THE WEATHER TODAY.
For North Carolina:
Fair.
For Raleigh:
Fair.

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE;
Temperature for the last 24 Hours:
Max. 81,
Minimum 61.

Vol. IX RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1905. No. 25

CREW OF SHIPS RISE IN MUTINY

Officers of Two Russian Vessels Murdered

BODIES THROWN IN SEA

Odessa Threatened With Bombardment if Any Attempt Were Made to Interfere With Mutineees—Arrival of Black Sea Fleet Awaited With Apprehension

Odessa, June 28.—The most sensational development that has yet occurred of the revolutionary spirit which the misery of the people has produced in Russia has burst forth here with startling suddenness. The crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky, the flagship of the Black Sea fleet, broke into open mutiny, killed their officers, and with the assistance of equally desperate striking laborers ashore, hold the city at their mercy.

Late last night the battleship arrived here by from Sevastopol, accompanied by a torpedo boat, both flying the red flag of revolution instead of the imperial and national standards. They ignored the signals from shore, and when the port authorities sent a launch to communicate with them the boat was driven off by the torpedo boat, which threatened to sink it if the order was not obeyed.

All night the torpedo boat patrolled around the flagship, which lay anchored off the town.

When morning came it was some time before the populace realized what had happened, the numerous rumors being ascribed to the malevolence of the strikers who throughout yesterday kept the city in an uproar. The rumors, however, quickly crystalized into fact when the torpedo boat, with her guns cleared for action, ran into the harbor and seized the Russian collier Esperanza with her cargo and took her alongside the battleship. At about the same time an armed pinnace, which had been launched by the battleship, steamed to the quay, where it landed an open coffin containing the body of a seaman to whose uniform a written paper was attached. This paper stated that the man's name was Omelchuk and that he had been shot dead by the chief officer for complaining about the bad quality soup served. It was added that he had been murdered for telling the truth and that the whole crew had avenged his death by killing all the officers.

The police, supported by Cossacks, tried to disperse the crowd and remove the body, but the crowd surrounded the coffin and defied them to touch it. Some scuffling followed, but before there was a definite result the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky hoisted signals that the body was to be left on the quay, that it would be taken on board for burial at sundown with full naval honors, and that if the authorities interfered the battleship would immediately bombard the city. This threat, emphasized by the sight of the muzzles of the ship's 12-inch guns, leveled at the port, had its effect. The police and troops were called off and the coffin remained, surrounded by the sympathizing, angry crowd.

Meanwhile the battleship was rapidly coaling from the Esperanza, while the authorities conferred on how to act. At noon the governor ordered all work in the harbor to cease, and later he directed that all the shops and public places should be closed. He had meanwhile telegraphed to St. Petersburg and Sevastopol, asking the authorities at the latter place to send a fleet. It was evident that he authorities realized their helplessness. Any attempt at force would have undoubtedly led to a realization of the mutineers' threat. Moreover, there is reason to believe they distrusted the loyalty of the troops, who, apart from their natural sympathy with their comrades of the navy in the circumstances producing the mutiny, have long been placed by revolutionary agents in behalf of a social uprising.

The boldness of the strikers was markedly increased by the presence of the mutineers, who were reckoned as allies and who the strikers helped by sending men to assist in coaling the battleship.

Therefore, beyond posting strong guards at the government offices, banks and other public buildings, the officials could do little to protect the town or allay the panic which seized a large proportion of the inhabitants.

A crowd of many thousands of orderly residents thronged the elevated Nicolai boulevard, whence they could view the harbor and the battleship, watching the latter with mingled curiosity and fear.

Fire Adds to the Terror

Odessa, June 28—10 p. m.—The position here has grown worse since this afternoon. During the evening the battleship moved nearer the shore. Her heavy guns are still trained on the city. This caused renewed excitement among the rioters, whose numbers were augmented during the day, partly by the compulsion exerted by the strikers and partly by the encouragement derived by the presence of the mutinious warship. A huge mob, bellowing revolutionary cries and waving red flags, burst through the troops guarding two customs warehouses, which they looted. The strike is spreading to all parts of the city. The strikers have set fire to the warehouses which are now blazing fiercely. So far as is known no foreign ship is burning, the victims seeming to be only those owned by Russian employers, against whom the strike is directed.

There is no news of the approach of the rest of the squadron to which the mutinous battleship belongs. Its arrival is feared quite as much as it is hoped for. Discontent, not to say insubordination, is known to be rife among a large part of the fleet, the grievances being identical with those which drove the exasperated crew of the flagship to rebellion. It is doubtful whether the other sailors could be induced to coerce the crew of the flagship, while it is believed by many that they are likely to make common cause with the mutineers.

The peaceful residents are longing for the battleship to sail and quit the Black Sea, which some think the mutineers will do with the object of saving their skins, but up to a late hour tonight there was no sign of her departure.

Various Versions Published

London, June 28.—Several versions of the outbreak on the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritschesky are published here. According to one the crew had for a long time complained of the abominable rations served to them. Representations made to the officers were in vain. Finally a delegation waited on the captain, who furious at the presumption of the crew, shot their spokesman dead. Thereupon the whole crew seized arms and a desperate fight followed, in which all the officers died defending themselves. Another story is that one midshipman was spared to navigate the ship

British underwriters are gravely concerned. There is a large trade between Odessa and Liverpool, and there are many British officers and agents at the former place. It is known that nine British vessels are there. The possibility of employing foreign warships to overawe the mutineers and protect the foreign residents, of whom about 500 are British, is being discussed.

The comments by the press and public here tend to speculation whether the dramatic incident marks the beginning of the end and whether the whole structure of Russian despotism is about to topple in the awful ruin so long

(Contiued on Page Two.)

ENDOWMENT FOR YALE

A Million Dollars From Rockefeller Accepted

Another Million Subscribed by Alumni—President Hadley Hopes to Double the Amount in the Coming Scholastic Year

New Haven, Conn., June 28.—When President Hadley announced at the annual dinnner of the Yale Alumni this afternoon that one million dollars had been given to Yale by John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, the two thousand persons in the dining hall, mostly Yale men, gave a shout of approval which meant that Yale was pretty well satisfied with getting this money from Mr. Rockefeller.

President Hadley simply smiled all through the cheering and the handclapping.

"Now, gentlemen," said President Hadley, when he got a chance to speak, "the only condition underlying Mr. Rockefeller's gift is that the money is to be invested in income producing securities and preserved inviolate as an endowment for the institution, the annual income only to be used for current expenses."

There was more chering when the speaker said that Mr. Rockefeller did not stipulate that Yale must raise a similar sum, but if he did Yale would have been able to carry it out.

The president then announced a second gift of a million dollars toward the permanent endowment fund of Yale University. This had been subscribed in sums varying from $50,000 to $250,000 by Yale graduates.

Dr. Hadley said that these two million dollars already subscribed were to be considered merely the beginning of an endowment fund, which must at least be doubled in the next year if Yale was to maintain her position in the educational world.

There was a good deal of discussion about the Rockefeller gift tonight among the Yale men here for commencement. It was received on all sides apparently with approval. There was some good-natured jollying among some of the Yale alumni about the tainted money coming to Yale University, an institution that had a corporation largely composed of Congregational ministers.

FACTIONS SPAR FOR ADVANTAGE

Delegation to National Convention the Prize

FLUSH TIMES COMING

Party Workers Will Get a Share of the Circulating Medium—Captain Graham a Suicide—His Mind Evidently Unbalanced—Combined War on the Boll Weevil

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, June 28.—Special. It is comment here that southern Republicans are paying more attention to the aspirations of the various candidates for the nomination for the presidency than those in other parts of the country, and this condition is explained by reason of the fact that there is prospect of a genuine contest in the G. O. P. three years hence for the first time in twelve years. Such an opportunity as is indicated has whetted the appetites of Republicans in the south, who have had might poor "grazing," as the saying goes, since McKinley's nomination in 1896. One of the best informed politicians in North Carolina expressed the opinion today that the clash of the organization and the office holders as against Blackburn and his crowd is not so much a fight over patronage as surface indications point, as it is a contest for advantage, preliminary to the choosing of delegates to the next Republican national convention. "Blackburn and Rollins have agreed on a patronage program," this authority said, "for the president told them that they had to. Mr. Roosevelt would not consent to the humiliation of Judge Pritchard's friends and former allies, and at the same time he believes the only Republican congressman from the state should have recognition greater than the appointing of third and fourth-class postmasters in his district. The fight, which reached its climax in the effort of the two factions to get their 'organs' going first, was the first move in the game to capture the North Carolina delegation to the next national convention. The fight is going to get warmer all the while, and in the meantime many yellowbacks of large denomination will be distributed among the boys along the firing line."

The story was told here today on very good authority that Representative Slemp and the Virginia organ, so far as he can control it, is pledged to the nomination of Secretary Shaw of the treasury. The fact that Secretary Shaw is going to address the state convention at Roanoke August 8th has aroused friends of the other candidates for the presidency in Virginia, who declare that Slemp and his crowd will not be able to deliver the goods.

Captain Graham's Death Was Suicide

Captain Robert D. Graham wrote his will yesterday shortly before he went to death over the fifth floor escape of the Chapin apartment house. This document, as well as several messages which he had scribbled, were found in his apartments today and justify the conclusion reached by the coroner that he took his own life.

In his will Captain Graham directed that Joseph F. Webber, who has an office at 631 Pennsylvania avenue, Northwest, be made executor. Elsewhere he made the request that his executor turn over to Mrs. E. C. Graham of 2,000 H. street $50 her had left among his effects. The will was filed for probate today by Property Clerk James A. Kemp of the police department, who received it from Lieutenant Elliott of the police force. The will is very brief, bears date of June 27, 1905, and reads, "I hereby will and appoint Joseph F. Webber my executor and bequeath to him as trustee all my property, of every kind, including about $500 in the saving bank of Washington, to hold in trust for Mrs. Walter Clark, my sister, in Raleigh, N. C."

That Captain Graham was not in possession of his right mind is evidenced by the following, which was scribbled on more than one piece of paper found today: "Have not taken one cent, but can not stand the great disappointment which their deception has given me; also given my friends."

On another slip of paper he wrote a request that telegrams be sent to Judge Clark in Raleigh and Judge Graham at Oxford, N. C., notifying them of his death. He also directed that his body be turned over to Undertaker Speare.

War on the Boll Weevil

The directors of experiment stations in the principal cotton growing states are meeting at the department of agriculture to consider ways and means of fighting the ravages of the cotton boll weevil. The directors were invited to Washington by Secretary Wilson with a view to bringing about a better understanding between the department and the southern experiment stations. At the same time it was decided to have the directors at the meeting to confer with several branches of the department in reference to other important work in the south. Dr. B. W. Kilgore, of the state agricultural department, represents North Carolina. Practically every southern state is represented. The directors, accompanied by several officers of the bureau, first visited the secretary of agriculture and were received by him in the office. The secretary made a brief address, stating that the department desired in every way to cooperate with the stations in the important work they were doing, and that it was the policy of the department to hold up the hands of station work everywhere. The secretary pointed out the urgent need for the careful consideration of the changes which must necessarily follow as the boll weevil advances eastward, as it undoubtedly will advance."

Secretary Wilson said this morning that he expected to receive the report of the secret service officers who are invstigating the alleged cotton crop report leak by Monday of next week. The full text of the report or its substance will be immediately made public. It is possible that one or more dismissals will follow.

Rural delivery routes were authorized as follows today to begin operation September 1: Routes No. 1, from Asheboro and from Staley in Randolph county, from Elmwood, Iredell county, from Roaring River, Wilkes county; and route No. 2, from Hiddenite, Alexander county.

Rural delivery carriers and substitutes are appointed as follows: Routes No. 1, from Belhaven, Thomas R. Jarvis, Jr., Walter Brinson; from Cedar Grove, John H. Tolar, Jasper Hailey; from Crabtree, Coman R. Francis, Rufus D. McCracken; from Monson, Richard L. Watkins, Charles L. Hayes; from Pembroke, Erastus L. Odum, William A. McNeill; from Siloam, William H. Taylor, Monrova C. Taylor; from Walkerton, Martin E. Swain, Phineas B. Frazier. Routes No. 2, from Monson, Omer H. Wyckoff, Smith Wyckoff; from Siloam, Radford L. Hall, Jones R. Hall.

Arrivals today: Mrs. M. T. LeGrande, Charlotte; C. N. Wray, Winston-Salem; Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Moss, Misses Moss, R. Hendrick and Lillian Williams, Kings Mountain; W. J. McDiarmid, Fayetteville.

LEE IN CHICAGO

Confederate Commander Pleads for Return of War Trophies

Chicago, June 28.—For the second time in its history Columbia Post, No. 708, G. A. R., has given a camp fire in honor of General Stephen D. Lee of Vicksburg, commander of the Confederate veterans of the south. All of the Confederate organizations of the city joined in the event. Addresses of welcome wre delivered by Genral John Corson Smith, department commander of the G. A. R. for Illinois; Junior Commander Patton of the national G. A. R., and by other prominent veterans. The feature of the bivouac was an appeal by the southern soldier for the return of the tattered flags and banners that adorn G. A. R. trophy rooms to the men from whom they were won during the struggle of the 60's.

In regard to the recent action of congress providing for the return of the flags now in the war office at Washington to the Confederate soldiers, General Lee said: "I am glad the wound has healed so that the flags can be returned before those who loved them and bled for them are all under the sod."

JUMPED THE TRACK

Fast Train Derailed and a Number of Passengers Injured

Alexandria, Va., June 28.—Three passengers were slightly injured, numbers of others shaken up, and an engine, tender and five cars derailed at Springfield, seven miles south of here, at 7:08 o'clock this morning. The injured and all the passengers were sent to Washington on a special train.

The injured are Telfair Stockton, Jacksonville, Fla., cut on legs and hand and body bruised; Alice Hutchinson, Leesburg, Va., bruised about the body; John Turner, a boy, son of the Rev. William Turenr of Atlanta, Ga., cut on the head.

The train, which was technically known as No. 38, was from New Orleans and Atlanta and was running at a good rate of speed when the accident occurred. The tender of the engine was the first to leave the track, and it was followed by two mail cars and three sleepers. Some of the cars had their trucks torn from under them.

Mr. Stockton was dressing when the crash came, and was thrown through a window into a small pond by the roadside. He emerged from his involuntary bath with cuts on his legs from the window glass.

The cause of the accident is still unknown. Al lof the injured were able to continue their journey after reaching Washington.

David B. Henderson Paralyzed

Dubuque, Ia., June 28.—Colonel David B. Henderson, ex-speaker of the house, has had two strokes of paralysis in the last few days and is in a serious condition. He is at the Hotel Juden with Mrs. Henderson.

PATTISON TO LEAD THE RACE

Ohio Democrats Name Their Candidate for Governor

FREE TRADE PLATFORM

Planks Favor Enlarging Powers of Interstate Commerce Commission. City Boss Rule Condemned—Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities Favored

Columbus, O., June 28.—The Democrats of Ohio nominated as their candidate for governor John M. Pattison, who was selected on the second ballot. In his speech convening the convention M. A. Daugherty, who was the permanent, as well as temporary, chairman, said:

"Popular favor was never so showered upon President Roosevelt as it is when he is sowing the Democratic seed in Democratic soil prepared for him by Democratic hands."

His mention of William J. Bryan's name was wildly cheered.

The platform adopted declares as follows:

"We note with satisfaction the determination of the national administration to purchase supplies for the Panama canal in the markets of the world and not pay tribute to our protected monopolies. We trust that the day may soon come when the common people of this country may enjoy the same privilege and not be compelled to pay them for the encessities of life a higher price than these same articles are sold for by the same manufacturers to foreign purchasers.

"We demand that our representatives in congress aid in the enactment of such laws as will prevent all rebates and secret contracts by railways and will guarantee service to every citizen.

"We favor conferring upon the interstate commerce commission the power, when it finds a rate unreasonable, to fix a rate reasonable.

"The Democratic party pledges itself in this state election, if successful, to use its utmost endeavors to eliminate the 'graft' and political corruption that have been nourished and fastened upon the state by the Republican party in the last few years. We have seen the blighting effect of boss rule in one of our cities, and we call upon the voters, irrespective of party, to unite in preventing its permanent lodgment in control of our state.

"We declare that the present laws for assessing the property of steam railroads and other public service corporations should be changed.

"We believe in free and unqualified home rule, free from state interference. Each city, town and village should be allowed to decide for itself all matters of local policy, especially as between public or private ownership of all public utilities, including street railways as well as water works and lighting systems, and that provision should be made for submitting such questions to the people upon request from a reasonable number of voters, and at such elections the votes of a majority shall decide."

Pattison a Temperance Leader

Columbus, O., June 28.—By the nomition of John M. Pattison, president of the Union Central Insurance Company, for governor today the Democrats of Ohio made temperance the leading issue in the coming campaign. Governor Herrick, who recently was renominated, has been attacked for his alleged opposition to the Brannock local option law by the Anti-Saloon League, whose candidate Pattison is declared to be. In accepting the nomination, Pattison said he was in favor of a Christian Sabbath. As a member of the general assembly and of congress Pattison has aided temperance legislation. He was nominated by the rural counties, those counties of large population being divided among local candidates.

Charles E. Mason, a Hamilton brewer, is the nominee for state treasurer. McLean, resigning as Ohio member of

A letter was received from John R. the national committee. This is regarded as McLean's formal retirement form politics.

COTTON GOES UP

Steady Advance in Price is Closely Watched Here

Cotton is going up. In fact it has already gone up. The advance has been rapid for several days.

Interest is growing here among those who like to keep an eye on the blackboard, but with the exchanges closed since the Woodard bill became a law they find this a little more difficult.

But the old time cotton fever is returning. There was all kind of speculation yesterday when spot cotton was selling for about 9 1-2 cents on the streets here. This was higher than at this time two years ago before the famous inflation began which cuminated in 17 cent cotton just before the failure of Sully came. The farmers are still holding for 10 cents, but the sales here yesterday amounted to 130 bales, which shows that a satisfactory price will bring the stuff to the market.

Secretary T. B. Parker of the State Cotton Growers' Association said yesterday that he was not surprised at the advance. He believed that it was due largely to two causes, namely, the farmers hold their cotton and second the assurance that the crop will not be large. Mr. Parker, while in Louisville, Ky., recently talked with planters from every southern state, and he is confident that the present indications do not point to more than a 10,000,000 bale crop. Unless some powerful circumstances arises he does not expect much more fluctuation until the new crop begins to come on the market.

GERMANIC MUSEUM

After Visiting It the President Cables a Message to the Kaiser

Cambridge, Mass., June 28.—After visiting the Germanic Musemum at Harvard this afternoon, where he inspected the gifts of the German emperor, the president sent the following cablegram:

Cambridge, Mass., June 28.

His Majesty, the German Emperor, Berlin:

I have just been visiting at Harvard University and the Germanic Museum, the foundation of which we so largely owe to your interest. I take this occasion to thank you, and through you the German people, for the many acts of courtesy and kindliness which in recent years have steadily brought closer together the German and American peoples. his growing friendship between the two nations means much for the future welfare of mankind, and I wish to thank you personally for the efforts you have made to foster it.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Agitation to Be Suppressed

Pekin, June 28.—Minister Rockhill has succeeded in getting the Chinese government to promise to suppress the agitation against the use of American products, pending the framing of a new Chinese exclusion treaty by the American congress.

Secretary Hay Gaining Strength

Newbury, N. H., June 28.—Secretary of State John Hay appears to be gaining strength steadily and the members of his family are very much encouraged by his condition today.

At the cottage this evening it was announced that Mr. Hay was sleeping comfortably.

TWO THINGS AT ONCE

Speculated in Cotton While Serving as Juror

A New York Judge Grants a Novel Request and the Juror Transacts Business, Coming Out Well Ahead on the Day's Trading

New York, June 28.—A juror sitting in a murder trial and operating in the cotton market at the same time, getting reports of purchases and sales, with a bear panic in full blast was the role played in general sessions today by Barton S. Castles. At the end of the day Castles found that he was a good winner.

Castles is o juror in the trial of Emma Nash, a negro, who is accused of murdering her common law husband, Joshua Whitehurst. After the jury had been selected this morning Mr. Castles addressed the court:

"I have a favor to ask of your honor," he said. "It is important to me that I should be granted.

"I am ready to do anything I can for you," said Judge Foster.

"Well, I am heavily interested in the cotton market," said Castles. "I would like to be allowed to receive quotations during the day of how the market is going. Maybe I would like to transact some business, too."

"Oh, that's it," said the judbge. But do you think your mind would not be diverted from what is going on here? You know that this a very important case—a murder trial."

"On the contrary," said Castles, "I think that if I knew what was going on my mind would not be diverted. I am less apt to be worried then."

Judge Foster granted Castles' request. During the day messengers rushed into the court room with reports o nthe cotton market, but in no way interrupting the trial. Mr. Castles frequently sent word back to his brokers instructing them what to do for him in the market. "How did you make out?" he was asked at the close of the day's session. "First rate. I'm a pretty heavy winner. There was not a slip-up at any time."

It costs a motorcyclist $12.50 a year for licenses to drive in St. Louis and immediate vicinity in St. Louis county.

ROOSEVELT AT HIS ALMA MATER

Principal Speaker at Harvard Alumni Dinner

UNIVERSITY FUNCTIONS

Two Leading Aims as the President Sees Them—Prominent Persons Honored With the Degree of Doctor of Laws—President Roosevelt Speaks

Cambridge, Mass., June 28.—Today was Harvard's annual commencement and the visit of President Roosevelt to his alma mater lent additional interest to an event that is always interesting. The day was beautiful. The president delivered the principal address at the alumni dinner this afternoon and in addition participated in a number of festivities, mostly of a private nature.

The commencemetn exercises included the granting of diplomas to graduates in the various departments of the university ond the bestowal of honorary degrees.

Before the president was up a visitor was waiting to see him in the person of Mary A. Taylor, the colored woman who did the president's washing while he was at college. Before going to breakfast President Roosevelt appeared on the veranda where the visitor was sitting, shook hands with her and gave her a cordial greeting. The woman had a hard time to convince the police who were on sentry duty about the grounds that she was what she pretended to be. Finally they permitted her to take a seat on the veranda and submitted the question of meeting her to the president. As soon as he was informed of the episode Mr. Roosevelt said that he would see her.

Secretary of War William H. Taft, Justice Edward D. White of the United States supreme court and President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan received the degrees of Doctor of Laws. When the nome of Secretary Taft was spoken President Eliot was stopped by the cheering. The audience would not be silent until the secretary had arisen and acknowledged the applause. Throughout the exercises President Roosevelt, who had not put on the doctor's cap and gown to which he was entitled, occupied a seat at the left of the semi-circle formed by the distinguished persons on the platform, beside Lieutenant Governor Guild.

Altogether there were 1,017 degrees awarded, 150 less than last year, and for the first time in many years a decrease from the preceding year. Of these degrees seven were honoraries. At the commncement dinner gifts were announced aggregating about $3,700,000, of which the most interesting was the alumni endowment fund for professorships of upwards of $2,400,000. Two thousand alumni and friends of the University gave to this fund and its announcement was received with thousands of plaudits.

The speeches this year were especially enjoyable for their keen humor. Among the speakers were President Eliot, Secretary Taft, former Ambassador Choate, President Angell of the University of Michigan, Alexander Agassiz of the class of 1877, Justice White of the supreme court, and President Roosevelt, who spoke for the class of 1880. Bishop William Lawrence, president of the alumni, presided. Among the degrees conferred was that of Doctor of Laws on Edward Douglas White, a Confederate soldier, a Catholic by education and conviction, and associate justice of the supreme court of the nation. A similar degree was concerred on Secretary Taft.

A Tar Heel Speaker Makes a Great Hit

The feature of the literary exercises in Sandos Theatre was the oration of William Arnold Lambeth of North Carolina, on "The Spirit of the Present South."

President Roosevelt followed the speech very closely, applauding very frequently. He especially applauded the speaker's statement that the south would apply the franchise laws to whites as well as blacks. When the speaker said that fitness would be the test for southern citizenship the president again applauded, leaned over to Lieutenant Governor Guild, spoke some words very interestedly and nodded his approval.

At the close of Lambeth's speech he was given the greatest ovation ever accorded to a Harvard commencement speaker. The president applauded lustily, and when Lambeth took a seat just below him he leaned over the platform and with one of this characteristic gestures, spoke to the man who had just finished. Just what the president said could not be heard, but the applause burst out afresh and lasted more than a minute. Later the president sent the speaker a message.

(Continued on Page Two.)