

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 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 centred 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.

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.

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. The whole of mankind must unite and will do so in thanking you for the great boon you have given it.

La Begude, Presidence. Your Excellency has just rendered to humanity an eminent service for which I felicitate you heartily. The French republic rejoices in the role that her sister America has played in this historic event.

Ischel, Austria. 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.

Janesville, Wis. Accept congratulations. Your successful efforts to secure peace between Russia and Japan reflects credit on the nation.

Secretary Loeb, who will see that all the congratulatory messages are answered, began the task at once.

The earnestness of endeavor and sincerity of purpose of the Chief Executive in his efforts on behalf of peace are shown in his prayer before the opening of the negotiations when the plenipotentiaries met on the President's yacht at Oyster Bay. He said: "Gentlemen, I propose a toast to which there will be no answer and which I ask you to drink in silence, standing. I drink to the welfare and prosperity of the sovereigns and peoples of the two great nations whose representatives have met one another on this ship. It is my most earnest hope and prayer, in the interest of not only these two great powers but of all mankind, that a just and lasting peace may speedily be concluded between them."

But for his unflinching efforts and relentless zeal the conference would undoubtedly have failed, and the entire civilized world knows it.

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. This time he had gone up 1500 feet, and his airship was soaring birdlike. Every eye among the thrilled spectators below watched him until he became almost a speck.

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. A second—two—three and, finally, a minute passed and the supposed smoke did not clear. Then a groan of horror rose from the multitude.

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. With one piercing scream she fell in a dead faint.

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. He was thirty-seven years old, and his home was at Losantiville, 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.

EARTHQUAKE IN PORTSMOUTH.

Three Distinct Shocks Drive People in Terror From Houses.

Portsmouth, N. H.—Three earthquake shocks, which began at 5:40 o'clock in the afternoon and followed each other in rapid succession, caused great alarm here. Buildings trembled perceptibly, dishes were shaken from shelves, and in many cases people rushed in terror from their homes into the street.

TO CALL STATE SEQUOYAH.

Indian Territory Committee Selects Name—Decides For Prohibition.

Muskogee, I. T.—The Statehood Constitutional Committee agreed on Sequoyah for the name of the Commonwealth.

It also was decided to make prohibition a part of the organic law and to issue bonds for \$25,000,000.

BIG PRIZE FOR WRECKERS.

Government Exposition Building Sold For \$10,500—Cost \$300,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—The United States Government building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, erected at a cost of \$300,000, has been sold to a wrecking company for \$10,500. The steel trusses in the structure alone cost \$100,000.

FULL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

Solar Data Obtained From Different Points the World Over.

LITTLE SEEN IN THIS COUNTRY

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

Guelma, 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. The expedition, also, by means of special apparatus, sketched the sun's protuberances.

Tripoli.—The American, Italian and French expeditions observed the eclipse here in a clear atmosphere. It lasted three minutes and four seconds. The shadow bands were particularly fine, beginning ten minutes before the totality. Bailey's beads were not seen. The corona was evenly developed. Professor Todd, of Amherst College, head of the American expedition, took many photographs.

Assouan, Egypt.—The eclipse was ob-

Russians' Loss in Guns and Ammunition on Land.

The Russian losses in guns and ammunition in land battles up to and including the rout at Mukden have been compiled as follows by a London military expert. The armament of captured naval vessels is not included.

| Name of Battle— | Guns. | Rounds of Ammunition. | Rifles. | Rounds of Rifle Am'n. |
|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| The Yalu | 28 | 58,715 | 1,021 | 535,000 |
| Fengwangcheng | 37 | 357 | ... | 181,000 |
| Nanshan | 78 | 357 | ... | ... |
| Tehltitz | 6 | 1,121 | 958 | 57,233 |
| Hsihoyen | ... | ... | 300 | ... |
| Tomucheng | 2 | 570 | 63 | 980 |
| Yushulin Yantseing | 2 | ... | 600 | ... |
| Liaoyang | 8 | 10,036 | 3,478 | ... |
| The Shaho | 45 | 6,920 | 5,478 | 78,000 |
| Port Arthur | 529 | 206,735 | 36,598 | 1,636,730 |
| Heikautai | ... | ... | 2,000 | ... |
| Mukden | 68 | 227,700 | 62,200 | 26,640,000 |
| Total | 775 | 512,532 | 112,692 | 28,928,948 |

High Russian officers killed during the war: Admiral Makaroff, Admiral Witsoeff, Admiral Voelkersam, Admiral Molas, Commander Stephanooff, General Count Kellar, General Kondratchenko, General Smolenski, General Realinkin, General Tserpitoff.

Several officers of high rank, including Admiral Rojestvensky, Admiral Nebogatoff, Admiral Ukhtomsky and Generals Hock and Pdug, from Port Arthur, are held as prisoners of war.

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. The eclipse was distinctly seen from points in the northwest of Ireland. The umbra at the greatest made the sun appear like a crescent moon.

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. Military balloons took part in the observations there.

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. Many people arose at an inconveniently early hour and sought posts on housetops, bridges or elevations in the streets which commanded the eastern horizon, but without avail.

CASUALTIES, EXPENSES AND LOSSES OF THE WAR.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Length of war, days | 509 |
| Total Russian casualties | 210,000 |
| Total Japanese casualties | 169,000 |
| Cost of war to Japan | \$1,125,000,000 |
| Cost to Russia | 1,500,000,000 |
| Japan's war loans | 650,000,000 |
| 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 | 5 |
| 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.

RACE SUICIDE INCREASES

Proportion of Children to Adults Steadily Decreasing.

Official Government Report Shows Some 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.

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.

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.

"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 1880, the number of such children being in 1900 about three-fifths of what it was in 1830. The decrease during the last decade of the century was insignificant.

"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 1860 to 1880 and the decrease from 1880 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 1880, but has decreased since then, being in 1900 about three-fourths of what it was in 1800.

"The decline in the proportion of children since 1860 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."

PARIS DEEPLY IMPRESSED.

President Roosevelt Praised by Premier Rouvier and Diplomats.

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. President Roosevelt's unrelenting persistency was generally considered to have been the main factor in bringing about the result.

RUSSIAN WAR PARTY ANGRY.

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. It speedily circulated by word of mouth, and was received with general incredulity.

Not for a moment have the members of the war party believed that peace was a possible outcome of the conference. Their attitude is one of furious exasperation as of people who have been tricked into a false position.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3/4c per quart.

MILK.
Butter—Western, extra... 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2
State dairy tubs, firsts... 19 1/2 @ 20
Imitation creamery... 15 @ 16 1/2
Factory, thirds to firsts... 15 @ 17 1/2

CHEESE.
State, full cream, fancy... 12 @ 12 1/2
Small... 12 @ 12 1/2
Part skims, good to prime... 7 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Part skims, common... 6 @ 6 1/2
Full skims... 7 1/4 @ 8 1/2

EGGS.
Jersey—Fancy... 25 @ 27
State and Penn... 25 @ 27
Western—Choice... 21 @ 22

BEANS AND PEAS.
Beans—Marrow, choice... 3 5/8 @ 3 7/8
Medium, choice... 3 1/2 @ 3 5/8
Pea, choice... 4 @ 4 1/2
Red kidney, choice... 3 10 @ 3 15
White kidney... 3 5 @ 3 7 1/2
Yellow eye... 2 @ 2 1/2
Black turtle soup... 3 70 @ 3 75
Lima, Cal... 3 80 @ 3 85

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.
Apples, Pippin, per bbl... 2 00 @ 2 75
Coddling, per bbl... 2 00 @ 2 50
Huckleberries, per qt... 4 @ 10
Muskmelons, per box... 25 @ 1 25
Watermelons, per 100... 3 00 @ 15 00
Peaches, per basket... 30 @ 1 25
Pears, Kiefer, per bbl... 1 00 @ 2 00
Bartlett, per bbl... 2 50 @ 3 50
Seckel, per bbl... 3 00 @ 4 00
Plums, per basket... 10 @ 20

LIVE POULTRY.
Fowls, per lb... 14 @ 15
Spring chickens, per lb... 14 1/2 @ 15
Roosters, per lb... 9 @ 9
Turkeys, per lb... 15 @ 15
Ducks, per pair... 45 @ 45
Geese, per pair... 1 00 @ 1 25
Pigeons, per pair... 10 @ 20

DRESSED POULTRY.
Turkeys, per lb... 13 @ 17
Chickens, Pully, per lb... 18 @ 20
Fowls, per lb... 11 @ 13
Spring ducks, L. I., per lb... 15 @ 15 1/2
Squabs, per dozen... 1 50 @ 2 50

HOPS.
State, 1904, choice... 22 @ 23
Medium to prime... 21 @ 22
Pacific Coast, 1904, choice... 21 @ 22
Old odds... 9 @ 11

HAY AND STRAW.
Hay, prime, per 100 lb... 85 @ 85
No. 1, per 100 lb... 75 @ 77 1/2
No. 2, per 100 lb... 70 @ 72 1/2
Clover mixed, per 100 lb... 60 @ 70
Straw, long rye... 70 @ 75

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, L. I., per bbl... 1 50 @ 1 75
Jersey, per bbl... 1 50 @ 1 75
Sweets, per basket... 50 @ 1 25
Turnips, per bbl... 1 00 @ 1 25
Tomatoes, per box... 20 @ 1 25
Egg plant, per box... 25 @ 1 25
Squash, per bbl... 40 @ 1 00
Peas, per bag... 30 @ 1 00
Peppers, per box... 20 @ 30
Lettuce, per basket... 1 00 @ 1 50
Cabbages, per 100... 2 50 @ 5 00
String beans, per bag... 30 @ 60
Onions, L. I., per bbl... 1 50 @ 2 00
Conn., white, per bbl... 2 00 @ 2 50
Jersey, per basket... 50 @ 1 00
Celery, per dozen bunches... 15 @ 50
Carrots, per bbl... 1 25 @ 1 50
Beets, per 100 bunches... 1 75 @ 1 00
Cucumbers, per bbl... 1 50 @ 3 00
Cucumber pickles, per 1000... 2 00 @ 3 25
Lima beans, per basket... 50 @ 1 00
Corn, per 100... 50 @ 60
Cauliflower, per bbl... 1 50 @ 3 00
Okra, per basket... 50 @ 75

GRAIN, ETC.
Flour—Winter patents... 4 25 @ 4 75
Spring patents... 5 00 @ 5 25
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth... 81 @ 81 1/2
No. 2 red... 84 1/2 @ 86
Corn, No. 2 white... 29 @ 30 1/2
Oats, mixed... 29 @ 29 1/2
Clipped white... 33 1/4 @ 35 1/4
Lard, city... 8 @ 8

LIVE STOCK.
Beaves, city dressed... 7 @ 9
Calves, city dressed... 9 @ 12 1/2
Country dressed... 8 @ 11 1/2
Sheep, per 100 lb... 3 50 @ 5 00
Lambs, per 100 lb... 6 50 @ 8 20
Hogs, live, per 100 lb... 5 60 @ 6 70

WHEAT YIELD AND EXPORTS.

Strange Reduction in Foreign Shipments—Gain in Home Consumption.

Washington, D. C.—With a wheat crop estimated by the Government at 719,000,000 bushels, compared with 552,000,000 last year, together with bad crop reports from Russia and India, expectations of a reaction from last year's abnormally low exports seem to have been reasonably well founded. Yet wheat exports are still surprisingly light. This week has been the first in almost two months that has not shown a decrease as compared even with the extraordinarily low figures of last year, and even the current gain is very slight. As compared with the figures for 1903, the figures have uniformly fallen to about one-third.

An explanation which at once suggests itself, and which reports from the West have in some degree substantiated, is that the millers at primary points are accumulating large stocks of wheat in advance; hence the wheat is not going forward to seaboard. But this theory is far from adequate. Two other possibilities are that foreign supplies of wheat are much better than has been generally believed, and that our home wheat consumption this year is to be the largest on record.

Counterfeiters' Bad Year.

The annual report of Chief Wylie, of the Secret Service, from Washington, D. C., shows a total of 532 arrests, of which 41 related to counterfeiters of currency, 52 to altered obligations, 344 to the counterfeiting of coin, and the others to various violations of the Federal statutes.

Excellent Weather For Corn.

Excellent weather for corn is reported by telegraph. The Southern crop will be large, and the total yield probably will break all records, providing good rains.