladies here, and it is not right. It is against the law for you to do this thing in a street car, and I hope you will put that bottle away. The other negro, who was sober, attempted to take the bottle away from his friend, but failed. It is said that Lumby became offended at Mr. Heflin's remonstrances and applied vile epithets.

Then the colored man, it is said, attacked the Congressman.

As the car reached Sixth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue Heflin and Lumby were engaged in a desperate struggle. Mr. Heflin, who is a large, powerful man, succeeded in throwing Lumby off the car as it came to a stop. Most of the occupants of the car hastily alighted, including Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCreary. The negro fell to the ground, being pushed off the car. He rose and, it is said, began cursing Mr. Heflin again, and made a motion for his hip pocket as if to draw a weapon, whereupon Mr. Heflin fired at him through the car window, missing him and hitting Thomas McCreary, who was about 20 feet from the car.

Mr. Heflin fired once or twice again, one of the shots striking Lumby in the head above the ear. Lumby ran a short distance and fell. An ambulance was called and he was taken to the Emergency Hospital. The conductor of the car, and Officer George N. Scriven took charge of the car and ran it to Third and Pennsylvania Avenues. Three Representative Heflin was escorted by Officer Scriven to the Capitol Hotel and later was taken to the police station in a cab. He was not locked up. Mr. McCreary's wound is not serious, and after treatment at a hospital he returned to his apartment.

KILLS GIRL, THEN HIMSELF.

Young Man Poisons Ice Cream Because His Parent Forbid Marriage.

Milwaukee, Wis. (Special).—Miss Nettie Plaschek, aged seventeen, daughter of Mrs. Ida Plaschek, died from strychnine administered by her sweetheart, Lee Wojenski. The drug was mixed with some ice cream.

When Wojenski learned of the death of the girl he immediately took a dose himself. He died an hour later. The crime was probably inspired because the man's parents had objected to a proposed marriage to the young girl.

The Roosevelt On A Cruise.

Washington (Special).—Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Miss Ethel, Kermit and Archie, Miss Hagner and Miss Cornelia Landon, left on the 10.15 train over the Southern Railway for Vicksburg, where they will take the Mayflower to New Orleans, whence they will return to Washington by rail in about 10 days.

The Idaho Accepted.

Philadelphia (Special).—The battleship Idaho was formally turned over to the government by the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company, at whose yards the warship was constructed. The Idaho was towed from the shipyard to the League Island Navy Yard, and will shortly be placed in commission.

Tortured To Death.

Shanghai (By Cable).—An officer in the telegraph service named Chong, charged with complicity in disclosing state secrets to a foreign legation, died at Peking while being examined under torture.

Will Not Save Gillette.

Albany, N. Y. (Special).—There is no foundation for the persistent report that Governor Hughes has decided to grant a reprieve for Chester Gillette for the murderer's mother's sake or for any other reason. This statement was made on the best possible authority. The general belief here is that the Governor will not interfere with the execution of the young man, who is under sentence to die at Auburn Prison next week for the murder of Grace Brown at Big Moose lake two years ago.

ADMIRAL EVANS ATTACKS ARMOR BELTS

Too Low and Too Narrow, Says "Fighting Bob."

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Metcalf made public the views of Admiral Evans regarding the location of the armor belt on battleships, which he has just received in a lengthy report from the Admiral on this and other subjects connected with the voyage of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific Coast. The Admiral says:

"Judging from the figures contained in the several replies from commanding officers which relate to this subject, it would appear that better protection might have been afforded had those belts been originally placed between six inches and one foot higher; this on the theory that the commanding officer would admit sufficient water before an action to sink the belt to within about 18 inches above the water line. But even this is open to question, for it has been noted that even when heavy radsen and in the smooth to moderate seas, which have thus far characterized this cruise, the ships frequently expose their entire belts and the bottom plating beneath.

"It must be remembered that even a five or a six inch shell (of which there would be a great number) could inflict a severe and dangerous injury if it struck below the belt, while otherwise the water line, even with the belt entirely submerged, is, on account of the casemate armor and coal, immune to all except the heaviest projectiles.

"The fact is that under the sea conditions in which battles may be fought a belt of eight feet in width, if considered alone, is too narrow to afford the desired protection, wherefore it may be placed, and the question becomes an academic discussion, with certain arguments on each side. It is understood that on the latest ships this question is of little import, as the citadel armor is but one inch less in thickness than that on the water line, and for those ships already built it is believed that when all weights which will be landed, should war break out, are taken into consideration, the ship will rise to the 6 or 12 inches which is believed to be the maximum that it could be desired to raise them."

The report of Admiral Evans is made in accordance with instructions given him by Secretary Metcalf before he sailed from Hampton Roads. The Secretary said it had no reference whatever to the criticisms of naval construction which have appeared since the sailing of the fleet.

SMASHED BANK WINDOW.

Starving Old Man Then Grabbed Money And Ran.

New York (Special).—A gray-haired, sickly looking man walked into the banking office of C. B. Richard & Co., 33 Broadway, and asked for money to get food. He was ordered out, and after walking to the street stood looking for a moment at the firm's window, where a quantity of foreign money was exhibited. Then his glance fell on a piece of concrete lying in the gutter, and hastily picking it up he threw it against the plate glass. The window broke in a dozen pieces and the old man grabbed a 100 franc and a 50 franc note and ran.

Two of the firm's clerks caught him before he had got 15 feet away. He fought with all his strength to break their hold, and continued his resistance even when Traffic Policeman McArey got there. McArey had to knock him down with his club before he would submit to arrest.

In the Church Street Station the prisoner described himself as Thomas Kennedy, 70 years old, a sailmaker, with no home. He said he had eaten nothing for 48 hours, and his appearance indicated it. The police sympathized with him, but charged him with burglary and sent him to the detective bureau to be photographed.

Will Honor Memory Of Stevens.

Tokio (By Cable).—The Foreign Office is arranging a programme for funeral services for Durham W. Stevens in this city simultaneously with the obsequies in America. There will undoubtedly be a larger attendance at the services than at any former funeral in Japan. The entire imperial, diplomatic and foreign contingents, it is expected, will be present, together with thousands of Japanese. All the Koreans in Japan, including the Crown Prince, will attend. Bishop Harris will probably return from Seoul to deliver the eulogy.

Abe Hummel In England.

Liverpool (By Cable).—Abraham Hummel, the New York lawyer, who was released from prison on March 16, was a passenger on the Lusitania. He was cheerful and laughing when he landed and exchanged hearty greetings with friends. He shows no signs of being ill.

Gov. Guild Improving.

Boston (Special).—The following bulletin on Governor Guild's condition, signed by Drs. Winslow, Shattuck and Joslin, was issued at 9.40 A. M.: "There has been further improvement in the Governor's condition during the past 24 hours."

FINANCIAL

President Rigley, of Atchison, denies that he is to retire.

Lackawanna Railroad directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

United States Steel is operating at 50 per cent. of its capacity, according to the trade paper reports.

Union Pacific with its latest acquisition will have 1650 miles of track on which there is no mortgage.

TOWNS IN RUINS AND PEOPLE KILLED

Earthquakes Cause Terrible Havoc in Mexico.

CHILAPA CITY SUFFERS THE MOST.

Several Other Towns More or Less Damaged—City of Mexico Badly Shaken Up—The Island of St. Thomas Also Feels the Shocks Severely—Disturbances Recorded at Washington.

Galveston, Tex. (Special).—Reports from Mexico City give brief accounts of the destruction of Chilpancingo, a town of nearly 8,000 inhabitants and about 120 miles south of Mexico City. There are contradictory reports as to the loss of life, but the property loss was great. A succession of shocks wrecked nearly every building in the town. Several hundred persons were injured.

Cotepec, Concepcion and Tetillilla, three towns with an aggregate population of about 2,500 in the State of Guerrero, were wiped off the map during the night. No report is made as to the number killed, but many were injured. The loss of life at Chilapa, which was all but destroyed, is estimated at between 100 and 300.

Three slight quakes were followed by a fourth, which completed the destruction. The injured are estimated at 2,000. The Mexican cable which connects at Vera Cruz with the land line leading direct to Mexico City was not interrupted until late in the afternoon. The cable sustained three earthquake shocks near the Mexican Coast, and for several hours today the land wires were out of commission.

A report says Mexico City experienced six shocks since Thursday afternoon, but that the damage is comparatively small.

MOUNTED POLICE CHARGE MOB

A Red Hurls Bomb---Thrower Blown to Pieces and Companion Killed.

THE BOMB THROWER.

Silverstein is about 20 years old and a native of Bialistok, Russia.

He is a tailor and made women's cloaks.

He lived with an uncle at Williamsburg, N. Y., but they parted, owing to Silverstein's radical ideas.

The police found letters indicating that the bomb-thrower had been in anarchistic circles.

The bomb was the size of a large orange and was made of lead pipe, encased in a brass jacket and filled with bits of iron, nails and nitro-glycerine.

New York (Special).—A red flag fluttered in Union Square; a bomb fell; two men lay dying in the People's Playground, and New York awoke to the fact that it harbored those prepared to give their lives in armed resistance to constituted authority.

The bomb was intended for the police who, with rough firmness, had broken up a meeting of 10,000 unemployed. It exploded prematurely in the hands of the assassin, horribly wounding him, killing his companion, injuring eighty-four policemen and throwing to the ground a score of those who were massed in the vicinity.

Saturday night Union Square Park, where the public demonstration had been made, is roped off from pedestrians; a hundred police patrol the boundary streets, and at the station house 1,500 reserves, armed with revolvers and night sticks, await in readiness to throw themselves into any scene of rioting. No further disorder has developed.

Red Flags In Line.

Bomb throwing in the foreign settlements of the East Side is a rather common occurrence, but for the first time Saturday saw an engine of destruction openly and deliberately directed against a squad of police officers. It was meant for Captain Reilly's squad, of 20 men, and a longer and slower burning fuse would have

THE ASSASSIN'S BULLET IS FATAL

Durham W Stevens Dies From His Injuries.

San Francisco, Cal. (Special).—Durham White Stevens, the diplomat who was shot down by the Korean, Inwhan Chang, on Monday morning, died at the St. Francis Hospital after a operation which disclosed a more serious condition of his wound than had been apprehended by the surgeons.

At his bedside when he died, besides the doctors, was the Japanese consul general, Chozo Koike.

J. W. Mather Drops Dead.

Wellsboro, Pa. (Special).—John William Mather, a prominent member of the Tioga County bar, died suddenly. He returned home from a visit to his plantation in Maryland and was walking home from the station with one of his sons when he was stricken. Mr. Mather at one time was an attaché of the Department of Justice at Washington and was a United States deputy marshal from 1883 to 1885. He was 61 years of age.

PANIC IN MEXICO CITY.

When The Theaters Rock The Audiences Rush Out.

Mexico City, Mex. (Special).—The damage caused by the earthquake shocks were greater than was indicated in the early reports. The first shock was a fair warning to many persons, whose experience in earth tremblings knew that something worse was liable to occur later. This fact, however, did not prevent the theatres and the principal places of amusement from drawing their usual crowds. At these places were many American tourists, who felt the tinge of excitement given them by the shock of the early afternoon. When the buildings began to rock and the cry of earthquake was raised there was a rush for the doors, and the throngs of pleasure-seekers soon gained access to the street.

It was in the midst of an act at the principal theater when the severest shock occurred about 9.00 P. M. The performers continued their parts, but the audience fled to the street. It was in the poorer quarters of the city that the worst damage was done. The insecure walls of buildings, which were damaged by the earthquake of April 14, 1907, fell, but the number of injured people is comparatively small. Telegraphic communication with the interior of the State of Guerrero, which is known in meteorological circles as the birthplace of the earthquakes, which are so severely felt in this city at intervals, has not yet been restored. It is feared that there has been a heavy loss of property, and, perhaps, some casualties in some of the mountain towns.

Mrs. Emma Jeannette Dorville, an American, dropped dead of heart disease in the Tiburcio Theater, in Vera Cruz, during the panic which followed the earthquake. When the quake was felt the audience rushed for the exits and many persons were severely bruised, but none was seriously injured. During the crush Mrs. Dorville dropped dead.

ROOSEVELT SENDS A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Characteristic Aggressive Tone Noticeably Absent.

WANTS TWELVE NEW LAWS.

Congress Is Told That Ample Time Remains for the Consideration of Certain Measures That Have Been Repeatedly Called to Their Attention—Changes in the Anti-trust Law.

LEGISLATION DEMANDED.

1. Prohibition of child labor.
2. Enactment of revised employers' liability bill.
3. Compensation for injured government employees.
4. Limitation of injunctions in labor disputes.
5. Amendment of interstate commerce law.
6. Federal co-receivers for railroads.
7. Modification of anti-trust laws.
8. Financial legislation.
9. Postal savings banks.
10. Preliminary work for tariff reform.
11. Wood pulp on the free list.
12. Permanent waterways commission.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The message which President Roosevelt sent to Congress Wednesday was as amazing by the mild conservatism of its tone as was that of last January by the fierce denunciation of those whom the President regarded as the enemies of his policies. Senators and representatives had learned within the past few days that the message would be one of conciliation, but they were not prepared for the mild-mannered document which was read to them Wednesday. Indeed, some of them could hardly believe that the President had written it.

It lacked his characteristic expressions, and it appeared to studiously avoid the aggressiveness that has heretofore been the most marked feature of President Roosevelt's communications to Congress.

Taking up the various recommendations he makes, it would seem that some of them will be carried out. It is notable that in the very opening of his message Mr. Roosevelt does not demand legislation in his usual determined style. Child labor, he says, should be prohibited throughout the nation, but he does not in his characteristic way demand immediate enactment of a national child labor bill. Indeed, he would seem to be satisfied with a child labor bill for the District of Columbia, and it is very probable that a bill, restricted in its application to Washington, will be passed either at this session or the next session of Congress.

Unusually Self-restrained.

He is similarly restrained in asking for the Employers' Liability Law. This bill, as already stated, is to be passed in the House shortly under a suspension of the rules, and the Senate will probably pass it without delay. As for the liability law in favor of the government employees, the Senate Tuesday showed its good will by passing a bill to pay \$10,000 to Yardmaster Bannon, who was injured while working on the Panama Canal, the bill having been passed in answer to a former recommendation made by President Roosevelt.

The greater part of his message is devoted to explaining and urging on Congress the bill introduced on Monday by Representatives Hepburn to amend certain features of the Sherman Anti-trust Law.

The recommendations will be gratifying to financial and industrial interests of the country. No less satisfactory to labor will be his recommendations for labor legislation. Strikes, he says, while a clumsy weapon, are entirely legal and should be recognized as such, and he makes an effective plea for legislation of the working man. Nothing should be done to legalize either a black list or a boycott that would be illegal under common law, he says, a position which all well informed and patriotic labor leaders fully sustain the President.

His recommendations for postal savings banks will not be followed at this session, although the House may pass the bill in which Postmaster General Meyer has shown so much interest.

Outlook In Congress.

The recommendations he makes for preparations for the revision of the tariff in 1909 are the results of conferences between him and the leaders in Congress and will be carried out, and it is more than probable that Congress will act on his plea in his last message to place upon the free list wood pulp and to make a corresponding reduction upon paper made from wood pulp.

The meeting of the governors of all the states in Washington, on May 14 and 15, to discuss the conservation of our national resources, will point out to Congress a way in which to make elective his recommendations for conserving our resources, and his plea for a permanent waterways commission, which he regards as an essential feature of the conserving of our resources, will probably be granted. His notice to Congress that he will hereafter veto any bill granting water power privileges which does not carry with it provisions for proper compensation of the government

Tramps Asleep In Burning Barn.

York, Pa. (Special).—Fourteen head of cattle, 20 hogs and 7 horses and mules perished in a fire of incendiary origin which destroyed the barn and several adjoining buildings and their contents on the farm of Martin Baer, near here. Heroic efforts of a bucket brigade of neighbors saved the dwelling-house of the farmer from destruction. The fire was discovered by two tramps, who were sleeping in the barn at the time. They escaped. The loss is estimated at \$5,000.

SOME ODD TALES AS TOLD BY WIRE

Dog Convicted of Felony, Hanged - Diamond in Chicken's Crop.

Dog, Convicted Of Felony, Hanged. Leipsville, Pa.—Like a convicted felon, adjudged guilty after a fair trial, Jack, the big Newfoundland dog belonging to Hugh McLaughlin, was hanged by the neck until dead.

The dog, which had suddenly developed a vicious disposition a few days ago, sprang upon five-year-old Thomas Berger, a pretty little girl, living nearby. Knocking her down, Jack sank his fangs into her flesh and probably would have killed her but for the fact that the child's screams attracted help and the big brute was driven off.

Then, according to an old custom on the coast of Labrador, where dogs are hanged when it has been proven that they have the blood lust of a human being, McLaughlin tied the dog up in his yard.

The little victim, still suffering from her wounds, was the prosecutor and chief witness.

The case against Jack was made out. In the owner's mind there was no question that his dog was guilty.

A noose was slipped around the dog's neck and he was hoisted from the ground. All day his body hung suspended, as a warning to other canines, and then it was cut down. Jack had expiated his crime. Justice was satisfied.

Missing Diamond In Chicken's Crop.

Great Notch, N. J.—While cleaning a young rooster for dinner, a daughter of Mrs. John T. Wilkins, of near here, found in its crop a three-carat diamond lost by her mother last fall.

She thought it was a piece of glass until she showed it to Mrs. Wilkins, and it was fitted into the ring setting.

Petrified Trout Found In Granite.

Helena, Mont.—Dr. Charles Reinig, of Helena, has come into possession of one of the most curious fossil specimens ever unearthed in Montana. It is a petrified trout, which W. T. Dall, an English engineer now in charge of the coke ovens at Lombard, dug out of a loose granite formation in the Huntley reservation, near Billings. The specimen was found imbedded in the granite at a depth of twenty feet, and was partly broken by the laborers, who were engaged in digging a well.

Many fish fossils have been found in this section, but never one in which the luster and color of the living creature have been preserved. The specimen which has come into the hands of Dr. Reinig not only retains its physical contour, but its surface shows all of the iridescent colors of a live trout.

Pipe Caused Death Of Aged Woman.

Richmond, Ohio.—The pipe that had been her comfort, for years caused the death here of Mrs. Margaret Shedron, eighty-four years old.

She fell asleep and let the pipe fall to her lap. It turned burning tobacco over her clothing, and she rushed outdoors and burned to death before help reached her.

Whistled Himself Into Jail And Out.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Because "The Merry Widow Waltz" grated on the ears of Constable Detrich when whistled by Gilbert Zewe, the latter was arrested.

When arraigned, Magistrate Hasfield released Zewe, after making him whistle the tune ten times.

DIRECT APPEAL TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Leading Kentuckians Ask Federal Interference.

Lexington, Ky. (Special).—The failure on the part of the state authorities to run down perpetrators of outrages committed by "night riders" culminated in a direct appeal to the President of the United States for federal interference in Kentucky, in the form of a petition prepared by leading men of Lexington and Central Kentucky, which is being put into circulation throughout this section.

The petitioners are aware that the President can take no action unless the Governor so requests, but they say it is their purpose by this means to bring the two executives together in the matter. The petition follows: "To the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

"Your petitioners, all of whom are citizens and residents of Kentucky, respectfully represent to you the turbulent conditions of civil affairs in this state.

"The conditions in this community have been fully set out in the newspapers, and the fact that those farmers who desire to grow tobacco are prevented from doing so on account of force and violence and the destruction of plant beds and burning of barns, has grown into the burning of dwelling-houses, to which crimes has been added murder.

"We desire to further represent to your Excellency the fact that the state government is totally incapable of handling the situation, which becomes graver every day. The grand jury refuse to find indictments, and the courts are unable to punish those guilty of crimes already committed.

NIGHT RIDERS INDICTED.

Kentucky Justice Begins To Lay Hold Of Lawless Marauders.

Hopkinsville, Ky. (Special).—The Christian County Grand Jury returned indictments against Herman Richard Crenshaw, a prominent Trigg County farmer, and Mat Gholston, Sr., of this county, a half-breed Indian, charging them with being members of the night rider band that raided Hopkinsville last December, destroying property valued at \$300,000, wounding one man and whipping another and shooting up the town.

WASHINGTON

Comptroller of the Currency William B. Ridgely has resigned to become president of the National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City.

Senator John Walter Smith, of Maryland, successor to the late Senator Whyte, was sworn in after a long wrangle over the question of the legality of his election.