

# The News and Observer.

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## LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION

### DRIVEN BACK FROM MANILA

#### Latest Advances Say Insurgents Have Been Hurling Backward Ten Miles.

### THE ENEMY'S LOSS 2,000 KILLED

#### A Vivid Picture of the Fighting of Saturday Night and Sunday and of the Wild Excitement in Manila When the Boom of Cannon Announced that the Battle was on--List of American Casualties.

Hong Kong, Feb. 6.—The latest advices from Manila say that the rebel forces have been driven back ten miles, and their losses are estimated at 1,900 killed or wounded.

During the firing the United States warships shelled a train loaded with insurgents.

Colonel William C. Smith, of the First Tennessee infantry was in the thick of the fight, was attacked by opoplex and fell from his horse.

#### THE FILIPINO LOSSES SWELL.

Manila, Feb. 6.—Careful estimates place the Filipino losses up to date at 2,000 dead, 3,500 wounded and 5,000 prisoners.

#### LIST OF OUR CASUALTIES.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The important news in Washington to-day was the ratification of the peace treaty and the receipt of lists of casualties from General Otis.

Prompted by General Otis' promise of last night to send along the list of casualties at the earliest possible moment, the friends of the soldiers at Manila, besieged the War Department to-day by telegram and in person for some information from the scene of battle in the Philippines. The list was long in coming, a fact explained by the cutting of the telegraph wires along the American front, which prevented early reports from the division commanders. In the meantime came a short cablegram from Admiral Dewey that caused some temporary commotion by creating the impression that hostilities had been renewed by the insurgents. Up to the close of office hours, however, nothing had come from General Otis to confirm this inference, and such cablegrams as did come from him touched upon other matters entirely, so it was assumed that there was no foundation in fact for the apprehension, and that Admiral Dewey's message was a belated one, referring to the first engagement. When General Otis' casualty lists began to come over the cables they were somewhat confusing, probably due to the fact that there are 19 different lines between Manila and Washington. The immediate effect was to cause some errors to be made in the reported list of killed. After great difficulty the officials of the War Department arranged the previous casualty lists into the following single list, which is believed to be substantially accurate, and was made up as an official substitute list for the prior list:

Following are the casualties:

First Brigade, First division, Tenth Pennsylvania:

Major E. Brierer, flesh wound, arm, slight; Lieutenant Albert J. Buttermore, flesh wound, slight; Sergeant Joseph Seldon, slight flesh wound, thigh, I; Private Hiram Conger, abdomen penetrated, serious, D; Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, D; Private Dehant, flesh wound, back, slight.

First Montana—Private Reynolds, slight wound in ear, H; Private Charles Rummels, flesh wound in leg, slight; Corporal Hayes, missing, probably killed, H; Private John Serensen, head wound, L, probably dead; Private Mayersick, lungs penetrated, serious, I; Corporal Skinner, slight thigh wound, I.

First Colorado—Private Orion Twever, wounded in left thigh, B; Private Charles S. Morrison, wounded in left hand, B; Private Maurice Parkhurst, wounded in pubes, B; Private C. D. White, missing, supposedly drowned, D; Private Elmer F. Doran, killed, shot in chest, I; Corporal Wm. H. Erle, wounded in left cheek and arm, I; Private Charles Carlson, killed, shot in the head, L; Private Charles B. Boyce, flesh wound in left knee, L; First Lieutenant Charles Houghaworth, flesh wound in left knee.

First South Dakota—Private Horace J. McCracken, killed, H; Private Fred E. Green, killed, I; Private William J. Lewis, killed, I; Private Benj. Phelps, wounded in right thigh, K; Corporal Eugene E. Stevens, wounded in right thigh, K; Private Frank G. McLain, wounded in right hip, G; Hiram Fay, wounded in right knee, F; Corporal Carl H. Osgood, sprained knee, F; Private A. Haskell, slight wound in neck, I.

Third artillery—Sergeant Bernard Sharp, flesh wound, leg, slight, L; Private Oran Ryan, shot in head, serious, L; Private Edward Lundstrom, shot through hand, slight, L; Private James Gleason, flesh wound, thigh, slight, L.

Fourteenth infantry—Killed: Corporals Guy E. Soden, E. and Henry F. Thompson, M. Privates: Jesse A. Hale, A; Maurice L. Seeman, A; Louis V. Dietz, D; James Harvey Knight, M; Charles W. Douglas, M; Frank H. Issinghausen, M; Charles A. Seitz, M; Alphonse Bonauer, M; Peter M. Stormont, I.

Sixth artillery—Killed—Private W. A. Goodman, D.

First Idaho—Killed: Major Edward

McConville, Corporal Frank R. Calverel, B; Private James Frazer, C.

First California—Killed: Private J. J. Dewar, K; Private Tom Ryan, H; Private Joseph Maher, M.

First Washington—Killed: Corporal George W. McGowan, M; Private Ralph W. Simon, Private George B. Reichart, I; Private Frank Smith, L; Private Matthias H. Cherry, I; Private Sherman Harding, J; Private Edward H. Perry, I; Private Walter N. Hanson, L; Private Arno H. Moickel, H. Wounded: Sergeant Samuel E. Boakler, I; Corporal James Neary, M; Musician, Joseph W. Osberger, M; Privates Dixon A. Everett, A; Michael Kennedy, F; Augustin Berry, F; Benjamin A. Harbourn, I; Hugh P. McClellan, I; Herman Steinhagen, I; O. B. Wright, I; William Sloat, K; Arthur L. Osleum, M; Richard Hughes, M; Albert E. Barth, M.

Lieutenant James Mitchell, Fourth infantry died of wounds at 2:05 p. m., February 6th.

Private George W. Hall, G, First Idaho, died of wounds.

Colonel William C. Smith, First Tennessee, died of apoplexy at head of his command on firing line February 5th.

As to the change in conditions wrought by the ratification of the treaty today there is a variance of views, and Adjutant General Corbin and Second Assistant Secretary Ade, of the State Department, were giving the matter attention today, with the idea of being able to send full instructions for his future guidance to General Otis immediately. The extreme view on one side is that until the Spanish Government ratifies the treaty it is not of legal effect. According to that view therefore the United States Government is estopped from proceeding beyond their lines at Manila for the time. By the other extreme view the United States Government is free to do just as it pleases in the entire group of islands, and will, therefore, proceed at once to complete the military occupation of them. Perhaps there is justification for this last view in the fact that the Filipinos were Spanish subjects nominally when they broke the terms of the protocol and thereby released the United States from its observance. The medium view, and that which is likely to be followed, is that General Otis is justified in doing anything that is necessary to protect his army and all American and foreign interests in Manila, even though this obliged him to assume the offensive and to go outside of the old lines in pursuit of the insurgents who may be seeking to reorganize and recoup from their late defeat with an intention of attacking again or even threatening the Americans.

Secretary Long this evening said that no additional orders had been sent to Admiral Dewey and he did not anticipate that any would be necessary just now. He had been acting on the theory that the President desired to follow the most liberal policy in dealing with the Filipinos, and there was no reason now to change that policy.

The Solace started from Norfolk at three o'clock with a supply of ammunition and other needed stores for Dewey's fleet via the Suez Canal, but it is not the intention to send further reinforcements.

It was learned upon inquiry at the War Department that all the American troops at Manila have an abundant supply of smokeless powder. The regulars have the Krag-Jorgensen rifle and about 5,000 of the same weapons are in the hands of the volunteers. It is no secret now that the authorities here were preparing to arrest Anzonilla just as he fled, but probably they are not sorry that he got off safely and thus relieved them from the performance of a disagreeable task. The conduct of the remaining members of the Philippine Junta is still under close watch and while the treatment to be accorded them has not been determined, it is recognized that they are in a precarious position legally and can secure immunity only by the exercise of the greatest discretion.

STORY OF THE FIGHTING.

Manila, Feb. 6.—7:15 p. m.—Owing to the area embraced in the scene of Sunday's engagement, a semi-circle of fully 17 miles, details regarding individual fighting have been extremely difficult to obtain. So far as can be gathered, the brush commenced at 8:45 on Saturday evening, by the firing of a Nebraska battery at Santa Mesa upon Filipinos who were deliberately crossing the line, after repeated warnings, with the evident purpose of drawing our fire.

The first shot from the American sentry was evidently accepted as a pre-arranged signal, for it was followed almost immediately by a terrific fusillade along the entire Filipino line on the north side of the Pasig river.

The American outposts returned the fire with such vigor that the Filipino

fire was checked until the arrival of reinforcements.

All the troops in the vicinity were hurried out, and the Filipinos ceased firing for half an hour, while their own reinforcements came up.

At 10 o'clock the fighting was resumed, the American firing line consisting of the Third artillery, the Kansas and Montana regiments; the Minnesota regiment, the Pennsylvanians, the Nebraskans, the Utah battery, the Idahos, the Washingtons, the Californians, the Fourth cavalry, North Dakota volunteers, Sixth Dakota and Colorado regiments, Sixth artillery and Fourteenth infantry.

The Filipinos concentrated their forces at three points, Caloacan, Santa Mesa and Galinatun, and maintained an intermittent fusillade for some hours.

They brought artillery into action at Galinatun, at 10:30 o'clock, but only one gun annoyed the Americans to any appreciable extent, a howitzer, on the road beyond Santa Mesa. The Third artillery silenced the Galinatun battery by firing two guns simultaneously, which was followed immediately by volleys from the infantry.

At about midnight there was a lull in the firing, lasting until 3:45 p. m., when the whole Filipino line reopened fire. The Americans poured a terrific fire into the darkness for twenty minutes, and then there was another lull until daylight, when the Americans generally advanced.

During the night, in response to Rear Admiral Dewey's signals flashed across from Cavite, the United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed at Malabon, poured a deadly fire from their secondary battery into the Filipino trenches at Caloacan. After daylight, the United States double turret sea going monitor Monadnock opened fire off Malate, and kept shelling the Filipinos' left flank, while the other vessels shelled the enemy's right flank for several hours.

By 10 o'clock the Americans had apparently completely routed the enemy, and had taken the villages of Palawong, Santa Mesa, Paco, Santana, San Pedro, Maricorte, Pando Can and Pasai, had destroyed hundreds of native huts, and had secured possession of the water main and reservoir—a distance of over six miles.

The Tennesseans, joined the fighting line at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning and assisted in capturing Santa Mesa.

One of the most notable events of Sunday's work was driving the Filipinos out of their stronghold at Paco by the reserve, a few companies of Californians, commanded by Colonel Duboce. The main road to the village was lined by native huts full of Filipino sharpshooters. After they had been firing upon General King and his staff, killing a driver, and firing on an ambulance of the Red Cross Society, Colonel Duboce ordered the huts to be cleared, and burned.

The Filipinos concentrated in Paco church and convent, where they made a determined stand in the upper stories. A platoon of Californians stationed on a neighboring bridge, maintained a hot fire on the Filipinos, but was unable to dislodge them. In the face of a terrific fusillade, Colonel Duboce and a few volunteers dashed into the church, scattered coal oil inside of it, set fire to the oil and retired.

In the meantime Captain Dyer's battery of the Sixth artillery, bombarded the church, dropping a dozen shells into the tower and roof, Company L and part of Company G, of the Californians, charged into the church, but were unable to ascend the single flight of steps leading to the story above.

After the incendiaries had retired, a company of the Idahos and the Washington guards, stationed on either side of the building, picked off the Filipinos as they were smoked out. Many of the rebels, however, escaped into the brush in the rear of the church. The Americans captured fifty-three of the rebels and during the fighting about the church twenty of the rebels were killed.

Some 2,500 women, children and non-combatants were allowed to enter the American lines after promising to go to the houses of friends and remain there.

Another intensely exciting incident occurred during the engagement. The Washingtons and Idahos and Companies K and M, of the Californians, made charges across the rice fields between Paco and Santana, in the face of a terrific fusillade. The ground, to-day, over which they passed is covered with dead and wounded natives. The former are being buried in groups of five or six about where they lay, and the latter are being brought to the hospital. It was at this stage of the fighting and at Caloacan that the Filipinos suffered their heaviest losses.

The Fourteenth regulars were in a particularly tight place near Singalon and Colonel Duboce was compelled to rush past them with the reserve, in order to prevent the regulars from being cut off. In the last time twelve men were killed before the rebels retired.

Both sides cheered frequently during the engagement. The American "hurrahs" were almost invariably met by derisive "Vivas."

Among the natives the Yagoots were specially noticeable for their bravery, about 700 of these naked savages facing artillery fire with their bows and arrows.

The scene at Manila when the alarm was given on Saturday night was wildly exciting. The American soldiers in the theatres and at the circus were called out, the performances were stopped, Filipinos scurried everywhere and the rattle of musketry and the booming of cannon outside the city was plainly heard. The residents on the outskirts of Manila flocked into the walled city, with their arms full of articles. All the carriages disappeared as if by magic, the street cars were stopped, the telegraph lines were cut and the soldiers hurriedly marched out of the city to the stations assigned them. The stores were closed almost instantly,

foreign flags were to be seen flying from many windows, and a number of white rags were hung out from Filipino huts and houses.

On Sunday immense crowds of people visited the water front and gathered in the highest towers to watch the bombardment. There were no street cars or carriages to be seen, and the streets were almost deserted.

The Minnesota troops, acting as police, searched every native and arrested many of them, with the result that while there were several attempts to assassinate American officers on Saturday there were none on Sunday. Absolute order was maintained.

The United States flagship Olympia steamed across the Bay on Sunday and took up a position near the German cruiser Irene and the British cruiser Narcissus, off the Mole. She is still there.

The Americans are determined not to give the Filipinos a chance to recuperate.

The official list of dead and wounded has not yet been submitted for publication, and it is impossible, owing to the fact that the regiments are scattered, to obtain a reliable list except from headquarters.

Two Filipino commissioners from Iloilo and four rebel officers were arrested here this morning after boarding the steamer Uranus. Many suspects have been arrested in various parts of the city.

CABLEGRAM FROM DEWEY.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Admiral Dewey cabled the Navy Department to-day as follows:

"Manila, February 6th.

"Secretary Navy, Washington.

"Insurgents have attacked Manila. Boston leaves to-day for Iloilo to relieve the Baltimore, which will return to Manila. Two men wounded yesterday on board Monadnock, one seriously.

(Signed) "DEWEY."

AGONCILLO IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Agoncillo, the Filipino representative, accompanied by Captain Marti, arrived in Montreal to-day. Agoncillo refused to discuss the ratification of the treaty and says his future movements are uncertain. He expressed the opinion that the Filipinos were goaded to fight by the Americans.

JUDGE DAY HEARS THE NEWS.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 6.—A special from Palm Beach to the Times Union and Citizen, says:

"News of the ratification of the peace treaty was handed Judge William R. Day by a representative of the Times Union and Citizen as he landed at the Clow Pier after a days fishing. He expressed himself as highly gratified over the result.

"As to the fighting and loss at Manila, he was very much shocked, but expressed the hope that the reports received this afternoon were exaggerated.

"Judge Day was accompanied on the fishing trip by General Schofield and Joseph Jefferson. They went to the inlet in a launch and made one of the greatest hauls with hook and line that have been made on Lake Worth in years."

REJECT GOVERNMENT'S BILL.

It Provided for Bringing Revision Cases Before Whole Court of Cassation.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The Parliamentary committee, by a vote of 9 to 2 to-day rejected the Government's bill providing that all cases of trial revision be brought before the whole Court of Cassation instead of before the criminal section of that court. The committee's decision was reached after the Premier, Mr. Dupuy, had presented the Government's views and had strongly urged the adoption of the bill.

The committee also resolved to publish all the documents connected with the report of Mazeau, First President of the Court of Cassation, in his inquiry into the charges of M. DeBastard.

Mr. Dupuy declares that the Government will resist all amendments to the revision bill and make its passage a question of confidence.

THE DEATH OF CAPRIVI.

He Was Former Chancellor of the German Empire.

Frankfort, Feb. 6.—General Count Von Caprivi, the former Chancellor of the German Empire, died at 10 p. m. to-day at Skyrin near Grossen, 32 miles from here. The General had been ill for some time. His end was peaceful.

DEMOCRATS TAKE CHARGE.

Plymouth, N. C., Feb. 6.—(Special)—The Democrats have taken charge of their affairs in accordance with the late act of the General Assembly. The newly-elected members of the Board of Commissioners of Washington county, Abram Newberry, J. M. Reid, J. A. Closson and Joseph Skittlethorpe, met today with the old board and proceeded to organize by electing James A. Chesson chairman, only one of the old members being present at the organization, the negro, W. H. Howcott. The former chairman, Rufus Swain, came in after the organization. James Skittlethorpe and J. M. Reid were appointed to meet with the chairman at all monthly meetings.

DISSOLVES INSULAR CABINET.

San Juan, Feb. 6.—Governor General Henry has ordered the dissolution of the insular Cabinet and substitutes for it the following departments:

State, Justice, Finance and Interior.

The order announces that, it having become evident to two months, that the insular Cabinet does not correspond with American methods of progress, he declares its dissolution.

### THE TREATY OF PARIS RATIFIED

#### Vote in Senate Fifty-seven to Twenty-seven, One More Than Two Thirds.

### VOTE NO TEST OF EXPANSION

#### This Will Have to be Fought Out Later--The Philippine Outbreak Won Three Doubtful Votes Which Assured Ratification--There was Great Applause in the Capitol When the Vote was Announced.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The treaty of peace negotiated between the commissioners of the United States and Spain at Paris was ratified by the United States Senate, the vote being 57 ayes to 27 nays, or one vote more than the two-thirds majority necessary to secure Senatorial concurrence in a treaty document. The vote was taken in executive session, and until the injunction of secrecy was removed, the result was supposed to be private; but the Vice-President had no more than announced the figures before Senators rushed out of every door leading from the Senate chamber declaring that the treaty had been ratified. Some made the mistake of stating that there were three votes to spare. There was in fact only one vote more than was necessary.

No vote has been taken in the Senate since that on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law that has been followed with as close interest as was the vote to-day. This anxiety was due not only to the magnitude of the question at issue, but to the uncertainty which attended the matter up to the last moment.

Many of the vast throng which was turned from the galleries after the doors were closed in response to Senator Davis' motion, lingered in the corridors, all waiting eagerly for the news from inside.

Within the chamber the interest was even more intense.

Very few Senators left the chamber except those engaged in the cloak rooms in trying on the one side to gain votes for the treaty and on the other to prevent a break in the ranks.

Senators Aldrich, Lodge and Elkins who have given their special attention to securing the necessary vote to insure ratification were doubtful of the result when the secret session began, while Senators Gorman and Jones, the leaders of the opposition, considered their forces intact. Half an hour afterwards it was whispered about that Senator McEnery had been won over on condition that his declaratory resolution should be adopted subsequent to the passage of the ratification resolution. When this news was confirmed it was known that ratification was assured, for Senator McEnery had already announced his intention to vote for the treaty in view of the condition of affairs at Manila.

Senator Jones (Nev.), went over at the last moment making the one vote more than was necessary.

There was applause when the result was announced, but many Senators heaved a sigh of relief and rushed from the chamber to give the news to the waiting world.

In advance of the voting speeches were made by Senators Ross, Money and Fairbanks. Senator Stewart, who had just arrived from his successful campaign in Nevada for re-election, announced informally during this period of the session that in his entire trip across the continent he had not encountered one man who was opposed to the ratification of the treaty.

Senator Ross read a brief written speech announcing his intention to support the treaty as in the interest of peace. Senator Money reiterated his opposition to the treaty and made a last plea for a modification of the agreement. He asserted that if the friends of the treaty had agreed to a modifying resolution the vote could have been received much sooner and that as it would have carried assurance of pacific intentions on the part of this Government it would have prevented the conflict at Manila.

Senator Teller here interrupted the Mississippi Senator, and there was quite a lively exchange of words. Mr. Teller announced his belief that the opposition to the treaty were responsible for the Manila battle and Mr. Money declared this view to be absurd. Mr. Fairbanks spoke at some length, his speech being the first he had made since the debate began. He made an appeal for unanimity of action in order that the country might present a harmonious front to the outside world in dealing with so important a question.

He referred to the opening of hostilities at Manila, and expressed the view that the ratification of the treaty would do much to prevent further bloodshed and restore quiet.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the Vice-President interrupted Mr. Money who was then speaking to announce that the hour had arrived for a vote. But one amendment was offered, that prepared by Senator Vest, placing the Philippines on the same footing as Cuba in the treaty. In the temporary absence of Mr. Vest it was presented by Mr. Gorman.

The voting on this amendment pro-

ceeded quietly and as all the Senators were present it was soon disposed of. The votes of Senators were closely scanned for pointers on the approaching vote on the treaty itself. The only vote considered as at all significant of a change favorable to the treaty was that of Mr. McEnery, who voted against the amendment. Senators Jones of Nevada, McLaurin and Kenney voted for it.

The vote was immediately announced and pages were sent scurrying through the corridors to announce to the few Senators who were not in their seats that the culminating event had arrived.

The call proceeded quietly until the name of Senator McLaurin was announced. He created the first stir by a speech in explanation of his vote for the treaty. This was the initial break in the ranks of the opposition. Mr. McLaurin made a brief statement in explanation of his change of position, giving the opening of hostilities in Manila as the reason for it.

"I voted at first," he said, "irrevocably opposed to the expansion of our territory and should have voted against ratification but for the news that has come to us over the cable in the past two days.

He then went on to say that the attack upon the troops had brought about a new condition of affairs and that he should vote for the treaty.

This announcement created a hubbub of excitement, for while some Senators were informed that he had decided upon a change there were many who were not in possession of this information. The announcement brought some of the opposition Senators to his side with remonstrances, but he replied to them that he could not any longer see his way clear to cast his vote against the treaty.

He had hardly concluded when Senator McEnery approached him with a word of congratulation, saying that he had decided upon the same course. The Louisiana Senator made no speech of explanation to the Senate publicly, announcing himself only by means of his vote.

Mr. Jones of Nevada, did not vote on the first roll call, but came in from the cloak room before the vote was announced, and by unanimous consent made a brief and feeling speech. He said he was against expansion, and if he thought the ratification of the treaty meant expansion, he would not vote for it as he considered a policy of expansion would prove the ruin of the country. The events in Manila during the past two or three days, in his judgment, were likely to do more to discourage expansion than anything that had happened, but had at the same time produced a crisis which made the ratification of the treaty necessary. He considered it a patriotic duty to vote for the treaty, and consequently cast his vote in the affirmative.

With Mr. Jones' vote added, the roll call stood as follows:

Yeas: Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Butler, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Jones (Nev.), Kenney, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McBridge, McEnery, McLaurin, McMillan, Mantle, Mason, McLean, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (New York), Pritchard, Quay, Ross, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Shoups, Stewart, Sullivan, Teller, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wolcott.—Total, 57.

Nays—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Cockrell, Daniel, Gorman, Hale, Helfield, Hoar, Jones (Azs), Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Murphy, Pasco, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Vest.—Total, 27.

Absentees and paired—Messrs. Cannon and Wilson for, with Mr. White against, and Messrs. Proctor and Wetmore for, with Mr. Turley against.

On motion of Senator Davis it was then ordered that the yeas and nays be made public, and soon afterward the doors were opened and the Senate proceeded with legislative business, attempting to pass the McEnery declaratory resolution as per the promise to that Senator.

News of the ratification of the treaty reached the White House almost immediately after the announcement of the vote.

Postmaster General Emory Smith was with the President at the time and was the first to congratulate him. Naturally the President was gratified at the vote and so expressed himself.

Within forty minutes after its ratification General Cox, the Secretary of the Senate, appeared with the treaty itself, which he promptly delivered into the President's hands and then retired.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)