

President Roosevelt as a Memorial Day Orator

An Immense Concourse at Arlington Hears Him—He Says Some Things in a Striking Way

Washington, May 30.—Decorations day was observed here today more generally than ever before. The Government that President Roosevelt presided over the oration at Arlington...

far more brutalizing to those guilty of it. The men who fail to condemn these lynchings, and yet clamor about what has been done in the Philippines, are indeed guilty of neglecting the beam in their own eye while taunting their brother about the mote in his. Understand me. These lynchings afford us no excuse for failure to stop cruelty in the Philippines. Every effort is being made and will be made, to minimize the chances of cruelty occurring.

"But keep in mind that these cruelties in the Philippines have been wholly exceptional and have been shamelessly exaggerated. We deeply and bitterly regret that any such cruelties should have been committed, no matter how rarely, no matter under what provocation, by American troops. But they afford far less justification for a general condemnation of our army than these lynchings afford for the condemnation of the communities in which they have taken place. In each case it is well to condemn the deed, and it is well also to refrain from including both guilty and innocent in the same sweeping condemnation.

"In every community there are people who commit acts of well-nigh inconceivable horror and baseness. It is easy for you to condemn these individuals and to denounce their acts, and if we forget the far more numerous citizens of upright and honest life and blind ourselves to their countless deeds of wisdom and justice and philanthropy, it is easy enough to condemn the community. There is not a city in this land which we could not thus condemn if we fixed our eyes purely upon its police record and refused to look at what it had accomplished for decency and justice and charity. Yet this is exactly the attitude which has been taken by too many men with reference to our army in the Philippines; and it is an attitude both absurd and cruelly unjust.

"Peace and freedom—are there two better objects for which a soldier can fight? Well, these are precisely the objects for which our soldiers are fighting in the Philippines. When there is talk of the cruelties committed in the Philippines remember always that by the greater provocation of these cruelties have been committed by the insurgents against their own people—as well as against our soldiers—and that not only the surest, but the only effective way of stopping them is by the progress of the American arms. The victories of the American army have been the really effective means of putting a stop to cruelty in the Philippines. Wherever these victories have been complete—and such is now the case throughout the greater part of the islands—all cruelties have ceased, and the native is secure in his life, his liberty and his pursuit of happiness. Where the insurrection still smolders, there is always a chance for cruelty to show itself.

"Our soldiers conquer; and what is the object for which they conquer? To establish a military government? No. The laws we are now endeavoring to enact for the government of the Philippines are to increase the power and domain of the civil at the expense of the military authorities, and to render even more difficult than in the past the change from military rule to civil government. It is to secure peace, in order that it may be supplanted by the civil government. The progress of the American arms means the abolition of cruelty, the bringing of peace, and the rule of law and order under the civil government. Other nations have conquered to create irresponsible military rule. We conquer to bring just and responsible civil government to the conquered.

"But our armies do more than bring peace, do more than bring order. They bring freedom. Remember always that the independence of a tribe or a community may, and often does, the freedom of the individual in that tribe or community. There are now in Asia and Africa scores of despotic monarchies, each of which is independent, and in no one of which is there the slightest vestige of freedom for the individual man. Scant freedom for the gain to mankind from the independence of a blood-stained tyrant who rules over abject and brutalized slaves. But great is the gain to humanity which follows the steady though slow introduction of the orderly liberty, the law-abiding freedom of the individual, which is the only sure foundation upon which national independence can be built. Wherever in the Philippines the insurrection has been definitely and finally put down, there the individual Filipino already enjoys such freedom, such personal liberty, under our rule, as he could never dream of under the rule of an independent Agmatian oligarchy.

"The slowly learned and difficult art of self-government, an art which our people have taught themselves by the labor of a thousand years, cannot be grasped in a day by a people only just emerging from conditions of life which our ancestors left behind them in the dim years before history dawned. We believe that we can rapidly teach the people of the Philippine Islands not only how to enjoy, but how to make good use of their freedom; and with their growing knowledge their growth in self-government shall keep steady pace. When they have thus shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be knit to us by ties of common friendship and interest. When that day will come it is not in human wisdom to foretell. All that we can say with certainty is that it would be put back an immeasurable distance if we should yield to the counsels of unmanly weakness and turn loose the butcher with revolting cruelty our betrayed friends, and shed the blood of the most humane, the most enlightened, the most peaceful, the wisest and the best of their own number—for these are the classes who have already learned to welcome our rule."

NEGRO MESSENGERS

White Boys Go on a Strike and Demoralize Business

Norfolk, Va., May 30.—The Western Union telegraph messengers struck here this morning because an unpopular delivery clerk, said to favor colored boys, was employed by the company. The delivery clerks went out in sympathy. The bicycle of one messenger who came to work was taken from him by the mob of boys, and a fist fight ensued, in which the strikers got the worst of it. Striking messengers are patrolling the street in front of the telegraph office. Others are calling upon business men, asking them to stand by them and telling them that the company means to employ colored messengers.

HONORS TO DE TORNAVY

Laurel Wreath Placed on the Naval Officer's Tomb

Newport, R. I., May 30.—Having honored in Washington the memory of the Count De Rochambeau, the members of the French mission came to Newport today to offer a tribute to the memory of Chevalier De Tornay, the commander of the fleet of war vessels which conveyed the Rochambeau soldiers to Newport, their landing place. The tribute of France to its naval hero was paid by placing upon the tomb of De Tornay, in Trinity church yard, a wreath of laurel sent by President Loubet. Newport's streets bore the garb of memorial day, but the colors of the French republic were mingled with the American emblem. Through these streets members of the French mission were escorted by a large body of sailors, marines and soldiers to take part in the various features of the program. After an exchange of greetings the line of march was taken up for the burial place of De Tornay. About 2,500 men were in the line. The route passed the old State House and the house occupied in 1780 by the Count De Rochambeau. Gen. Brugiere placed the wreath of France upon De Tornay's tomb. Other wreaths were also placed and the procession then moved to the casino, where the parade was reviewed. The visitors later were driven about Newport, and were then given a luncheon at the casino.

HEARTS NOT IN IT

Mitchell Not Encouraged to Call Out Soft Coal Miners

Indianapolis, May 30.—It can be stated positively now that President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers' organization, left here last night in a great perplexity over the situation in the bituminous fields and is seriously questioning the advisability of calling a convention to consider a general strike. The reports which he received from the Illinois miners at Chicago were very discouraging, and those awaiting him were even more so, for the Indiana miners had been discussing the question of a general strike for ten days and the sentiment was almost unanimous against it. This information was conveyed to Mitchell by the president of the Indiana district who told him the Indiana miners would certainly go out if ordered to do so, but they would not do so cheerfully. He added that the miners were not in a position to sustain themselves very long without work, and that a "half-hearted" strike would be simply to invite defeat in the end. The general reports that Secretary-Treasurer Wilson submitted to Mitchell on his arrival and which represented many meetings in the bituminous field coincided with the views expressed by the Illinois and Indiana district presidents, and the testimony was so overwhelming that Mitchell was greatly impressed by it. Just what instructions he gave before leaving cannot be learned, but there is a feeling that no call for a convention will be issued until Mitchell confers with the anthracite district presidents and explains the situation to them.

EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY

Occurred in November and Observed in May

London, May 30.—The birthday of King Edward, who was born November 9, 1841, was officially celebrated today, it having been decided as announced in the official gazette April 15, that his majesty's natal day was to be celebrated in London and at the home stations May 30, as being the most suitable time for a military display. On the other hand foreign stations will celebrate it November 9, the actual anniversary of his majesty's birth. General interest in the celebration was apparently not seriously diminished by the expectations of the greater series of events surrounding the coronation. The towns throughout the kingdom were gaily decorated, and the shipping at the various ports made the gayest displays of bunting. The day was observed at all the home military and naval headquarters with parades and salutes. Cheering greeted the appearance of the king and his brilliant escort, which included many nobilities. His majesty, who rode between the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, wore the uniform of colonel of the Irish Guards. Lord Roberts, the commander in chief of the forces, who led the procession, also wore the uniform of colonel of the Irish Guards. Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal family viewed the scene from the windows of the horse guards.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS

More Than Twenty Institutions Represented at Berkley Oval

New York, May 30.—Several hundred athletes representing over twenty different colleges and universities took part in the preliminary events for the intercollegiate track and field championship at Berkley oval today. The contests for a rule were close and hard fought, the established records having been vigorously approached in several instances. In the hammer throwing John R. Dewitt of Princeton eclipsed all previous records by a throw of 164 feet 10 inches. The previous record of 151 feet 4 inches was made two years ago by A. D. Plaw, the giant Californian. Plaw was on hand again, but his best effort netted only 144 feet 4 inches, or over twenty feet behind the new record. Sears, the Cornell sprinter, and Boardman of Yale did not compete. Several protests were entered against Schick, the Harvard sprinter. He was permitted to run under protest, but an extra man was allowed to qualify in the races in which he participated. The protest against Preston of Yale in the pole vault is now of no importance, as he failed to qualify in the finals. The field events were unusually good. Five men vaulted over 11 feet, four men cleared 5 feet 10 inches in the high jump, and it took almost 42 feet to qualify in the shot put. In the last, Reck of Yale, last year's champion, again led with a put of only one half an inch under 44 feet. In addition to Duffy, who qualified in the 100 yard dash, W. J. Holland is the only Georgetown man who will compete tomorrow. Holland won his heat in the quarter mile run.

JUNIOR VARSITY RACE

Pennsylvania Wins with Cornell in the Rear

Philadelphia, May 30.—Pennsylvania first; Columbia, second; two lengths behind Pennsylvania, and Cornell hopelessly beaten five lengths in the rear of Columbia, were the result of the junior varsity race, rowed this afternoon on the national course on the Schuylkill. The wind was very strong, blowing almost directly up the course. This hampered the crews a great deal and the Pennsylvanian time was 8 minutes, 45 seconds, and Columbia's 8 minutes, 55-45 seconds. Considering that the record is 7:38 and that Pennsylvania's crew has frequently rowed over the course in 7:50, it is easy to see how hard the wind blew.

DONE BY THE DEVIL

A Brief but Striking Speech from the Gallows

Norfolk, Va., May 30.—Mark Banks (colored) aged 35 years, was hanged at Portsmouth today for an attempted assault upon Mrs. E. J. Cannady, aged 70 years, two months ago. Banks, who said he had "made his peace with God" declared that he would have no minister to accompany him on the gallows and made his own prayer. His last words were: "People, hear. This is what the devil brought me to. All beware." The trap was sprung at 11:08 o'clock and his neck was broken. Banks' wife visited him just before the execution.

Military on Exhibition

Berlin, May 30.—The spring parade of the district garrisons took place today. The Shah of Persia and Crown Prince of Siam were present by express wish of the Kaiser. Amateur photographers were rigorously prohibited from taking snap shots of the royal personages. The troops marched past twice, the second time the cavalry going at a trot. The emperor led the second regiment of guards past the shah.

Application Rejected

Berlin, May 30.—The Algemeine Elektricitats Company, representing the Slatby-Arco wireless telegraphy system, applied to the imperial patent office today to have the patent procured by Dr. Braun declared void. The application was rejected.

Trade is Affected by Labor Conflicts

Cotton is Very Promising with a Decreased Acreage—The South Raising More Grain

New York, May 30.—Dun's review of trade tomorrow will say: Ease in the money market, favorable crop prospects and confidence abroad are the encouraging factors which outweigh the disturbing element of labor conflicts and unseasonable weather for retail trade at many points. Effects of the depressing influences are keenly felt because they are believed to be only temporary, and confidence is expected that with the resumption of work and normal temperature there will be a return to liberal distribution of merchandise. Uncertainty as to the coal strike may end Monday when the first crisis as to the contest will be reached. Despite the short corn crop last year the large yield of wheat and high prices for both resulted in the greatest value for the two crops ever recorded, which means that the agricultural sections are prosperous, and other industries must share the good fortune by increased sales of products. Collections are prompt as a rule, and payments through the principal clearing houses are well maintained. Notwithstanding diminished speculation there was an increase of 1.2 per cent at New York compared with last year's exchanges, while an increase of 22.6 per cent appears in comparison with 1900. Other leading cities show a gain of 6.1 per cent over 1901 and an increase of 20.4 per cent over 1900. Returns as to transportation show that losses in grain movement are being more than made up elsewhere, railway earnings thus far reported for May showing a gain of 6.5 per cent over last year and 19 per cent over 1900. Efforts to place contracts for 1900 in

pig iron, deliverable in the second quarter of 1902, indicate the confidence of the leading consumers as to the future of this industry. There is no cessation of activity at the mills and finished products are forwarded to importunate consumers as rapidly as possible. No improvement is reported at New England boot and shoe centers where the shops are still running only about half time. Stocks of textile fabrics are not accumulating, although markets are extremely quiet. Domestic jobbing trade is fairly satisfactory, but exports of cotton goods are small. Print cloths are dull and unchanged, with the situation unsettled as to prints for the fall trade. Prospects are bright for a large yield of cotton. Dispatches have been received from correspondents of R. G. Cotton & Co. located in all parts of the cotton belt, and the returns are unanimously encouraging. Even where the late season held back planting, exceptionally favorable weather conditions have since caused rapid growth. Abundant moisture is enjoyed in sections that a year ago were suffering from drought. As to acreage, the gulf states report about 10 per cent less than last year, owing to increased planting of grain, while in Atlantic coast states there is a decrease, averaging about 5 per cent, in the cotton acreage. High prices for grain and provisions have caused considerable diversification of farming operations and will make this section more independent than heretofore. In Texas, the largest of all the cotton growing states, there has been a slight increase over last year's acreage, and a very material improvement over the condition in 1900. Grain quotations made a decided advance early in the week, which was not easily explained, except on the basis of light supplies in sight. Subsequently the gain was lost in cotton trading, although corn was firmly held. Figures for the week numbered 164 in the United States, against 148 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 27 a year ago.

FLOWERS ON THE GRAVE AT CANTON

The Late President Remembered on the Annual Memorial Occasion

Canton, Ohio, May 30.—Had the late President McKinley been able to communicate his wishes today it is safe to say that he would not have altered the plans of his old comrades of William McKinley (formerly Canton) Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. These plans were made that in the formal observance of memorial day he should receive the same consideration as the most humble member of the post who had joined the silent majority—nothing more, nothing less. Hence, when the grizzled veterans of the civil war marched out to the cemetery today they did at the tomb of the President only that which they did at the graves of all the known soldiers in the cemetery. The bouquet laid on his grave was one of many as near alike as they could be made, and no special selection was attempted for their distinguished comrade. The flag of the order, the regulation American flag inscribed "G. A. R." planted near the tomb, was also of the same style and the same bunting as those that floated over other graves. Others were more discriminating in the decoration. The Canton branch of the Spanish-American War Veterans, of which the late President was an honorary member, surrounded their regular emblem with a magnificent wreath of carnations. Canton mail carriers placed on the tomb a splendid floral piety, tributes from all directions came floral tributes from old friends. These for the most part were addressed to Mrs. McKinley, and by her direction were arranged about the tomb. Two large boxes came from the White House. One was addressed to Mrs. McKinley, to be placed on the tomb, and the other to the G. A. R. post for use on the graves of the President's comrades. All in all, it is estimated that a car load of flowers were sent from out of town. Mrs. McKinley made an early trip to the cemetery, carrying with her many handsome blooms, and directed their arrangement.

AMERICAN SQUADRON IN ITALY

Rome, May 30.—The most cordial honors were shown today to the United States naval squadron at Castellammare. The vessels were decorated in honor of decoration day, and the town responded by decking itself in gala attire with American and Italian flags. The municipality sent aboard the flagship Chicago a beautiful wreath, tied with ribbon, inscribed: "The municipality of Castellammare to the heroes of Santiago. Sent in memory of Admiral Sampson." Many of the Americans, officers and men, visited the ruins of Pompeii. They were much feted.

ERUPTIONS CONTINUE

Pele is Still Active, but Doing No Damage

Washington, May 30.—Captain McLeod of the Cincinnati, has sent two dispatches to the navy department from Fort de France. The first says: "Kananan traveling up country. Heard from today. Safe." The second says: "Eruptions of volcano continue. There are occasional great outbursts at intervals of a few days, consisting mostly of columns, masses and clouds of steam, smoke and ashes, shooting up quickly to a great height. These alarm the people, but no serious damage is being done outside of the district where the first devastation occurred. Plenty of supplies here. French admiral, with three ships, and two more expected daily is here. He is cordial and grateful, but says he is able to manage everything now without assistance. The Cincinnati will go to Castries tomorrow. Captain Barry, of the Dixie, called today from St. Lucia that he is sailing for Martinique, whence he will return northward for New York.

VETERANS DROP OUT

Union Men Cannot Follow the Stars and Bars

Birmingham, May 30.—Gen. Fithugh Lee was given a noisy welcome on his arrival here yesterday. A procession consisting of police, military, Confederate veterans and prominent citizens escorted him to the city hall, where speeches of welcome were made. The parade then moved to capitol park, where Gen. Lee reviewed it. Gen. Lee delivered a memorial address at the decoration of Union soldiers' graves today. The members of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic dropped out of the parade in honor of Gen. Lee, because a Confederate flag was carried, by one of the color bearers. There were probably 1,500 Federal veterans in the parade. They gave as their reason that the ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic states that no representative of the Grand Army shall march in a procession or parade in which there is a Confederate flag unfurled.

Gov. Taft in Rome

Rome, May 30.—Governor Taft of the Philippines, who was selected to settle with the vatican the church questions that have arisen in the archipelago, arrived here this evening from Naples, accompanied by his secretary, Ambassador Meyer and his secretary, Ambassador Meyer and his secretary. He returned in the same train from a visit to the American naval squadron at Naples.