

THE PRESIDENT'S ARBOR DAY ADVICE.



ARBOR DAY PROCLAMATION.

The President Appeals to the School Children to Observe It Thoughtfully.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt issued a kind of personal proclamation to "The school children of the United States." It contains an appeal to them to observe Arbor Day in a thoughtful spirit, with the purpose of preserving the forests for future generations. This is the President's appeal:

To the School Children of the United States: Arbor Day (which means simply "tree day") is now observed in every State in our Union and mainly in the schools. At various times from January to December, but chiefly in this month of April, you give a day or part of a day to special exercises and perhaps to actual tree planting in recognition of the importance of trees to us as a nation and of what they yield in adornment, comfort and useful products to the communities in which you live.

It is well that you should celebrate your Arbor Day thoughtfully, for within your lifetime the nation's need of trees will become serious. We of an older generation can get along with what we have, though with growing hardship; but in your full manhood and womanhood you will want that nature once so bountifully supplied and man so thoughtlessly destroyed; and because of that want you will reproach us not for what we have used but for what we have wasted.

For the nation, as for the man or woman and the boy or girl, the road to success is the right use of what we have and the improvement of present opportunity. If you neglect to prepare yourselves now for the duties and responsibilities which will fall upon you later, if you do not learn the things which you will need to know when your school days are over, you will suffer the consequences. So any nation which in its youth lives only for the day reaps without sowing and consumes without husbanding, must expect the penalty of the prodigal whose labor could with difficulty find him the bare means of life.

A people without children would face a hopeless future; a country without trees is almost as hopeless; forests which are so used that they cannot renew themselves will soon vanish and with them all their benefits. A true forest is not merely a storehouse full of wood, but, as it were, a factory of wood, and at the same time a reservoir of water. When you help to preserve our forests or to plant new ones you are acting the part of good citizens. The value of forestry deserves, therefore, to be taught in the schools, which aim to make good citizens of you. If your Arbor Day exercises help you to realize what benefits each one of you receives from the forests and how by your assistance these benefits may continue, they will serve a good end. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Some Object in Nature Should Be Given Pupils to Study

Ithica, N. Y.—Several weeks before Arbor Day some object in nature should be given to each pupil to study, so that the results of personal observations may be contributed to the celebration of the day. The older girls and boys may make a profitable study of trees of the neighborhood. Have each pupil select a tree, measure its height and girth, examine its bark and manner of branching, and its leaves and their arrangement. Drawings of the trees before and after the leaves appear may be made and the grain of the wood, the commercial value of the tree, its beauty and strength described. Children of the primary grades may sow seeds in little pots or boxes in time to exhibit the plants on Arbor Day.

Affords an Opportunity For

Improving School Grounds
Washington, D. C.—Arbor Day affords an opportunity for improving the school grounds, and teachers must be constant in their efforts to carry out the suggestions in last year's annual if the desired results are to be accomplished.

Ice Trust Must Open Books.

Justice Greenbaum ordered the American Ice Company to open all its books for the inspection of Attorney-General Jackson, of New York, who has brought suit against the concern, alleging violation of the Anti-Trust law.

Taft Congratulates Porto Ricans.

Secretary Taft urged Porto Ricans to consider that they were free from many of the troubles of Cuba and the Philippines, and not to press the plea for citizenship.

ARBOR DAY ANNUAL ISSUED.

Advice Regarding Tree-Planting Sent to the Schools.

New York City.—The Arbor Day annual for Friday, May 3, has been sent out to the schools of the State by the Education Department at Albany. The pamphlet is illustrated, some of the cuts showing how the happy natural location of a country schoolhouse may be improved by systematic planting.

A letter from A. S. Draper, Commissioner of Education, to the schools is contained in the annual, and there are chapters on trees and shrubs for school grounds, the forests of New York, and a description of the Fairview Garden School at Yonkers. In discussing tree-planting, the annual says:

"During the past eleven years there have been planted on the school grounds of the State of New York 173,679 trees. From the establishment of Arbor Day in 1889 until 1896 there were planted 145,241 trees, making a total in the past eighteen years of 318,920. There are over 10,000 school commission districts in the State. This would give more than thirty trees to every district if they were proportionately distributed."

"Since the establishment of Arbor Day practically every district has at one time or another reported the planting of some trees. An inquiry recently addressed to the school commissioners revealed the fact that there are over 2000 districts in the State with absolutely no trees or shrubs on their school grounds, and many others with only a few straggling trees. Further than that, a very small per cent. of the whole number of districts give any sort of attention to the care of their grounds. "Apparently, there is more need for the care of trees and shrubs than there is for actual planting. It is easy enough for an enthusiastic teacher to work up appropriate ceremonies for Arbor Day, but too often the teacher finds no practical response from the patrons of the school. "It ought to be understood by school officers everywhere that mere sentiment will not arouse the patrons of a school district to beautify their school grounds. The whole matter must in some way be put before them on a plain business basis. They must see that it pays, as in the end it most certainly does, to plant the school house whenever it needs it, to plant and care for trees and shrubs about the grounds, and give the whole place an inviting air of cleanliness and respectability that commands the respect and admiration of the stranger and teaches an invaluable lesson to the home community."

Value of Arbor Day—Over 200,000 Trees Planted

Albany, N. Y.—Arbor Day has a two-sided value. It teaches to children a love of nature and of nature's handiwork, the tree, and in the accompanying feature of the observance of the day—the planting of trees—it replenishes the stock of trees, which for man's use or misuse, has been sadly depleted. It has added to the State over 200,000 trees. While this is scarcely a corporal's guard to the grand army of trees which is ruthlessly being cut down, still it is something—an accomplishment that has a distinct value.

Regard Avoidable Mutilation of a Tree as a Crime

Atlanta, Ga.—It will be well on Arbor Day to teach children to plant trees, and equally it will be well to teach them—and adults, too—to care for them, to stop abusing them, to regard avoidable mutilation of a tree as a crime and to exercise a certain vigilance in guarding them from harm and in promoting their symmetrical and sturdy growth. In the most favorable circumstances, life in city streets is a struggle for trees. If their life there is to be prolonged and it is to be made profitable as a source of beauty, health and comfort, they will need all the aid and protection we can give them.

\$15 Is Murder Price of Terrorists.

It was announced that in the course of police investigations into the recent murder of a physician at Warsaw, Russian Poland, by a hired terrorist it was established that \$15 each is the price paid by the terrorists of Warsaw for murder.

Woman Lived 109 Years.

Mrs. Hannah Armsworthy, aged 109 years, is dead at the home of her son near Queensport, Guysboro County, N. S. She was the oldest person in Nova Scotia.

NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS

Opening Session of the Conference Held in New York City.

Roosevelt Urges International Arbitration—Differentiates Between Peace and Righteousness.

New York City.—The Peace Congress got down to real business in the great white-draped interior of Carnegie Hall under the joint auspices of city, state and nation, with the hand of Andrew Carnegie at the helm to steer the movement for universal peace along a safe and harmonious course.

About two-thirds of the 3500 who crowded into the meeting were women, and with these were about 1200 men delegates to the Congress, each wearing the white badge of the movement.

Carnegie Hall was filled from orchestra to topmost gallery, the majority of the audience being women and elderly men. The platform was occupied by the delegates and their friends, as were the rows of boxes. Andrew Carnegie called the meeting to order, and immediately introduced Mayor McClellan, who made a brief address of welcome.

Andrew Carnegie, the little father of the Peace Congress, came on the stage promptly at 3 p. m., the hour set for the opening of the congress, at the head of a tiny procession made up of Mayor McClellan, representing the city; Gov. Hughes, the State, and Secretary of State Elihu Root, the national Government. These three made speeches, and the national Government was further represented by a long letter from President Roosevelt.

A striking feature of the congress was the tremendous reception given Gov. Hughes when he rose to speak. Though there had been much hearty applause for the others, it was brief; but when the Governor stood up there was not only hand-clapping but cheers which lasted for one minute and thirty seconds.

President Roosevelt's sentiments toward international peace were not altogether in accord with those of Andrew Carnegie. The President's letter came out for peace, not at any price, but with righteousness, and later Mr. Carnegie, in his speech, said the two things were inseparable, and asked the audience to imagine the state of mind of a man who held otherwise.

In his letter the President decried disarmament as impractical, warned against flamboyant utterances, reviewed the many achievements of this country in the interests of peace, declared that the second Hague Conference could not accomplish all that the peace advocates hoped for, though it would be a step in the right direction, and suggested the limiting of the size of warships as a most practical means of diminishing the cost of naval armaments.

At the evening session Mr. Carnegie was still belligerent. He took issue with Professor Hugo Munsterberg, who asserted that Germany's army was not a burden on her people, to the very apparent embarrassment of the professor.

William J. Bryan spoke for a few minutes in the evening. Extra police were again necessary to control the crowds that flocked to the evening session. More than half of the throng was made up of women, many of them showing the white hair of years.

TRAIN WRECKERS KILL THREE.

Cars Catch Fire After Being Derailed in Louisiana.

Alexandria, La.—Three men killed and one probably fatally injured is the result of what is believed to be the work of train wreckers at Cheneyville, thirty miles southeast of here, on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, when a west-bound passenger train plunged into an open switch at a high rate of speed. The wreckage caught fire and the mail car, baggage and express car, and two passenger coaches were burned. The dead are Engineer John J. Covington, of New Orleans; Fireman Michael Kass, of New Orleans, and an unidentified man. Express Messenger William Kough, of New Orleans, badly burned, was the man injured.

An investigation showed that the switch lock had been broken and the switch turned and the signal lantern thrown away.

CHIEF OF POLICE A SUICIDE.

Dead Body of John H. Adams Found in Branch Brook Park, Newark, N. J.

Newark, N. J.—John H. Adams, Chief of Police of Newark, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head in Branch Brook Park. The bullet passed clean through his head, having entered at the side. He had been worried much of late over his indictment for malfeasance in office. Adams had been in the Police Department for thirty-two years. He was about fifty-eight years of age. He leaves a widow and a married daughter. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., but came to this city when a boy. He was a veteran of the Civil War.

Excess of Eggs Stored.

Storage houses are rapidly filling up with eggs, and the quantities now stored are greatly in excess of the same time last year.

Publicity Organization's Proposals.

At a meeting of the National Publicity Bill Organization in New York City ex-Senator W. E. Chandler defended President Roosevelt from the sarcastic attack of Col. Alexander Troup, of Connecticut. W. J. Bryan proposed drastic legislation to prohibit the contribution of political campaign funds by trusts.

Falling Tree Kills a Farmer.

Walter Rolfe, a farmer living at Enfield Centre, N. Y., was instantly killed by a falling tree on his farm.

EARTHQUAKES WRECK

MANY MEXICAN TOWNS

Great Damage and Loss of Life in Southern Section.

SUBMERGED BY TIDAL WAVES

Part of Acapulco Under Water—Twelve Dead at Tixtla—Railroad Communication, Mexico to Vera Cruz, Cut Off.

Mexico City, Mexico.—Thirty-eight persons were killed and ninety-three injured in the earthquake shocks near Chilpancingo and along the west coast in southern Mexico. It is almost certain now that later reports will largely increase the number of fatalities, and that the property damage and the earthquake's extent were even greater.

Telegrams, delayed a day, show that besides Chilpancingo and Chilapa, the towns of Ayutla, Ometepe and Tixtla were partially destroyed, and that Hapa was badly damaged.

A dispatch from Chilpancingo states that Acapulco was partially submerged by tidal waves, and that the whole west coast for 500 miles, from Acapulco south to Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminal of the Tehuantepec National Railway, was badly damaged.

Long stretches of the roadbeds of both the Mexican and Interceanal Railways have sunk, and traffic between this city and Vera Cruz, on the Gulf, is suspended.

Twelve bodies have been taken from the ruins at Tixtla, which is half way between Chilpancingo and Chilapa, in the State of Guerrero. Twice that number of injured are being cared for in temporary structures in the open country.

Ayutla, an historic town, is about fifty miles south of Chilpancingo and some twenty miles west of Acapulco.

Ometepe, with 4000 inhabitants, is further south than Ayutla, near the border line of the State of Oaxaca. Tixtla is sixty miles west of Chilpancingo.

Although there was no wind at Acapulco on the night of the first shock when the earth began to tremble, the sea was lashed into a fury, and as the shocks continued the harbor looked like a typhoon-swept ocean. Just how much of the port has been submerged is not known. The houses as far as the church are under water, but there are many churches in the place. Several ships were in the harbor, but these put out to sea and, it is said, none of them suffered.

A dispatch to El Pais, the organ of the Catholic Church in this city, from the Bishop of Chilapa, confirms the report of the widespread destruction in that vicinity. Fourteen persons were killed in one house there; the injured number thirty-nine.

The renewed shocks at Chilpancingo levelled most of the important public buildings. The new municipal palace was badly shattered. Its predecessor was levelled by an earthquake four years ago. The hospitals, schools and the jail are in ruins. The prisoners from the jail are guarded by the rural guards and are now located in a temporary structure erected in the open court. The general commanding the troops was badly injured.

The Federal Government is helping the people of Chilpancingo, but calm cannot be restored there until the shocks cease. Only one wire is working spasmodically between this city and Chilpancingo. At noon an operator there was questioned about the number of casualties. He said he knew only that he had seen about a dozen dead and about thirty injured persons.

FIVE SHOCKS TO KILL HIM.

Little Murderer Sexton Hardest Subject in Ten Years.

Auburn, N. Y.—Edward Sexton, who was convicted at Canandaigua on Friday, April 29, 1904, of murder in the first degree for killing Thomas Mahaney, was put to death by electricity at Auburn Prison. Sexton was of small stature and slight, but it required five distinct contacts before he was declared dead. The contacts ranged from 1540 volts at three amperes to 1740 volts at eight amperes. State Electrician Davis, who officiated at the electrocution, said that Sexton was one of the hardest subjects that had been in the chair in the last ten years.

FIVE DEAD IN WRECK.

Great Northern Fast Train Goes Over Embankment and Burns.

Bartlett, N. D.—Speeding at forty miles an hour, on a straight track, the Great Northern west-bound Oriental Limited was derailed and burned four miles from this village. W. B. Jones, the mail clerk, and four unidentified Greeks were killed. Officials of the road believe that the wreck was incendiary.

The wreck occurred on the line dividing Nelson and Ramsey counties, the mail car completely jumping over the engine and landing in Ramsey County, while the remainder of the wrecked train burned in Nelson County.

Wall Street Failure.

W. L. Stow & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, suspended.

Wife Kills Husband.

Word has been received of the shooting and killing of William T. Hooley, son of John Hooley, of Taunton, Mass., by his wife at Bingham Canon, Utah. His wife had been ill for some time and the deaths of two of their four children probably undermined her reason.

Longworth Favors Taft.

Congressman Longworth said at Cincinnati that he was in favor of the nomination of Secretary Taft for President.

WOUNDED JUROR'S VERDICT

Tragedy in a Chicago Court After Conviction.

Nurse Faints and Men Present Are Moved to Tears During Polling of the Jurymen.

Chicago.—Without interrupting four surgeons in their work of stitching a fatal gash in the throat of Joseph Hoffman, a juror in the case of John Lonagan, charged with robbery, Judge Ball held court and confirmed a verdict of guilty in the operating room of St. Luke's Hospital here. The jury returned a sealed verdict and Hoffman was attacked by a negro when on his way to the court room for the formal approval of the finding. Judge Ball had just ordered Hoffman's arrest for contempt of court when the news of the assault was received. Immediately the Judge adjourned his court to the operating room, and there Hoffman, with his fellow jurors in a ring around the table, signified his agreement to the verdict by raising his right hand.

Hoffman was found unconscious on the sidewalk. In an ambulance on the way to the hospital he regained his senses and made a brief statement.

"I was attacked as the result of a murder plot," he said. "I think my throat was cut by a man who aimed at annulling the verdict. He caught me from behind, and before I could make a move to defend myself drew a razor across my throat."

"The physicians have informed the Court," said Judge Ball, "that Juror Hoffman is unable to report on the verdict by word of mouth. He will indicate to the Court that he knows the nature of these proceedings by raising his right hand."

Slowly Hoffman raised his arm at the elbow until it was almost perpendicular on the operating table. A nurse who had been looking in at the door fell in a faint from emotion, and two doctors carried her away. The verdict then was opened and read by the clerk. The eleven jurors were polled, and answered in the affirmative. The Court instructed Hoffman to raise one hand for affirmative and two for negative, and slower than before the man brought his hand up from his side. The sight was so affecting that most of the men in the room were in tears.

Judge Ball left the operating room sobbing, and Lonagan himself was almost overcome. Twelve stitches in all were taken in Hoffman's throat. The windpipe was almost severed. The doctors held out little or no hope of recovery.

GUILTY OF LAND FRAUDS.

Three Men Convicted in United States Court at Omaha.

Omaha, Neb.—Thomas M. Huntington, A. E. Todd and Fred Hoyt were convicted in the United States Court on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government of about half a million acres of public lands in Nebraska.

The men were indicted jointly with Richards and Comstock, of the Nebraska Land and Cattle Company, who were convicted last fall. Huntington is a banker at Gordon, Neb., and Hoyt is his partner. Todd is from Denver and procured old soldiers of Iowa and Nebraska and Illinois to place the filings on the homesteads.

20,000 BURNED OUT IN ILOILO.

Town on the Island of Panay is the Capital of the Visayas.

Manila, P. I.—The town of Iloilo, Island of Panay, was totally destroyed by fire, with the result that 20,000 persons are homeless.

Iloilo is the capital of the province of that name in the Island of Panay, of the Visayas group. It was an open port and commercially important under the Spaniards, exporting sugar, rice, tobacco, coffee and hides, and manufacturing fabrics, hats and carriages. It has a cathedral, a seminary, a court house and other public buildings. The population in 1903 was about 19,000.

OKLAHOMA HAS A CONSTITUTION

Engrossed Copy of New Document Signed by Delegates at Guthrie.

Guthrie, Okla.—President William H. Murray signed the engrossed copy of the Oklahoma constitution, using the alpha pen furnished by Custodian Campbell, of the Oklahoma Historical Society, and also the pen furnished by W. J. Bryan.

All of the seventy-five delegates present also signed it. Delegate Cloud, of Wellington, the only Republican present, voted for the constitution on final passage, so that it received every vote cast.

Gimbel Cuts His Throat.

Benedict Gimbel, the wealthy Philadelphia merchant, was arrested in New York City on the complaint of the District Attorney of New York, William Hudson Clark, mother of Ivor Clark, a crippled lad, with whom he associated, attempted to kill himself in a hotel in Hoboken by cutting his throat. He was under \$5000 bail.

Missouri Crop Best Since 1901.

The condition of the Missouri wheat crop is ninety-four per cent., the highest that has been reported since 1901.

No Serious Crop Damage.

There were reports of insect damage to the crops in the Southwest and of dry weather from Texas north to Nebraska, but impairment from the high degree of condition shown at the beginning of the month in winter wheat is probably not serious.

Greater Volume of Business.

In retail trade cold weather and bad country roads are a bar to fullest activity, but the volume of business as a whole exceeds the corresponding period in other years.

WRECK ON THE SOUTHERN

Lives and Property Lost in a Railway Accident

TWO DEAD; SEVERAL INJURED

Fast Passenger Crashes Into Freight Train With Dead Engine on Rear, Smashing Both and Demolishing Several Cars—Wrecker Strikes Them and Practically Whole Train Piled Into Ditch.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—As a result of a double wreck on the Southern Railway a short distance east of Woodlawn, a suburb of Birmingham, early Sunday, two men are dead and a number injured.

The Dead:

Cal. B. Harris, fireman on the wrecker.

Tom Beverly, brakeman on wrecker. The injured are James Wages, Atlanta, engineer, skull fractured, head hurt and face scratched; S. H. Hill, engineer, internal injuries; Thomas Powell, engineer, bruises on body; white flagman, shoulder dislocated; two postal clerks, slightly injured; white passenger, knee cut.

The unusual character of the wreck makes it surprising that the casualties were not more. A freight train with a dead engine on the rear, was coming toward Birmingham. The operator, it is said, allowed No. 37, the fast passenger, to enter the block and it crashed into the dead engine, smashing them both and demolishing several cars. Three cars of the freight train were thrown across the eastbound track, almost at the instant that the Southern wrecker en route to Heflin, Ala., passed. The wrecker struck them and practically the whole train piled into the ditch. Two men were caught under the engine.

The baggage and mail cars of the passenger train were torn up and the three demolished engines with the debris strewn about presented a gruesome picture.

Great Fire in Manila.

Manila, by Cable.—Fire destroyed 1,100 houses and parts of the Districts of Singalong, Paco and Bambang, in Manila. The American settlements at Ermita and Malate escaped through the hard work of the firemen, assisted by soldiers and citizens. The flames, fanned by a heavy gale, swept an area of 100 acres clean, within two hours, and destroyed the homes of 100 residents and 1,000 natives. The native refugees are now sheltered in the schools and other public buildings many are camping in open spaces. The damage is conservatively estimated at \$200,000 in gold. No casualties are reported. The officials of the health department do not agree with the estimate of the damage given above, which was made by policemen and firemen. They assert that 269 houses were destroyed and 1,500 natives rendered homeless. Their estimate of the financial loss is the same as that of the other municipal department. It is thought that the figures given by the health officers are nearer correct. The districts of Singalong, Paco and Bambang, lie to the east of the walled city of Manila and just behind the residential district of Malate and Ermita, which face the bay. Nearly all of the native houses in the first swept district are nipa huts of comparatively small value.

Founder of W. C. T. U. Dead.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Special.—Mrs Esther McNeil, the founder of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and first president of the organization, died at her home in Fredonia. She was born at Carlisle, N. Y., 94 years ago, and was widely known throughout the United States as a temperance worker.

Three Injured at Carpet Plant.

Philadelphia, Special.—Three persons, two women and a man, were seriously injured as the result of an explosion of a gas retort at the plant of John and James Dobson, carpet manufacturers, in the southwestern part of the city. The explosion followed a slight fire and threw 4,000 employes at work in the mills into a panic. Many young women fainted, but all the employes were gotten out safely with the exception of the three who were badly burned. They are Mary Cavanaugh, Annie McKirk and George Shaw.

Body of Miss Pedleton Recovered.

Staunton, Va., Special.—The body of Miss Mabel Pedleton was found half a mile below the bridge over Jackson river, at Clifton Forge from which she and her lover Stuart Gay, jumped to their death on Thursday last after being turned back at Staunton while en route to Washington to be married. The body of Gay has not yet been recovered.