

HON. JOHN HAY DEAD

The End Came Peacefully Early Saturday Morning.

FUNERAL NEXT WEDNESDAY

Death, Which Was Sudden, Due to Pulmonary Embolism.

Only Mrs. Hay, of the Family, Was In the Sick Room When the End Came—Friday Had Been a Comfortable Day and It Was Expected That the Patient Would Sit Up Saturday. Just at Midnight a Turn for the Worse Occurred and in Twenty-five Minutes Death Came. Almost Without a Struggle—Announcement of the Funeral Arrangements—Messages of Sympathy From All Parts of the World.

Newbury, N. H., July 1.—The body of Secretary of State John Hay, whose unexpected death early today has caused sorrow through the land and evoked expressions of sympathy and regret for the world over, lies tonight in a room of "The Fells," the quaint gambrel-roofed mansion, which for fourteen years had been the summer home of the Hay family.

Just one week ago tonight the secretary arrived at this village from Washington, wearied with the cares of state and anticipating a "long summer's rest." Tonight the same launch in which Mr. Hay made the short trip from Newbury to the landing at "The Fells," conveyed relatives of Mrs. Hay to the cottage where they brought sympathy and help to the stricken woman and her only son.

The only members of the secretary's family at "The Fells" when the end came were Mrs. Hay and Clarence Hay, Mrs. James A. Wadsworth, of Genesee, N. Y., a daughter, has been ill recently and had not been at Lake Sunapee this season. Mrs. Payne Whitney, daughter, is on her way to Europe.

Mr. Hay died at 12:25 o'clock this morning. The last moments of the statesman were peaceful and the end came almost without a struggle. The suddenness of it all was staggering.

HIS LAST DAY WAS A COMFORTABLE ONE.

The secretary yesterday had passed the most comfortable day since his illness began a week ago. He was to sit up today. The patient had bidden his wife and physicians good night at 10 o'clock last night. An hour later he was sleeping quietly. Almost at the stroke of twelve, the secretary was seized with a turn. He called feebly, and a nurse responded. The sick man was breathing with great difficulty. Dr. Scudder was speedily summoned and it required but a glance for him to determine that the end was but minutes away. The household was aroused. The wife reached her husband as he was breathing his last. The son, Clarence Hay, hurried into the sick room, but was too late.

Death was caused by pulmonary embolism, according to Dr. Scudder. The patient did not suffer greatly in his last moments. Aside from great difficulty in breathing there was no struggle. Stimulants were ineffective. The secretary lapsed into unconsciousness and seemed to fall asleep at last. The consternation of the household was complete and it remained for Dr. Scudder to assume charge of affairs.

After two hours the physician was driven to the village where half a dozen telegrams were dispatched. The first went to President Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay.

The second was addressed to the state department at Washington. The others were sent to friends of the family. Dr. Scudder returned to "The Fells."

BULLETIN ANNOUNCING THE DEATH

The bulletin announcing the death read as follows: "Secretary of State John Hay died at 12:25 this morning. The signs immediately preceding his death were those of pulmonary embolism. Mr. Hay's condition during all of Friday had been entirely satisfactory. (Signed)

"CHARLES L. SCUDDER, M. D. "FRED T. MURPHY, M. D."

Subsequently Dr. Scudder then gave out the following official statement: "Mr. Hay's recent illness was occasioned by acute retention of urine, caused by enlargement of the prostate gland. This retention was relieved. No operation was performed." In view of Mr. Hay's previous general condition, it was determined that his heart and kidneys were doing their normal work. He responded well to the local conditions. Everything was apparently progressing satisfactorily. Friday was

the most comfortable day he had during his illness. At 10 o'clock in the evening he was examined by the attending physicians and his condition was found to be good. He said he felt as if he would have a comfortable night. At 11 o'clock Mr. Hay was sleeping quietly and naturally. The nurse lay down on a couch near the bed. At about a quarter past 12 Mr. Hay called the nurse because she was having difficulty in breathing. She summoned the doctor but their efforts were of no avail. Mrs. Hay was called and reached the bedside before Mr. Hay died. Death was due to pulmonary embolism."

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The funeral arrangements were announced tonight. The body will be taken to Newbury by special train at 11:30 a. m. tomorrow and proceed to Springfield, Mass., where the funeral car will be attached to the regular Boston-Chicago through train for Cleveland. Mrs. Hay's former home. Private services will be held in the chapel at Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, on Wednesday forenoon. Mrs. Hay received word tonight that President Roosevelt would attend the service. It is expected that the members of the cabinet will act as honorary pallbearers. The funeral party will include Mrs. Hay, Clarence Hay and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

From early forenoon until late tonight the arrival of messages was almost continuous. They came from all parts of the world, but in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Hay the names of the senders and the texts of the messages were, for the most part withheld. It was learned, however, that among them were messages from President Roosevelt, President Loubet, of France; Secretary of the Interior E. A. Hitchcock, former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, Governor John Lane, of New Hampshire, and Lieutenant Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., acting governor of Massachusetts.

With the announcement of the funeral plans tonight it was stated that no further information would be available before tomorrow. There is no outward evidence of mourning at "The Fells." The shutters remain open and there is no crape about the door. In the village some flags have been placed at half mast and some houses and cottages on the lake shore have been draped, but "The Fells" is without outward symbol of death.

LOSS A NATIONAL CALAMITY

President Roosevelt Says the American People Have Never Had a Greater Secretary of State.

Oyster Bay, July 1.—President Roosevelt was shocked and grieved inexpressibly at the death of Secretary of State John Hay. Immediately on receipt of the news, he indited a message to Mrs. Hay expressive in a measure of his profound sorrow at the great bereavement.

It is regarded as probable that no immediate selection of a successor to Mr. Hay will be made. It is not unlikely that on the return of Secretary Taft from the far eastern trip, he may be appointed Secretary of State, although nothing definite at this time can be said on this point. Concerning the death of Secretary Hay, President Roosevelt today made the following statement:

"My sense of deep personal loss, great though it is, is lost in my sense of bereavement to the whole country in Mr. Hay's death. I was inexpressibly shocked, as every one was, for all of us, including Mr. Hay's immediate family, had supposed that all immediate danger was over, and I had been hoping that the rest during the summer would put him again in good health by the fall. The American people have never had a greater secretary of state than John Hay, and his loss is a national calamity."

ALL WASHINGTON MOURNS

His Death an Irreparable Loss to the Nation.

Washington, July 1.—All Washington official life is mourning the death of Secretary of State John Hay as a loss irreparable to the nation. His associates have had placed at half staff the flags of the various department buildings. When Acting Secretary of State Peirce was informed of Mr. Hay's death he notified the members of the diplomatic corps, and sent cablegrams conveying the news to each of the American embassies and legations abroad.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, was the first of the foreign representatives to call at the state department today to express regrets. He was followed soon after by others of the diplomatic corps, who tendered condolences.

Messages of condolence are being received in large numbers. These come from personal friends of the late secretary in all parts of the country.

SPLendid TRIBUTE FROM CLEVELAND.

Buzzards Bay, July 1.—On learning of Secretary Hay's death today former President Grover Cleveland said: "I am intensely shocked and grieved to hear of the death of Secretary Hay. I feel that in the light of the highest and most substantial good of the country we can ill afford to lose such a man. While the grief caused by his death must be universal, we, as a people, should be grateful for his life and deeds and, above all, should profit by his lofty example of patriotism and duty."

Gresham has his cooks with him at Morehead.

MUTINEERS GIVE UP

Crew of the Battleship Have Surrendered.

ALL DETAILS ARE LACKING

Desertions From the Kniaz Potemkin Left it Shorthanded.

One Report Was That Another Warship Had Joined the Mutineers and That the Two Had Demanded the Capitulation of Odessa Within Forty-eight Hours, or the City Would be Bombarded—Latest News From Odessa Regarding the Surrender of the Mutinous Crews is Accepted With Great Caution in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, July 2, 3 a. m.—"The St. Andrews flag is now flying from the masthead of the Kniaz Potemkin."

An Odessa dispatch received here at 2 o'clock this morning reports in these words the surrender of the battleship by her mutinous crew, and adds that a steamer has gone out to the Kniaz Potemkin with a supply of provisions. This was the first definite statement received in St. Petersburg regarding the surrender of the battleship, and the dispatch, which leaves so many details yet to be cleared up, is accepted here with caution.

During Saturday St. Petersburg was without definite knowledge as to whether the crew of the Kniaz Potemkin had returned to its allegiance or whether the revolt still continued, and perhaps had spread to other ships, and the inability of the government to announce an end to the uprising gave rise to the darkest reports.

Although it seems apparent that the submission of the sailors of the Kniaz Potemkin to Vice Admiral Kruger's squadron of Friday was only temporary and that the mutineers had changed their minds after their return to the harbor and the departure of the squadron. It is reported here that three hundred men deserted from the Kniaz Potemkin during Saturday and threw themselves on the mercy of the authorities, thereby leaving the mutineers too shorthanded to fight and work their ship.

The report continued that the Vachis crew declined an invitation to come aboard and join the forces of the Kniaz Potemkin, and that the surrender of the battleship was therefore inevitable.

It is not known what punishment is in store for the mutinous sailors though it is reported the government has decided to hang every fifth man. The chief mutineers, however, who were under the leadership of a former consular named Makhsilutin, escaped to Constantinople, and those remaining are probably only their tools. The strike of the longshoremen at one time seemed to be settled, but the employers declared their inability to pay the wages the commander of the district had promised the workmen and the strike is still unended.

FEARS OF GENERAL MUTINY

Threatened Bombardment of Odessa, Unless the City Capitulates Within Forty-eight Hours.

Odessa, July 1.—10:50 p. m.—Matters appear to be becoming increasingly serious. Although there is a flood of wild rumors in circulation it is difficult to ascertain the truth of any of them.

According to one of these rumors, which is from an apparently reliable source, a deputation of one man from each of the mutinous battleships, the Kniaz Potemkin and the George Pobiedonostz, today visited the governor-general and notified him that unless the city capitulated to the mutineers within forty-eight hours the warships would begin a bombardment.

Strong forces of military guard every street leading to the harbor, and the public is not permitted to approach any point overlooking the harbor or the sea, even in the suburbs where the garrisons have been strengthened by an addition of four battalions of infantry and a battery of artillery, the latter of which has mounted heavy guns on the high ground in Alexander Park commanding the harbor and roadstead.

Many fears are expressed that the remainder of the Black sea squadron now lying here and consisting of two battleships, two cruisers and six torpedo boats, will join in the mutiny.

EXODUS FROM ODESSA CONTINUES.

Odessa, July 1, 1:50 a. m.—The night

passed without any untoward incident.

The stillness was occasionally broken by distant rifle shots evidently signals between the troops who bivouacked in the various suburbs. Otherwise all was quiet.

The exodus continues by every train. It is necessary to book seats several days ahead. At the railroad station this morning the correspondent heard a Russian offer a hundred roubles for a traveler's five rouble ticket to Birsula. The terror of the situation is largely kept up by the social democrats' manifestos proclaiming that Odessa has commenced the revolution.

MUTINEERS AT LARGE NEAR LIBAU.

Libau, July 1.—A hundred mutineers who refused to surrender with the comrades, escaped to the forests where they are still at large. The party attacked and robbed an old man in the suburbs last night. During the mutiny three men were killed and six were wounded. All is quiet at the commercial port, which is situated a short distance from the war port. The reports that navigation is interrupted here are untrue.

BLACK SEA FLEET REPORTED TO HAVE MUTINIED.

Washington, July 1.—The Russian Black Sea fleet is reported to have mutinied. American Consul Heenan, at Odessa has cabled the state department as follows:

"Fleet reported in mutiny—two battleships, Potemkin and another."

TWO BATTLESHIPS REMAIN AT ODESSA.

Odessa, July 1.—The battleship Kniaz Potemkin and George Pobiedonostz remain here. The others have left this port. The local authorities have refused to allow the crew of the Kniaz Potemkin to land for the purpose of purchasing food. They told the sailors to send ashore lists of what they wanted.

ARRIVED AT SEBASTOPOL.

Sevastopol, July 1.—Part of Rear Admiral Kruger's squadron has arrived here from Odessa.

HENLY REGATTA OF 1905

Splendid Contest in the Race for the Grand Challenge Cup Promised.

Henly, Eng., July 1.—Everything is in readiness for the great international regatta on the Thames next week, and should the present weather hold, as it is likely to do, the Henly regatta of 1905, with a record for entrants will be the most brilliant of recent years. Tonight Henly is crowded with rivermen and "wetbobs" of world-wide reputation, who are looking forward to a splendid contest in the race for the grand challenge cup, in which the Americans are expected to prevail, perhaps the most prominent part. The Vespers will have a good trial in the first heat against the crew of Christ college, Cambridge, with whom they were drawn today and in the second will face the Leanders, upon whom England has placed her hopes.

MESSAGE FROM KING EDWARD

First Cablegram of Sympathy Came From Great Britain's Ruler.

Oyster Bay, July 1.—The first cablegram received by the President from a foreign ruler regarding Mr. Hay's death came from King Edward, as follows:

"London, July 1.

"To the President:

"I beg to offer the expressions of my deepest sympathy on the occasion of the death of your distinguished Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, whom I had the pleasure of seeing very recently. His loss to the great country over which you preside will be a national one."

"EDWARD R."

To the cablegram of King Edward, President Roosevelt responded as follows:

"Pray accept my hearty thanks for the expression of your sympathy, in what is a national bereavement."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

North Carolinians Who Will Attend N. E. A. Meetings.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Greensboro, N. C., July 1.—The National Education Association, which meets at Asbury Park, N. J., July 2-7, will be attended by many prominent educators from North Carolina, among whom will be: President Charles D. McIver, Professor J. I. Foust, Professor and Mrs. W. C. A. Hammel and Miss Julia Raines, of the State Normal and Industrial College; Misses Annie McIver, Mary Jones, Nettie Allen and Ida Exum; State Superintendent J. Y. Joyner, Professor Griffin; Dr. A. Smith, of the State university; Mrs. Johnson and Miss Annie Keiser, of Salisbury; Miss Lydia Yates, of Wilmington; Miss Alice Holland, of Charlotte and others. Dr. Alphonse Smith, of the university, and President McIver are on the program, and will make addresses during the meeting. Asbury Park is only a short distance from New York.

M. Muravieff One of Russia's Negotiators.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—M. Muravieff, Russian ambassador at Rome, and former minister of justice, will be chief of the Russian delegation at the peace conference in August. His name has been forwarded to Washington as plenipotentiary, but no further Russian representatives will be named until the size of the Japanese mission is ascertained. If Japan names three plenipotentiaries Russia will meet her wishes in regard to the number. In that case Baron Rosen will be accredited with M. Muravieff and any event assist him. It is possible that a third negotiator may not be selected.

BEEF TRUST CASES

17 Men Indicted for Violation of Sherman Law.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

Bills Also Voted Against Four of the Packing Companies.

The Investigation Has Lasted Several Months and More Than a Hundred Witnesses Were Examined—Four Officials of Schwarzschild and Sulzberger are Charged With an Illegal Rebating Agreement With Railroads—All the Men Indicted are Prominent in the Beef Packing Industries—The Men Will be Produced in Court on Monday or as Soon After the Fourth, as Possible.

Chicago, July 1.—After an investigation of several months, during which more than a hundred witnesses were examined, a federal grand jury this afternoon returned indictments against seventeen men, prominent in the beef packing industries, for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and against four officials of Schwarzschild and Sulzberger for alleged illegal rebating agreement with railroads.

Besides these individual indictments, bills were voted against Armour & Company, Swift & Company, Nelson Morris and Company, Fairbanks Canning Company and the Cudahy Packing Company.

The men indicted for alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade which constitutes a violation of the Sherman act are:

J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Company; Charles Armour, of Armour & Company; Arthur Meeker, general manager Armour & Company; T. J. Connors, director Armour & Company; P. E. Valentine, treasurer Armour & Company; Samuel McRoberts, assistant treasurer Armour & Company; Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Company; Charles Swift, of Swift & Company; Lawrence A. Carton, treasurer Swift & Company; Arthur W. Evans, attorney for Swift & Company; R. C. McManus, attorney for Swift & Company; A. H. Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Company; Edward Cudahy, of Cudahy Company; D. Ed Hartwell, secretary Swift & Co.; Edward Swift, vice president Swift & Company; Edward Morris, secretary Nelson Morris & Company; Ira W. Morris, of Nelson, Morris & Company. The four employees of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger who were indicted for alleged rebating with the railroads, are all connected with the traffic department of the corporation. Their names are: Samuel Weil, B. S. Cusey, C. E. Todd and V. D. Skipworth.

The indictments voted for alleged violation of the anti-trust law were identical in each instance. They contained eight counts. The first and the second counts of the indictments pertained only to beef sold in domestic trade. The ninth and the tenth counts relate to beef sold in foreign trade.

The third count charges a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce among the states, and with foreign nations. This count charges that the trade which the defendants were carrying on was to be restrained in several ways.

First. Competition in the buying of cattle at the stockyards in different cities, was to be prevented and destroyed by the defendants who retained only to beef sold in domestic trade, by bidding against each other.

Second. Competition as to the sale of the foregoing commodities in foreign and domestic markets was to be prevented and destroyed by the defendants fixing non-competitive and unreasonable prices for such commodities, and requiring their representatives in the different markets to fix prices by agreement from day to day according to what the market would stand.

Third. The supply of the foregoing commodities was to be curtailed and restricted whenever necessary to maintain the prices so fixed.

Fourth. The United States was divided up into territories among the defendants, and each company was to keep its own territory without interference by the others.

Fifth. There was a division as to the volume of trade allowed to each defendant in a given market, if one packer sold more than his percentage during a given week, he was obliged to pay an "ante" of so much a hundred weight, according to the territory in which the matter occurred, into a pool to cover the excess of sales and this fund was divided among the packers who fell short in their sales.

Sixth. Certain corporations, namely, the Aetna Trading Company and the Oppenheimer Manufacturing Company were to be appointed exclusive agents of the defendants to handle sausage

DAVIDSON ARCH READY

Unveiling Ceremonies at Guilford Battle Ground on July 4th—Address by Major W. A. Graham.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Greensboro, N. C., July 1.—Owing to the failure of the government contractors to have the Nash monument ready for unveiling on July 4th, Colonel A. M. Waddell, mayor of Wilmington and a descendant of General Nash, who was to have delivered the address, has been written by Major Morehead that the dedication of this monument had been deferred. The monument, or arch, to General Davidson will be ready for unveiling July 4th, the dedication address being delivered by Major W. A. Graham, of McPhelah, a direct descendant of General Davidson.

It is perhaps well that only one of these arches is ready this year, for to have had two of them would have overburdened the visitors in such hot weather with historical and revolutionary data and eloquence. President of the Battle Ground Company, Morehead, declares this will be the greatest occasion in the history of the battle ground, saving and excepting the occasion of the battle itself. He has had huge posters printed, with box car type, tersely presenting some of the attractions, saying:

"A grand rally at Guilford Battle Ground July 4th. A monument erected by congress, an immense granite arch, will be seen in its massive beauty. Speakers from distant and different states will do homage to our dead heroes of 1776. The maneuvers of the military, the music of the brass band, the roast pig, mutton, fried chicken, ice cream, lemonade and the glorious watermelon will all be there. Come one and all. Meet your neighbor and renew your patriotism and love of freedom by recalling and honoring your revolutionary fathers."

CONTROVERSY ABOUT ENDED

French Response to Germany's Last Note Concerning Morocco.

Paris, July 1.—Prince von Radolin, the German ambassador, called at the foreign office this evening by appointment and during a two hours talk with Premier Rouvier received from the latter the French response to Germany's last note concerning Morocco. The response takes into consideration the assurances Germany has given relative to French interests in Morocco, and modifies some of the objections at first raised against a conference.

The general tenor of the response is favorable to the proposition of a conference. Diplomatic circles, which regard the controversy as practically closed as little now remains to be done except to adjust details. This, however, may take some time, as each side is tenaciously contesting every detail.

Steamer Lucas Sells for Port Arthur.

Newport News, Va., July 1.—The steamer A. F. Lucas, from New York for Port Arthur, Texas, via Delaware Breakwater, before reported by wireless telegraphy breaking of main feed pipe, arrived here on the afternoon of June 30, proceeded to the shipyard where the injured pipe was repaired. Ship sailed this morning at 9 o'clock. When she arrived in Hampton Roads the Lucas, had barge No. 92 in tow. She dropped the barge in the Roads Friday, picking her up again this morning on her way out to Port Arthur.

Taft Will Continue on to the Philippines.

Chicago, July 1.—Secretary of War Taft tonight proceeded on his journey to the Philippines. On the arrival here of Secretary Taft and party, a telegram from President Roosevelt was delivered to Mr. Taft. Later the secretary gave out the information that the President, replying to an inquiry sent by Mr. Taft on hearing of Mr. Hay's death, had wired that the Philippine trip be carried out as planned.

casings and containers and those companies were to make arrangements with several concerns which had been handling such merchandise in the markets of the world for working in harmony and controlling the output and price of the merchandise. This scheme involved the destruction or "tanking" of large quantities of casings whenever the supply was too great.

The fifth count specifically covers the handling of the by products, casings and containers, also, stocks, stearine and oils, describes a conspiracy in restraint of trade to be effective in the same way as set forth in the third, with reference to all the products mentioned.

The sixth count charges the casings conspiracy to be an attempt to monopolize trade and commerce in that commodity in the United States and in foreign countries.

The seventh and eighth counts allege that the National Packing Company is a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and an attempt to monopolize trade organizing the National Packing Company, and this is described as a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce.

As soon as the indictments had been handed into court, District Attorney Morrison suggested that each of the defendants be placed under bonds of \$5,000, and when the court asked if bench warrants were to be served, he was informed by the district attorney that the legal advisers for all of the men included in the indictments had agreed to produce the men on Monday or as soon as possible after July 4th. Judge Betha acquiesced in this arrangement.