

# ALL HONOR TO ROOSEVELT

President Deluged With Notes of Congratulation at Oyster Bay.

## RECOGNITION OF HIS EFFORTS

Heads of Governments, Prelates, Dignitaries and Noted Men the World Over Unite in Praising Our Chief Executive For His Labors in Behalf of Peace Between Russian and Japan.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—From out of the whirl of excitement and the clouds of doubt arises a solitary figure, majestic in its just pride of accomplishment, simple in its pure American democracy.

President Roosevelt stands to-day in the eyes of the entire world, the most potent figure in current history.

While the telegraph wires leading into this little village on the shores of the Sound were humming with congratulatory messages from the mighty ones of the world, the President might have been seen dressed in khaki and carrying an axe, striding down the wooded slope near his summer home.

A heavy drizzle was falling. It was but a few minutes before the axe awakened the echoes.

Two hours later, at 9 o'clock in the morning, Secretary Loeb arrived at Sagamore Hill for his daily session of executive business with the President.

He carried a handbag filled with congratulations from crowned heads of Europe, from men occupying exalted places in State and church of the world over, and letters that came from men and women in humbler station.

Mr. Loeb found the President half hidden behind a pile of wood. Thus it was that the man on whom is centered the gaze of the world received the official thanks of the world.

"Whistle softly. We are getting into the thin timber, but we are not yet out of the woods."

This homely admonition is said to have been used by President Roosevelt in speaking of the situation at Portsmouth. Peace was in sight, but was not yet an accomplished fact.

The telegraphic force at the executive office was swamped with messages from those who wished to congratulate the President on the happy outcome of his efforts for peace.

Among them were the following: Peterhof, Alexandria. Accept my congratulations and warmest thanks for having brought the peace negotiations to a successful conclusion owing to your personal energetic efforts.

My country will gratefully recognize the great part you have played in the Portsmouth peace conference. NICHOLAS.

Marienburg. Let me be one of the first to congratulate you on the successful issue of the peace conference, to which you have so greatly contributed. EDWARD R. I.

Neues Palais. President Theodore Roosevelt: Just received cable from America announcing agreement of peace conference on preliminaries of peace. I am overjoyed; express most sincere congratulations at the great success due to your untiring efforts.

On the occasion of the peace just concluded I wish, Mr. President, to send you my friendliest felicitations on the result of your intervention. May the world be blessed with many years' continuance of peace undisturbed. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

# DYNAMITE PROVES FATAL

Aeronaut Blown to Pieces While 1500 Feet in the Air.

John E. Baldwin Meets With Horrible Death While Giving a Demonstration at Greenville, O.

Greenville, Ohio.—John E. Baldwin, an airship navigator, was blown to atoms here while 1500 feet in the air by the explosion of six sticks of dynamite. His wife and two children were among the 25,000 spectators who witnessed his death.

Baldwin had been giving daily exhibitions at the county fair here. He would ascend several thousand feet and explode dynamite at intervals.

Suddenly a great cloud of smoke appeared. It hid the airship from view, the spectators supposed, as the balloon had vanished.

In another moment the sound of the explosion reached the straining ears. The airship did not appear again to vision.

For a moment the crowd waited expectantly, thinking that a view of the aeronaut would be obtained through a rift in the smoke.

The airship had vanished. Where it had been but a moment before was only space. Twenty-five thousand pairs of eyes searched in vain over the heavens for the speck which had been human life.

A woman's shriek broke the spell. The practiced eye of Baldwin's wife told her of the tragedy in the clouds before the crowd could fully comprehend.

Searchers immediately began looking for fragments of the wrecked airship. A half mile away they found pieces of silk cloth, of which the balloon was made, and splinters of the basket-like frame work on which the aeronaut had been perched.

Scattered about a twenty-acre field were fragments of Baldwin's body. The distance was so great that the crowds had not seen them fall.

When they realized what had happened forty or more women fainted, while the faces of the men blanched. The tragedy occurred at the end of the day's program, and the crowd was quickly dismissed from the grounds.

No one can tell how the accident occurred. The six sticks of dynamite which Baldwin carried with him must have exploded simultaneously, as only one report was heard.

It is supposed that in igniting the fuse connected with the dynamite he set fire to a leak of hydrogen gas from the balloon, the gas forming an explosive mixture with the air, and that this explosion set off the dynamite also.

Baldwin was engaged in a demonstration of the possibilities of aerial warfare. For almost twenty years he had been giving balloon and airship exhibitions about the country, for the most part at county fairs.

His home was at Losantville, Ind. PRESIDENT RECEIVES NEWS. Message of Peace Reaches Him at Oyster Bay.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—President Roosevelt received his first news of the agreement between the envoys of Russia and Japan on terms of peace at 12:50 o'clock in the afternoon.

The President was in the library at Sagamore Hill dictating letters having an important bearing on the peace negotiations.

The telephone rang. Secretary Loeb dropped his pen and stepped up to receive the message, and the next moment Mr. Roosevelt knew that the efforts in which he had set his heart had finally borne fruit.

# FULL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

Solar Data Obtained From Different Points the World Over.

Most of the Astronomical Parties Accomplished Their Work of Taking Photographs and Making Observations From Places in the North of Africa and in Europe.

Guelfa, Algeria.—The American astronomical expedition headed by Rear-Admiral Chester, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, succeeded in obtaining a splendid photograph of the eclipse of the sun.

Believers in the race suicide theory have found in the report much in support of their belief. The proportion of children under ten years old constituted approximately one-third of the population of the United States at the beginning of the century, and less than one-fourth at the end.

Washington, D. C.—That the proportion of children under ten years old to the total population of the United States has decreased almost uninterruptedly since the early part of the century is the startling information contained in a report of the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The decrease has been more rapid during the last two decades than in those immediately preceding them. The report says in part: "The decrease in the corresponding proportion for whites began as early as 1810 and continued uninterruptedly until the end of the century."

Assouan, Egypt.—The eclipse was observed here by the British, American and Russian expeditions in perfect weather. The corona was of moderate size on account of the haze.

The American expedition, headed by Professor Hussey, of Lick Observatory, carried out its complete program. It obtained eight plates with a forty foot lens, eight plates which were exposed for the intramercorial planet, with a composite battery of four telescopes, and one plate of the general coronal spectrum.

London, Eng.—The solar eclipse was not visible in London, owing to cloudy weather. Efforts were made to take observations from high altitudes by means of balloons.

Paris, France.—The eclipse of the sun was observed here under the most favorable conditions. Dispatches from Burgos, Spain, report that excellent results were obtained by all the scientific expeditions.

St. John's, N. F.—All stations along this coast report satisfactory observations of the eclipse of the sun, but lack of telegraphic communication with Labrador makes it impossible to learn if equally favorable results marked the efforts of the scientific parties there.

New York City.—Cloudiness made it impossible to catch any satisfactory glimpse of the sun in or near this city at the time of the solar eclipse.

Paris, France.—The news of the successful termination of the conference at Portsmouth produced a profound impression when it was communicated to the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the high officials of the Government, who unanimously expressed the keenest satisfaction that the heavy strain and anxiety had been removed.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The news of the peace agreement did not reach here until 8 o'clock in the evening. It speedily circulated by word of mouth, and was received with general incredulity.

Rest of Czar's People Expected to Welcome Peace. St. Petersburg, Russia.—The news of the peace agreement did not reach here until 8 o'clock in the evening.

Two deaths from cholera have occurred at Lemberg, Austria, and several suspected cases are under observation. The deaths occurred in the family of a river boatman, who has been working in the Vistula district of Prussia.

Dr. S. H. Lee, Health Officer of Kingston, Ont., committed suicide. He was a physician in the Union Army in the American Civil War.

The Swedish and Norwegian delegates appointed to consider the terms of the dissolution of the union of Sweden and Norway met in Karlstad, Sweden.

While examining the record book at the summit of Mt. Hood, Ore., Professor M. W. Lyon, Mrs. Lyon and Mark Weigant, a guide, were struck by lightning and all were prostrated.

# RACE SUICIDE INCREASES

Proportion of Children to Adults Steadily Decreasing.

Official Government Report Shows Somewhat Startling Facts—Statistics in Brief From 1810.

Washington, D. C.—That the proportion of children under ten years old to the total population of the United States has decreased almost uninterruptedly since the early part of the century is the startling information contained in a report of the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

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Since 1830, when the figures were first obtained, the proportion of the negro children under ten years of age to the total negro population has decreased. There was, however, an increase from 1860 to 1880. On the other

hand, there was a rapid decrease from 1880 to 1900. "The proportion of white children under five years of age to the total population decreased steadily, except from 1850 to 1860, the number of such children being in 1900 about three-fifths of what it was in 1830.

The corresponding proportion for negroes was at its height in 1850 and 1880 and except for 1870 was least in 1890. "The decades of great immigration and the Civil War showed the greatest ratio of decrease in the proportion of children.

The decades immediately following those of great immigration showed a reduction in the rate of decrease, probably because of the high birth rate among the immigrants. The reduction in the proportion of children to total population during the century suggests, but does not prove, that the birth rate was lower.

The increase in the proportion of children among negroes from 1880 to 1890 and the decrease from 1890 to 1900 suggests a high birth rate during the twenty years following emancipation and a rapid fall in the birth rate thereafter.

The proportion of children under five years of age to women of child bearing age increased from 1850 to 1860, but has decreased since then, being in 1900 about three-fourths of what it was in 1860.

The decline in the proportion of children since 1880 has been less marked in the South than in the North and West. The proportion in the North and West in 1850 was about five-sixths, and in 1900 less than three-fourths of that in the South."

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# News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., indicted in the cotton report scandal, surrendered and gave \$10,000 bail.

Jesse E. Wilson, of Indiana, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior to succeed Melville W. Miller, resigned.

Mrs. Mary Emily Donelson Wilcox, said to have been the first child born in the White House, the grand-niece of Andrew Jackson, died aged seventy-five years.

The President has approved the sentence in the court-martial case of First Lieutenant George S. Richards, Twenty-third Infantry, who was convicted of duplicating pay accounts and sentenced to dismissal and to one year at hard labor.

Consul-General Lee, at Panama, cabled the State Department that there was one death from bubonic plague at Panama.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS. There was a lively scene in Manila Bay as the transport Logan, with Secretary Taft, Miss Roosevelt and their party aboard, sailed for Hong Kong and Yokohama.

The municipality of Manila has been authorized to issue \$4,000,000 gold bonds for the construction of water and sewerage works.

Secretary Taft and his party returned to Manila. The Korea, with a number of the visitors, was booked to sail for Hong Kong.

DOMESTIC. M. Witte, with his suite, attended an informal concert by Mr. Hansen, at Portsmouth, N. H., the first secretary of the embassy in Washington, in the ballroom.

George W. McFarland was arrested in Trenton, N. J., on complaint of his wife, who alleges that while she was in her bath he threw carbolic acid over her, burning her severely.

John Dunton, aged 101 years, died at his home in Londonville, Va., as the result of the shock caused by severe burns received from the accidental overturning of a lamp.

A huge area has been devastated by a forest fire north of San Bernardino, Cal.

Eight Italians were blown to bits with dynamite in the Greenbrier Valley, near Barlow Station, Va.

Two hundred and eighty-eight boys took the Civil Service examination for positions as office boys in municipal departments of New York City.

Prince Louis of Battenberg visited Niagara Falls. Asbury Park's annual festival was held with the crowning of Queen Titania.

Mrs. Jane Johnson was drowned off Coney Island, N. Y., at the same time her brother died in Little Rock, Ark.

Frederick A. Peckham, charged with complicity in the cotton leak, was released in Saratoga, N. Y., on a \$10,000 cash bail.

Despondent because of poor health, Miss Elizabeth L. Healy, a well-known music teacher, hanged herself at Boston, Mass.

# NEW WARSHIP LAUNCHED

Battleship Vermont Takes the Water at Quincy, Mass.

Christening Ceremonies Held in Dock Yards—Miss Jennie C. Bell the Sponsor.

Quincy, Mass.—The battleship Vermont, built for the United States Government, was launched at the yard of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company. She was released from the stocks without mishap, and slowly and smoothly glided down the ways.

The guests of honor included Governor Charles J. Bell of Vermont, Governor W. L. Douglas of Massachusetts and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Darling.

The shipbuilding company had opened the gates of the yard to the general public, and thousands saw the launching from the premises.

When the new man-of-war was released, Miss Bell drew back a bottle of American wine suspended from the platform by ribbons, and as the huge craft dipped stern foremost into the high tide she swung the pendulum hard against the armored bow.

The battleship is one of the largest and most powerful of the ships of war that have been constructed for the United States Navy. She is of 16,000 tons burden, with a length of 450 feet and extreme breadth of 76 feet 10 inches.

The main battery of the Vermont will consist of four 12-inch breechloading rifles, two mounted forward and two aft; eight 8-inch breechloading rifles, and twelve 7-inch breechloading rifles.

In the secondary battery will be twenty 3-inch 14-pounder rapid fire guns, twelve 3-pounder and semi-automatic guns, six 1-pounder automatic guns, two 3-inch field pieces, two machine guns and six automatic guns.

At the luncheon which followed Rear-Admiral Bowles, President of the shipbuilding company, introduced Governor Douglas and Governor Bell to the 500 persons present.

Rear-Admiral Bowles then proposed a toast to President Roosevelt. The toast was: "I give you the health of a soldier, peacemaker, statesman and a brave and honest gentleman—Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States."

An enthusiastic demonstration followed. Every one present arose and cheered. Assistant Secretary Darling, in response, spoke of the President's part in the victory of San Juan and his courage in making the recent trip on the submarine boat Plunger.

But greatest of all, he is an envoy of peace. In uniting Russia, our long-time friend, and Japan, our foster child—the Yankee of the East—he has added great glory to himself.

The contract for the Vermont was signed in June, 1903. At her launching the vessel was about two-thirds finished. She is to be ready for commission December 20, 1906.

When completed the new battleship will have cost the United States \$7,000,000. The hull of the battleship is of steel throughout. It is protected at the water-line by a complete belt of armor 9 feet 3 inches wide, having a maximum thickness of 11 inches for about 200 feet amidships.

Forward and aft of this the maximum thickness is 9 inches within the limit of magazines, from which points the thickness is gradually decreased to 4 inches at the stem and stern.

The engines are of the vertical, twin screw, four cylinder, triple expansion type, of a combined horse power of 16,500. There are twelve boilers placed in six water-tight compartments. There are three funnels, each 100 feet high above the base line.

YOUNG ROOSEVELT GOT BEAR. Not as Big as President's, But a Bear Just the Same. Deadwood, S. D.—Kermit Roosevelt, son of the President, has returned here after a ten days' hunting trip with Captain Seth Bullock.

The boy succeeded in killing a brown bear, half as big as that killed by his father in Colorado, and two wildcats. \$10,000 Silver Service for Battleship. Adjutant-General Brentnall, at Trenton, N. J., was advised by the Secretary of the Navy that the battleship New Jersey probably will be placed in commission on April 1, 1906.

## CASUALTIES, EXPENSES AND LOSSES OF THE WAR.

Length of war, days...	509
Total Russian casualties	210,000
Total Japanese casualties	168,000
Cost of war to Japan	\$1,125,000,000
Cost to Russia	1,500,000,000
Japan's war loans	1,500,000,000
Russia's war loans	670,000,000
Russia's loss in ships	150,000,000
Japan's loss in ships	20,000,000
Russian war ships sunk or captured	64
Japan's big vessels lost	5
Big land battles won by the Japanese	15
Chief naval victories of Japan	15
Length of Port Arthur siege, days	218
Japanese casualties at Port Arthur	46,000
Russian casualties at Port Arthur	15,500

Love Causes Tragedy. William Barbour, of Huntington, W. Va., shot and killed Etta Denney, his sweetheart, and then killed himself.

Orders Court-Martial of Young. Secretary of the Navy Bonapart, at Washington, D. C., ordered the court-martial of Commander Lucien Young, commander of the gunboat Bennington when many of her officers and crew were killed by a boiler explosion on the vessel.

Unconscious For 145 Days. After lying in a state of coma for 145 days, Charles Canepi, eight years old, died in Yonkers, N. Y., from spinal meningitis.

Coal Lands Sold. Two immense coal tracts in Somerset County, Pa., valued at more than \$1,000,000, have changed hands, and indications are that extensive developments will be made.

Both Tokio and St. Petersburg showed dissatisfaction with the peace agreement, and mutterings were heard that the war should be continued.