

President Roosevelt as Fourth of July Orator

An Immense Throng Gives Him Greeting at Pittsburgh and Applauds Every Utterance to the Echo

Pittsburgh, July 4.—Half a million persons greeted President Roosevelt in Pittsburgh today. They came, not only from Pittsburgh and Allegheny, but from the scores of industrial towns within 100 miles of the city. It was the distinguished guest's first visit to this city. President, and his wife were met at the speaker's stand in Schenley park, nearly four miles away, in one continuous cheer. The weather was all that could be desired, with the sun shining brightly and the temperature not too high.

President Roosevelt reached the Wilkinsburg station of the Pennsylvania railroad at 8:55 o'clock this morning. Those who entered the carriage with President Roosevelt were City Recorder J. O. Brown, P. C. Knox, United States attorney general, and George H. Cortelyou, secretary to the president. The other carriages in waiting were promptly filled by the reception committee. At a signal from the bugler of the Sheridan troop, General White and staff moved from their position to the head of the column and directed the start, and in a moment the whole line was in full swing on the four mile course. Among the prominent guests who rode in carriages were Governor W. A. Stone, Congressman Dalkell, Congressman Acheson, Jack and Graham. Interest centered in the unique feature of the Republican and Democratic candidates for governor—Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker and Robert E. Pattison respectively, both of Philadelphia—riding together in one carriage. They were accompanied by George T. Oliver and Albert J. Barr, editors of Republican and Democratic papers, respectively, of this city.

Flags and bunting fluttered everywhere along the course of the parade. People hung from windows of tall skyscrapers, yelling themselves hoarse in greeting of the nation's chief executive. As the president and those in carriages passed in review the band struck up the stirring strains of "Hail to the Chief." The music was fairly drowned by the cheering of the multitude of 200,000 people in the stand and occupying vantage points on the amphitheatrical hillsides which rose in front.

The declaration of independence was read by Brigadier General Willis J. Hollings, and then followed the oration of the day by the president, Theodore Roosevelt.

The president said in part: "You have just listened to the reading of the great document which signals our entry into the family of nations 126 years ago. That entry was but the promise which had to be made good by the performance of those men and their children and their children's children. That declaration continues to be read with pride by us year after year and stands as a symbol of the nation's hopes of all the world, because its promise was made good, because its words were supplemented by deeds, because after the men who signed it and upheld it had done their work the men who came after them, generation by generation, did their work in turn. (Applause.)

"The document promulgated in 1788 under which Washington became our first president, supplemented, necessarily, the declaration of 1776. We showed in the revolution that we had a right to be free; we showed when we constructed the more perfect union of the old confederacy that we knew how to use that right as it needed to be used. (Applause.)

"And then seventy years and more passed, and then there came again upon the nation the days of iron need. There came again the days that demanded all that was best—the life itself of the best—the lives of the nation's sons; and with them Sumner's guns awakened our people and America until then the incarnate genius of peace sprang to her feet, with sword and shield a helmeted queen among nations; when the thunder of the guns called the nation's children they sprang forward to do the mighty deeds which, if left undone, would mean that the words to which we have listened today would have rung as meaningless platitudes. (Applause.)

"Those were the two great epochs in the nation's history, the epoch of the founding of the union and the epoch of its preservation; the epoch of Washington and the epoch of Abraham Lincoln. (Loud applause and cheers.)

"It is most appropriate that on this fourth of July, this anniversary of the birth of the nation, it should be our good fortune to have promulgated the declaration establishing peace in the Philippines and the acknowledgment to our fellow Americans who wear the uniform of the United States, for all that they have done in the tropic islands during the past four years.

"And now, a word as to the Philippines. There are yet troubles in the Moro country, the country of the Mohammedan tribes, but in the Philippines, among the Philippines, among the people who have been in insurrection, peace now reigns. (Applause.)

"It may be (I think it unlikely) but it is possible that here and there some seeming dead coals of insurrection may for the moment be fanned into a live piece of ember and burst into a fitful flame. If so, that flame will be stamped out. (Loud applause.)

"But, speaking broadly and generally, peace has come. Our army has received the reward of our army? The reward of the consciousness of duty well done. (Loud applause.) Our soldiers have fought, toiled, struggled, bled, so that when victory came they might turn over

the government to the civil authorities. (Applause.) Victory came today. The proclamation of peace and amnesty has been promulgated, and at the same time our generals have been notified that civil government is supreme in the islands. (Applause.)

"By law we are allowed an army, at a maximum of 100,000 men, at a minimum of 60,000. While this war has gone on we have steadily reduced that army until now, by orders promulgated, its limit is 66,000 and as a matter of fact, we have two or three thousand fewer actually under arms. That speaks well for our institutions. It speaks well for the triumphs of the policies with which as a nation we have been identified during the past four years. And, men and women of the United States, it shows how slight was the warrant for the fears expressed by those of little faith as to what would follow authorization of the small army that was authorized. (Applause.)

In the evening at 8:30 o'clock President Roosevelt attended a dinner given in his honor by Attorney General Knox at the Hotel Schenley. The banquet was essentially of a private character, although the guests were nearly 250 in number. It was a strikingly handsome dinner, the decorations of the dining room being exceptionally lavish and artistic and the menu excellent. The tables were arranged in the form of an immense fan and each was generously adorned with roses and other flowers.

THE FOURTH AT MORGANTON

Morganton, N. C., July 4.—Special.—Four thousand people took part in the fourth of July festivities here today and heard inspiring educational speeches from State Treasurer Ben R. Lacy and Auditor B. E. Dixon. The exercises were managed by the local council Junior Order United American Mechanics. There was a big parade with many attractive floats and a picnic in which several thousand people from Burke and adjoining counties took part.

THE DAY IN GERMANY

Ambassador White Pays Tribute to the Late President

Leipzig, July 4.—Mr. Andrew White, the American ambassador to Germany, speaking at a fourth of July banquet here this evening paid a tribute to the late President McKinley who, he said, had accomplished more for the late President McKinley than any other president. Mr. White denounced anarchism and hinted that the great nations would soon agree on common measures for the suppression of this evil. He eulogized the administration of Mr. Roosevelt and said it was due to the president that there would be an improved civil service which was the greatest reform since the abolition of slavery.

Mr. White said that Mr. Roosevelt had a love and admiration for German ideals and devotion to truth and duty and the hope that German culture would benefit American civilization. In regard to foreign relations Mr. White said the attitude of the president was firm and strong and never truceful. He had never listened to the words of demagogues and would not begin now.

SKY ROCKET FIRE

A Patriotic Celebration That Cost a Lot of Money

New York, July 4.—A fire which was started by a blazing skyrocket in a three-story extension in the heart of the block bounded by Seventh and Eighth avenues and Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets early this morning did between \$35,000 and \$40,000 damage before it was put out, and was not controlled until after the third alarm had been sent in. While the blaze was in progress two persons, one who was found unconscious and the other a helpless paralytic, were found and carried from the building. The rocket which started the fire was set off by some small boys who were celebrating the advent of the fourth.

THE FOURTH IN LONDON

Great Crush at Ambassador Choate's Reception

London, July 4.—There was a great crush at the fourth of July reception of Ambassador Choate at his residence in Carlton Terrace this afternoon.

Mr. Choate and his wife stood at the head of the staircase and shook hands with all callers. The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, the McKays and about half the members of the American colony in London were present. Mrs. Choate was so exhausted from shaking hands that at 4:30 she begged to be excused, saying she was never more tired in her life.

Cuba's Income

Havana, July 4.—The government's receipts during the month of June were as follows: Customs \$1,282,252; posts \$23,964; internal revenue \$35,782; other sources \$11,497.

President Palma wrote to Mr. Squires, the United States minister, today, expressing good wishes for the American people on the occasion of the Fourth of July.

GROUND UNDER ENGINE WHEELS

Three Men Mutilated Beyond Recognition in a Railroad Yard

New York, July 4.—The mutilated bodies of the two Jersey Central railroad detectives and of a friend who occasionally accompanied them on their tours through the railroad yards at night were found at 1:30 this morning several hundred feet apart on the west bound track of the Jersey Central road between Communipaw avenue and Claremont avenue stations in Jersey City. The detectives were John Cosgrove and William J. Hanson. The third man was Robert Smith, a plumber.

The bodies had been ground under the wheels of many cars and were so badly cut up that identification was made possible only by the clothing worn by the men.

Cosgrove and Hanson started out at 6 o'clock Thursday evening for a trip through the Communipaw yards in search of a gang of thieves. They were joined by Smith. The three men were last seen alive at 1 o'clock by the ticket agent at Communipaw avenue station as they passed the door going toward Claremont. Shortly after 1 o'clock a camel-back engine and tender left the Jersey City terminal for Elizabeth. It is believed the three men saw the headlights of the engine approaching on the eastbound track and stepped on the wrong track directly in front of the camel-back.

WITHOUT FOUNDATION

Senator Pritchard Will Reply to Senator Simmons' Statement

Marshall, N. C., July 4.—Special.—Senator Pritchard, when asked today as to the statement sent out by Senator Simmons to the effect that a conspiracy had been formed by the leaders of the Republican party for the purpose of testing the poll tax feature of the constitutional amendment, said: "There is not the slightest foundation for the blood-curdling statement of Senator Simmons. I will not discuss the matter further at this time, but I will give a statement to the papers within the next few days, and among other things I hope to be able to furnish some facts that may prove to be interesting reading for our would-be alarmist."

THOMAS S. ROLLINS.

Danny Crawfordshed

Wilkesbarre, July 4.—Danny Dougherty of Philadelphia, who was to have fought Tom Quigley of this city twenty-five rounds at a quiet spot below this city this afternoon, backed out at the last moment. He declared that the crowd was not large enough to make the gate receipts worth fighting for. Quigley then offered to fight any number of rounds, but Dougherty refused, even when the sports volunteered to swell the crowd. The Quigley men say that Dougherty was not in good condition and that he did not realize he was against a fighter until he came here and heard of Quigley's record.

Patriotic Eloquence Limited to Two Subjects

London, July 4.—There was a large company at the independence day dinner of the American society in London at the Hotel Cecil tonight. Among those present were Ambassador Choate and the staff of the embassy, General Wheeler, Admiral Watson, Admiral O'Neill, Consul General Evans, Sir John Jordan Prigg, prime minister of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Jones and many other prominent men.

Mr. D. C. Haldeman, the chairman, said that the speech-making would be confined to toasts to the King and President Roosevelt. Mr. Choate, in proposing the health of the king, read the evening toast. The Quigley men say that on behalf of all the people of the United States earnest and hearty sympathy with the king and his people. The Americans hoped for his speedy recovery as earnestly as if no separation between those two great countries had occurred. He recalled the overwhelming sympathy which came from the king and all his subjects wherever the British flag flew when President McKinley was stricken down. The voice which spoke more constantly and feelingly during that

London Reproduces Oriental Magnificence

London, July 4.—A scene more brilliant than anything ever offered imperial guests and more gorgeous than anything ever before attempted in London was presented at the India office, Whitehall, tonight when the Prince of Wales, in the name of the king and emperor of India, received the homage of the ruling chiefs of India. The entire inner quadrangle of the great building had been transformed. Its rough pavement was covered with a wooden flooring that was carpeted in crimson. Overhead was stretched a magnificent star spangled sheet of silk. Around the four sides the stone ledges were hidden under banks of flowers and waving palms. At one end was the royal dais, with a crimson canopy surmounted by crowns at each of its four corners.

The arrangement of the stars on the silken sky was astronomically correct, they being placed as they appear in the eastern heavens. By a cunning arrangement of lights this artificial firmament resembled the soft, pale sky of

WILMINGTON'S FOURTH

Everybody Celebrates and All Have a Good Time

Wilmington, N. C., July 4.—Special.—The fourth of July has been marked by a general exodus of people from the city, the centers of attraction being at the beaches and Southport. The celebration of the day by Wilmingtonians has probably been the greatest on record. All public buildings, wholesale stores, offices and most of the retail places remained closed during the day and the town seemed almost like Sunday. It is roughly estimated that between eight and ten thousand people visited the different places of interest.

A tremendous crowd, probably two thousand persons, went down the river to Southport to join in the greatest celebration in the history of that town. The procession was formed in the morning and consisted of a brass band, marshals, school children bearing flags, Junior Order of American Mechanics, visitors and citizens of Southport. The formal exercises were held in Franklin square. The oration of the day was delivered by Dr. Calvin S. Blackwell, pastor of the First Baptist church, Wilmington. His subject was "Privileges and duties of the republic." It was a masterly effort and was worthy of even a greater occasion. He was heard by fully three thousand people.

The feature of the afternoon was boat racing, and the fireworks display tonight was a grand finale for a great celebration. The oration of the day was delivered by Dr. Calvin S. Blackwell, pastor of the First Baptist church, Wilmington. His subject was "Privileges and duties of the republic." It was a masterly effort and was worthy of even a greater occasion. He was heard by fully three thousand people.

The annual July regatta of the Carolina Yacht club at Wrightsville was a success. Many yachts entered the race and the whitened wings were watched by a multitude of people. The Sadie, sailed by S. P. Cowan, won first prize; Question, R. A. Parvey, second; and the Edwin A. Mears, third. A grand ball at the Seashore hotel tonight was an appropriate end to the day's festival at Wilmington's most popular resort.

The Coast Line carried a large crowd to Lake Waccamaw for a day's outing. All in all it was Wilmington's greatest fourth of July celebration, and there was not an unfortunate happening to mar the overwhelming happiness of the day.

New Date for Coronation

London, July 4.—It is understood that the Marquis of Salisbury, the prime minister, and the physicians in attendance on King Edward have had a conference in reference to the date for the coronation ceremonies. The medical men stated that provided all goes well the earliest date that could be set would be Thursday, October 2. It is now understood that that is the date provisionally named.

Prohibition Candidates

Dallas, July 4.—The prohibitionist state convention today nominated George W. Carroll of Beaumont, a wealthy oil, lumber and rice man, for governor, and Arthur A. Everetts, a Dallas jeweler, for lieutenant governor. A strong platform against the liquor traffic was adopted. The local optimists are arranging for a state campaign on the issue.

Express Train Held Up by a Well Laid Scheme

Two Get Away with a Bag of Jewels—The Third Captured and Held by the Train Crew

Chicago, July 4.—The Denver express, known as the "Big five" on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, was held up shortly after 10:30 o'clock last night about half a mile west of Dupont, nineteen miles out from Chicago on the route to Joliet.

Express Messenger Kane was shot in the groin and two of three robbers escaped with a bag of jewelry. The third robber, Charles Lessler, was captured by the train crew and was taken to the police station in Joliet. The train was delayed two and one-half hours.

It was only the bravery of the train crew that prevented the blowing up of the safe and the theft of thousands of dollars which it contained. The crew gave battle to the robbers and succeeded in driving them off after they had secured the jewels.

The train left Grand Central station in Chicago at 10 o'clock. Three men boarded the blind baggage at Englewood. Their plans were carefully laid. The train had just whirled through the little town of Dupont when the trio began their work. Lessler crawled slowly over the rear of the tender and slid down over the mass of coal. The engineer and fireman were engaged in their duties and were unaware of the robber's presence until they heard the order to raise their hands. Both turned to see the muzzles of two revolvers at their heads. The train robbers ordered the engineer to shut off steam and apply the brakes. He did so and the train came to a stop.

When Lessler clambered over the tender his two companions prepared to attack the express cars. As soon as the train came to a stop they leaped to the ground and made their way to the platform of the car containing the valuables. Lessler then commanded the engineer to aid in breaking open the car. He hesitated, but the threatening look of the robber urged him to obey and he went back to the car, the fireman marching by his side under the cover of the two revolvers.

"Tell the messenger to open the door," whispered one of the robbers savagely to the engineer.

Again menaced by the weapons, the engineer shouted for Kane to open the door. Kane recognized the voice and unlocked and opened the door. Instantly the robbers covered him with their weapons and threatened to blow the car up with dynamite. They began shooting and Kane drew a revolver and returned the fire. A bullet from one of the robbers' weapons penetrated his groin and he fell.

Two of the men rushed inside the car. Just then the train crew massed for an attack, appeared and began firing. Hastily seizing a bag of jewels, the robbers fled. As they did so Lessler was seized and held. While his companions fled in the direction of Chicago.

The train drew into Joliet two and one-half hours late, and Lessler was turned over to the police. He said that he was twenty-one years old and that his home was in Moline. From his appearance he is an iron worker. He declared that he did not know his companions. He said he met them in Evanston a few days ago and the plot to rob the train was hatched there.

There was an unusually large amount of gold in the express owing to the semi-annual bank settlements a day or two ago, but the robbers got no cash.

A Glorious Fourth for the Philippine Islands

A Storm of Enthusiasm Begins at Manila and Extends Throughout the Archipelago

Manila, July 4.—A storm of enthusiasm entered Manila today and swept through the archipelago over the proclamation of President Roosevelt and amnesty by him. It was the grandest demonstration since the occupation of the country by the Americans and was the first complete public recognition of general peace. The Filipinos celebrated the day with supreme satisfaction and rejoiced over the amnesty and general forgiveness for past offenses. Manila itself responded to the invitation of the municipal boards and decorated the city for miles with bunting and American

flags, plentifully interspersed with those of other nations. The whole made a grand cosmopolitan display. There was a parade of 3,000 troops, many civic societies, members of the federal party and the workingmen's union. The last named halted at the grand stand and gave three cheers for acting Governor Wright and General Chaffee, who reviewed the parade.

General Chaffee will formally notify Aguinaldo tomorrow that the guard at present about him will be withdrawn. It is probable that the ex-dictator will remain here for a fortnight until he has decided upon a new home.

Crowds of Filipinos thronged the streets of Manila this afternoon. They were curious as to what had happened, but made no demonstration. The Filipinos who were deported to Guam will not know of the amnesty proclamation until a transport stops there on the way from San Francisco.

Americans in Paris Celebrate the Fourth

Paris, July 4.—President Kimbel occupied the chair at the dinner tonight of the American chamber of commerce. He was supported by Henry Vignaud, secretary of the American embassy, General Andre, minister of war, M. Trouillot, minister of commerce; M. Cambon, Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Mr. John K. Gowdy, the American consul general. Mr. Kimbel, speaking with equal facility in English and French, captivated his audience with his well chosen subjects and phrases.

M. Trouillot spoke flatteringly of the American nation. He referred to the efforts France's making to appear suitably at the St. Louis exposition and referred to Mr. McKinley's friendship for France, and the assistance given by the United States to the Martinique sufferers. He expressed the hope that the new commercial college would prove useful in teaching American practical ability to the French and that the French students would learn American ways. Suddenly turning to Mr. Kimbel, M. Trouillot said that President Loubet had ordered him to give him the cross of the Legion of Honor, which he pinned on Mr. Kimbel's coat.

The Moscow check had resulted in the present alliance between France and Russia. He hoped the Panama check would result in a closer alliance between France and America.

BRIGHTON HANDICAP

Important Racing Event to Be Run Today

New York, July 4.—The New Brighton will open tomorrow afternoon with the usual attraction, the \$10,000 Brighton handicap at a mile and a quarter. Gen. F. C. McLewes' Gold Heels, winner of the Suburban handicap and the Advance stakes, will be a pronounced favorite. Keene's three-year-old gelding, Port Royal, is looked on as Gold Heels' most dangerous competitor. Port Royal has not lost a race this year. His last performance was a mile in 1:40 on a dead track, with 100 pounds, having something left at the end. He will carry 100 pounds tomorrow and be ridden by Shaw. Frank Farrell's Blues, though he has been a disappointment this season in all of the big handicaps, will probably be regarded with favor, together with W. C. Rollins' Herbert, C. T. Boot's Arzregor, W. C. Whitney's Morningside and J. E. Widener's Ten Candles. The horses will go to the post about 4 o'clock.

The probable betting on the handicap is as follows: Gold Heels 6 to 5; Blues 8 to 1; Herbert 10 to 1; Ten Candles 10 to 1; Watercove 12 to 1; Arzregor 8 to 1; Morningside 10 to 1; Port Royal 3 to 1; Petra II 15 to 1; Northern Star 15 to 1; Key-note 15 to 1.

Be Run Today

The probable betting on the handicap is as follows: Gold Heels 6 to 5; Blues 8 to 1; Herbert 10 to 1; Ten Candles 10 to 1; Watercove 12 to 1; Arzregor 8 to 1; Morningside 10 to 1; Port Royal 3 to 1; Petra II 15 to 1; Northern Star 15 to 1; Key-note 15 to 1.

Dinner Table Census

Berlin, July 4.—At the independence day dinner of the American colony here tonight a census was taken of the members present according to their states. It was found on examination that New York was first with 41; then came Illinois with 35, California 19, Ohio and Pennsylvania 14 each, Missouri 7, Kentucky 6 and Massachusetts and New Jersey 5 each. A census of university yells added honor to the proceedings.