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ROOSEVELT'S VACATION.

Ended at Midnight—Greeted Everywhere With Enthusiasm—He Was the Guest of the American People—Incidents En Route.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Roosevelt's trip through the West and Southwest ended at midnight. All told he covered 6,000 miles, journeying through twelve States and three Territories. Summarizing the result of the tour, in the President's own words: "I left Washington a mid-dling good American. I come back a far better one."

There is possibly still more truth in the statement that on the trip he found multitudes of middling good Americans; that he left them far better Americans for having seen him, even for a few minutes, and felt the influence of his personality. "No one knows this better than those who were so fortunate as to be with him and witness the enthusiasm with which he was greeted by all, regardless of political faith."

"The average American is a pretty good fellow and all we need in this country is to get together and get acquainted." This was a favorite expression of the President, and he found it cheered to the echo, from Texas to the wilds wherein he made his camp for the bear hunt.

"He's all right; this is the first time I ever saw him, but he's a much man hereafter." Not a few hundred times was this remark made by his hearers, but thousands of times, and just as frequently down in the South as in the North.

When "Colonel Bill" Streett said at Waco, "I believe Roosevelt could be elected for a second term in this township, and a Constable gets closer to the grass than a President," he was only expressing in his picturesque language the confidence which the people of Texas and everywhere else on this trip have in the President as a man.

This feeling explains why the President has had made clear to him in the course of his journey that the people in general are with him on most of his public policies. Leading Democrats in Texas, in Colorado and in Chicago have publicly assured him that, although they differed with him on some details, that they could really accept him today as the candidate of their party. Some of them, despite his repeated protests, "I can not and will not accept a re-nomination in 1908, but declared that he must and that the united demand of the American people will force him to change his mind."

So Mr. Roosevelt is certain that the American people approve of his three principal policies, the building of the Panama canal, with efficiency and economy, but, in any case, with efficiency; the Government control of Interstate Commerce and the Equating of Railways, and his belief that the Monroe Doctrine can best be enforced by the maintenance of a large navy, to be used, not as a menace to other Powers, but as a promoter of respect and, therefore, world peace.

"I say one doubts that the people are with him on his real personal creed, and, indeed, the things he has done and said, since the time the sign appeared along the route, 'No more suicide here, Mr. President.'"

All of these he has learned, not from the brass band and Kcal politicians, with their little batches to grin, but from those he himself calls the real people, the Texan ranchers, the Oklahoma wolf hunters, the guides on Divide Creek and the lonely stockmen, who, with the most delicate consideration, left him alone on his holiday until he asked them to come to him and when they talked frankly and simply with him.

A railroad official connected at various times in a high position with three of the greatest railroad systems in the country, who traveled over one stage of the country with the President, said the other day:

"I have done more talking in the last twenty-four hours than I have done in five years. My business is to advise people talk and then decide for myself, but today the President would talk for a while and then make me talk. I have learned a good many things in this talk, and I believe now that we railway people must come to his views, and he has made me think it is going to be a good thing for us. It will be hard at first and there will be more or less of costly experiments, but in the end it will benefit not only the general public, but the railways themselves."

Not the least factor in this general rounding of patriotism has been the personal love manifested for Mr. Roosevelt by everyone with whom he

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Several Men Were Killed—Three Bodies Recovered—Sixteen Relieved to Be Buried in the Ruins—Many Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Without warning one of the huge tanks, No. 1, of the United Gas Improvement Company's plant at Point Breeze exploded shortly before eleven o'clock this morning.

With a mighty roar the immense steel tanks weighing hundreds of tons and containing thousands upon thousands of cubic feet of gas was rent asunder as if it were paper and the fragments sent hurtling high in the air or driven with the force of cannon balls to either side.

Following this shower of reeled steel fragments came a sheet of flame which enveloped everything within a radius of a hundred yards and caught these workmen who had escaped the great force of the explosion and the rain of masonry.

Many were first overcome by the escaped gas and then burned as they lay unconscious.

Only three bodies were recovered. Sixteen more are believed to be buried under the wrecked structure. Now digging for these. List of injured now numbers fifteen.

DISCUSSING SPEECH OF SECRETARY TAFT.

It Does Not Meet the Approval of Railway Managers.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The debate on the railroad question between Secretary of War Taft and President Roosevelt has become a subject of discussion in the American Railway Association's Tuesday night sessions, continues to be an absorbing topic here.

The Railway Age, official organ of the International Railway Congress, this morning printed an editorial, which says in part: "Most of the European present are inclined to visit with criticism upon the Secretary of War for his more or less artificial in-jection of a serious issue into the light of talk of the evening. This attitude, too, is shared by a considerable number of Americans."

"The most natural and perhaps the most general opinion is that Secretary Taft's speech was intended to serve the interests of the Government in its earnest in its railway rate program and that it expressed the views of the Government on the inevitable and accords to its views."

"It is noted that the Secretary's remarks are much the same in purport as those of the President in his speeches within the past few days, and hence some speak of the Secretary's utterances as an 'inspired hedge.'"

"What was intended by an inspired reply of the railroad men to Secretary Taft's expressions was delivered last night at a second banquet to the International Congress by John Baldwin, general counsel of the Burlington.

"The law which Congress is required to enact will give to seven men the legislative power to make a rate, with the judicial and jury prerogatives to try the railroads, the executive power to enforce their rulings," he declared.

"The law means anything, it means executive aggression and reprisal. With seven men controlling the railways of the country, looking to the executive who gave them the appointment, for instructions, I ask what is to hinder some future executive from confiscating the railways? Legislation, such as is contemplated, if hastily passed, will prove to be the only mark of socialism's folly."

RELEASED FROM PRISON.

Nan Patterson Left the Tombs This Morning—Released on Her Own Recognizance—Cheered by a Great Crowd.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Miss Nan Patterson, the Florida girl, who has been placed on trial three times charged with the murder of Cecil Young, the bookmaker, is free at last.

District Attorney Jerome, recognizing the intility of the efforts to convict the girl of the crime, had her brought before Recorder Goff shortly after eleven o'clock this morning and made a motion that she be allowed to go free on her own recognizance. The motion was granted, and Miss Patterson, radiantly joyous, left the gloomy prison with her cousins.

District Attorney Jerome, in making the motion, said: "The defendant has been twice tried for murder in the first degree. All the evidence procurable by the State has been submitted. We have tried to prove the fact in the case dis-pardonably and I feel that my assistants have done their duty by the People. I have read all the evidence and it has my full approval. I would have presented the case in the same way."

Mr. Jerome then moved that the defendant be discharged on her own recognizance, as any further trial would be unavailing.

"Nan Patterson to the bar," cried the court clerk for the last time. There was a long wait and Deputy Sheriff Kelly hurried away to the Tombs.

"You'll have to dress yourself, Nan," spattered Kelly in his excitement. "It has come at last and it's all over."

Nan Patterson, waiting the news, jumped from her couch at the word and exclaimed: "My God, it has come at last!"

The defendant was dressed in the quick dress that she had worn in the previous trials and even in the midst of the excitement she did not forget that she was a woman, for she said: "I must change my dress for a light one on such an occasion."

A man under similar circumstances would have hurried over to the court, dress or no dress. Having arrayed herself in her best silk gird, Miss Patterson was brought before Recorder Goff.

Her face glowed in anticipation of her discharge as she was arraigned before the hall. Recorder Goff looked at her for a few moments and then said:

"I understand the District Attorney has moved that you be discharged on your own recognizance. This motion is made in accordance with the best interests of justice, but in granting it I do not want you to take it as an acquittal. I shall make no expression of your weakness, and I think that the orders that you have undergone in two trials must have been severe. I hope when you look back on these experiences you will be constrained to lead a life of chastity. You are discharged."

The defendant turned from the rail and accompanied by her counsel, Abe Levy and Dan O'Reilly, and her father, was taken to the street below, where she was put in a carriage and driven to her counsel's office. A great crowd had gathered at the entrance to the court building and the police were forced to make a pathway for her. When Miss Patterson appeared there was a wild hurrah and shout. The cheers were given as the carriage rattled away.

Miss Patterson will spend the day packing up her effects at the St. Paul Hotel and if her plans are not changed she will leave for Washington tomorrow.

Mrs. Julia Smith and her husband, J. Morgan Smith, were subsequently dismissed from the indictment for conspiracy. Smith admitted the charge of contempt and Judge Cowling imposed a fine of \$250. Smith was sent to Ludlow street jail until the fine is paid.

RETURNED FROM A PLEASURE TRIP.

Grover Cleveland and E. C. Benedict Made a Trip of 1,200 Miles.

NEW YORK, May 12.—E. C. Benedict's yacht Onaida dropped anchor at the foot of East Twenty-third street yesterday after a cruise of about 1,200 miles with the owner and Grover Cleveland aboard.

The Onaida left two weeks ago and visited Norfolk, Va., Georgetown, S. C., and other southern ports. At Georgetown the party visited General Alexander, an old friend of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Benedict, who was on Lee's staff at Appomattox. Mr. Benedict said last night: "It was our regular Spring fishing trip. We had pleasant weather and good luck, especially on our day's fishing at Georgetown."

Mr. Cleveland went on to his home at Friboston.

RESENTMENT IS KEEN

At the Russian Court Over the Kaiser's Speech—News-papers Not Allowed to Publish It—Army Officials Ex-cited.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—A report of the Kaiser's speech in which he referred to the Russian army as being demoralized by vice and drunkenness, was telegraphed here yesterday, but the censor prohibited its publication. The newspapers were forbidden to mention the matter and the knowledge of the utterance is confined to the few high officials and the newspapers. The Kaiser's remarks are manifested by the court and army officials to whom the matter is known.

The Feeling in Berlin.

BERLIN, May 12.—The publication of the speech of Kaiser William to the officers and troops following the review at Strasburg, in which he declared that Russia's downfall in Manchuria was due to the fact that her army had been demoralized by vice and drunkenness, and stating that it might become necessary for Germany to check the "yellow peril," since Russia had failed to do so, has aroused considerable discussion.

The Morning Post declares that it was indiscreet on the part of His Majesty to deliver a speech, which was not intended for publication, in the presence of an audience numbering thousands.

It is possible that grave political and diplomatic consequences may follow the publication of the speech. The Kaiser's words are sure to be discussed diplomatically and this will probably mean that the Russian Government will be forced to formally inquire whether the speaker actually referred to the Russian army in the terms alleged.

This will necessitate an explanation on the part of Chancellor Von Buelow in regard to the reported utterance, who will probably say that the emperor was misunderstood or had been misrepresented.

Numerous newspapers have printed articles urging speakers to refrain from making indiscreet or impulsive utterances which will cause international excitement and possibly lead to grave diplomatic complications.

Ask Permission to Observe May Day.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—A request was presented to the municipal body by the St. Petersburg Association of Engineers asking that the police shall be instructed not to interfere with any peaceful demonstrations made by the workmen in the celebration of May day, which comes next week.

This action was taken in view of the reports which have been circulated to the effect that serious disturbances are bound to occur on the holiday.

The workmen are preparing to observe the day as usual with great demonstrations. The workmen in charge of the demonstration have notified their followers not to make any hostile movements, which would give the police an excuse to interfere with them.

Notwithstanding this there have been many rumors that the police and troops would prevent any demonstration, whether peaceful or otherwise, and trouble is feared. The engineers believe that if the workmen are not interfered with the holiday will pass off quietly.

Yesterday, at a meeting of fifty priests, a resolution was adopted after a tumultuous session demanding the reform of the Church Association.

More Outbreaks in the Province of Volynia.

LONDON, May 12.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg says that more outbreaks occurred yesterday in the Province of Volynia, of which Jitomir, where the anti-Semitic outbreaks occurred earlier in the week, is the capital. The casualties are reported as eleven killed and many injured.

Forty Citizens Are One Official Killed.

JIMONIE, Russia, May 12.—Another outbreak occurred today. Official and forty citizens are reported killed. The Governor has warned the mob that if the disorders occur again the troops will fire at the slightest provocation. If the threat is carried out more bloodshed is probable, as the conditions are such that a disturbance is likely to occur at any time.

Advertisements in The Palladium.

FROG EATS A BLACK SNAKE.

End of the Tail Was Sticking Out of Its Mouth—Dr. Cook's Remark-able Find in a Texas Pond.

PARIS, Texas, May 12.—Dr. E. Cook, living at Garrett's Bluff, carried his little daughters to a pond in his neighbor's pasture to afford them an opportunity of enjoyment being. Being fond of frog's legs, the doctor took his target rifle along, thinking he might kill a few bullfrogs.

He saw a bullfrog swimming a short distance away and shot it. After cutting the hind legs off he threw the frog aside and thought no more of it until one of the little girls uttered an exclamation and called his attention to the lizard's tail sticking out of the frog's mouth. Dr. Cook had noticed that the frog's body was very bulky, and when his little daughter called his attention to it he saw the tail of something sticking out, as he had said.

He caught hold of the tail and pulled a little black snake a foot and a half long from the frog's stomach. The snake was headless. It is pretty well known that frogs are the chief article of a snake's diet, but this is the first instance of a frog turning the tables and eating a snake.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF MASSACRE OF JEWS.

They Are Said to Have Provoked It Themselves.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 11.—The Official Messenger states that the cause of the outbreak at Jitomir, where the Jews were attacked by orthodox Christians, was due to the fact that 300 Jews met in a forest outside of the city and engaged in revolver practice, using a portrait of the Czar as a target. This greatly aroused a number of peasants, who learned of the occurrence.

On another occasion the Jews attacked Christians without warning and insulted the police, the troops and the Government, thus provoking disturbances which followed.

The Minister of the Interior has instructed the authorities to make an appeal to the more intelligent and reasonable Jews to use their influence with their co-religionists to avoid giving any excuse to Christians in the interest of personal safety.

ELKS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Great Preparations Making in Buffalo for the Event.

BUFFALO, May 12.—Extensive preparations are already in progress here for the National Convention of Elks, which opens on July 10th and continues for a week.

Elks' heads, with electric lights for eyes, have been placed in show windows, and plans are complete for the erection of several costly arches over the principal streets. It is estimated that 100,000 persons will be Buffalo's guests during Elks convention week, and that at least \$1,000,000 will be spent by the visitors. Buffalo is preparing to give thorough and visit a reception more elaborate than any in the history of the organization.

AN ADVENTURE WITH BURGLARS.

A Policeman's Daring Pursuit and Capture.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A wild night in mid-May, which would be the feast of many loop-the-gap artists, occurred this morning when four burglars leaped from the roof of a six-story building to a clothes pile and slid to the ground followed by a policeman who captured two of the burglars.

Policeman Walsh, at an early hour, saw four men acting in a suspicious manner in the vicinity of 235 Mott street. Concealing himself he saw three of the men lift a smaller man over the transom of a door. The men effected an entrance and Walsh followed them up. When they heard him approach they fled to the roof, where the policeman followed. Find every avenue of escape but a high chimney pole out off, they made flying leaps for the pole and slid down six stories to the ground. Walsh took to the pole like a fireman and soon had two of the burglars under arrest.

as a Killed Family.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 12.—The fourth death in ten days in the family of Mrs. Joseph Trudel occurred last night when her daughter, Rena, one year-old, died. All four deaths were from spinal meningitis with which the father died a week ago and Mrs. Trudel and four other children are at the hospital stricken with the disease. It is feared the entire family will succumb.

DESERTING THE ISTHMUS.

Scores of Government Employees on the Panama Canal Throw Up Their Jobs—Charge Gross Mismanagement.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The steamship Alliance is due here in the next few days from Panama crowded with refugees from the Isthmus, whence they have fled in the panic because of fear of yellow fever. The refugees are mostly employes of the Isthmian Commission.

On board the Alliance is General Davis who was so seriously ill when he left Panama that he had to be carried to survive the voyage. The dead body of another West who died of yellow fever is also on board.

The flight from the Isthmus has taken the form of a panic. Discouraged with the management of affairs by the United States Government and the mismanagement of the old Canal Commission, scores of employes are throwing up their positions and without even waiting to be paid are leaving the country.

The suspicion that yellow fever plague was about to sweep over the country grew into a panic belief when another West died and no manner of argument could prevent the exodus. Some of the Government employes left with hardly a cent and gladly took steamer passage to get away. Others, not even so fortunate, took passage sailing vessels and fruit ships for other ports than New York.

Over half a hundred Government employes arrived here yesterday, the advance guard of refugees.

They told stories of gross mismanagement and complained bitterly that conditions under which they were to work on the Isthmus had been misrepresented to them. Instead of organized companies they were either forced to live in a squalor and without amenities on the grass. Instances of the mismanagement of affairs were plotted out almost without number.

Numbers ordered in New Orleans months ago, to be used in building quarters for the employes, is still in New Orleans, while military and sanitary supplies ordered by Dr. Gurgas long ago haven't arrived. The Government hospital is said to be on half supplies.

High officials returning from the Isthmus say there is no reason for a yellow fever scare. They say that there are only a few isolated cases.

TO GUARD AGAINST HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

A Bill Will Probably Be Introduced to That Effect.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Harburg horror will probably result in Congress throwing more safeguards about the transportation of high explosives. A bill providing for the labeling of cars loaded with dynamite, gunpowder and other dangerous explosives was introduced to the Senate last year by Senator Elkins, but failed to pass because of the effect such a law would have upon the transportation of cartridges and ammunition for the army and navy.

Mr. Elkins's measure provided that the supervision of the transportation of explosives should be under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is quite probable that the author of the defeated measure will reintroduce the bill in Congress next year. Senator Elkins believes that an important provision of law should prevent cars loaded with explosives from stopping in large towns. It is said that Senator Elkins framed his bill after spending a night at Grayton, W. Va., in a sleeper which lay alongside a car loaded with dynamite. During the uneasy hours he watched that car the various provisions of the bill were framed in his mind.

MEMORIAL DAY IN VIRGINIA.

The Blue and the Gray Clashed Heads Over Graves of the Dead.

PORTRAMOUTH, Va., May 12.—Several hundred bluejackets and marines from the naval torpedo station and warships at the Norfolk Navy-yard accompanied with the Confederates in the celebration of Memorial Day today and the despoiling of the graves of the Confederate dead. The presence of Uncle Sam's forces was favorably commented upon.

Rear Admiral Harrington, commander of the Norfolk Navy-yard, participated in the exercises.

Handling business men advertise in The Palladium.