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

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the past 24 Hours:
Maximum, 83.
Minimum, 65.

Vol. IX RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1905. No. 26

State Library

ROOSEVELT OFF FOR OYSTER BAY

Makes Early Morning Speech in Bridgeport

ONE HE DID NOT SHOOT

A Tame Bear With a Tantalizing Placard—The President Speaks of His Impressions of the American Being the Same in Every Part of the Country

Bridgeport, Conn., June 29.—After a [illegible] address to the crowd of several thousand people assembled at the railroad station here, President Roosevelt left Bridgeport shortly after 7 o'clock this morning on the government yacht Sylph bound for Oyster Bay. The arrival of the president's special train here was greeted by a salute of [illegible] guns and the tooting of factory whistles.

One of the first objects which met the president's eye as he reached the platform erected at the side of the station was a trained bear which bore a placard marked, "I didn't." As the president saw it he remarked, "It's a good thing I am not in Colorado," to the great amusement of the crowd.

Mayor Dennis Mulhill introduced the president, remarking that it was the first time he had had the honor of introducing him to the people of Bridgeport.

President Roosevelt said in part:

"Yesterday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of my graduation at Harvard. I attended the reunion there of my class, and as I am a little hoarse you will excuse me, I know. Of course it is a great pleasure to be here in Bridgeport. Travelling, as I have been since I last saw you, I have gone right across the continent from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific.

"The things that have struck me most in reading the different faces of my fellow citizens, from ocean to ocean, have been, not the difference in them, but that the backbone of the average American is the same everywhere, and I feel more and more convinced that the average American is a pretty good fellow. I am happy to say that there is no possibility of any further disagreement in the country along sectional lines, and I firmly believe that we are going to continue the government along the lines laid down by the men who in the day of Washington founded this republic."

The president's concluding sentence, "I want to thank you all for your cordial greeting, from the mayor to the bear," was received with a volley of cheers.

The president was then escorted to a dock, about 500 yards away, where the Sylph was moored. Accompanied by members of his party, he went on the yacht, which immediately got under way and started down the sound escorted by a flotilla of Bridgeport yachts.

The President Among His Home People

Oyster Bay, June 29.—President Roosevelt arrived at Oyster Bay aa this morning on the Sylph. The station and the railway station were gay with flags and bunting. For more than four hundred nearly 100 school children, the girls in white, were lined up to receive Mr. Roosevelt and crowds of the neighbors flocked about the station. A band played and greeted the president when the Sylph's swift electric launch shot across to the landing place, and the pier was crowded with flags in their hands and a guard of honor on both sides of the pier. "I am very glad to see you," said the president heartily, as he stepped on the pier, and greeted Postmaster Johnson of Oyster Bay. "Oyster Bay has done itself proud. I never saw it look more gorgeous."

Postmaster Johnson did the honors and three leading citizens were on hand to welcome their distinguished fellow-townsman. Jovially the president shouldered his way though the crowd to the station and made straight for his family in the carriage waiting for them. Mrs. Roosevelt, Quentin and Archie were the occupants. Archie was on his pony beside them. After giving a hearty kiss upon each member of his family the president publicly announced: "I shall be very glad to shake hands with all of you."

At once the little school children began pressing around him where he sat in the carriage. Mrs. Roosevelt watched the scene with keen enjoyment. "No, not here," said the president. "Let's find a good place;" and he walked back to the main platform of the station. "Single file," he shouted along now;" and the children, looking up with awe-struck faces as the president shook their hands. Then came the grown folks.

"I am glad to see you," he said to one of his fellow townsfolks whom he knew, and "I am delighted to be home again," was his reply to the welcome addressed to him by the men and women in passing. Then mothers with babies in arms came filing by. "Ah," he cried, "here come mothers with babies. They would have had the first chance."

Lives Lost in a Storm

Phillipsburg, Kas., June 29.—Six persons were killed and twenty injured, sixteen of the latter seriously, in the storm that struck here and in this vicinity last night. The destruction to property and crops will run far into the thousands.

Fairbury, Neb., June 29.—The latest advices from Phillipsburg, Kas., the scene of last night's tornado, indicate that the damage wrought by the tempest was even more disastrous than was indicated by earlier advices.

Charles Porter, a Rock Island engineer, says that the storm did not strike Phillipsburg proper, but swept along the north edge of the town. The storm was accompanied by a terrific fall of hail. The stones beat through the roof of the round house in which Porter took shelter to avoid the storm.

Bought American Ships

Washington, June 29.—After searching through all of the principal shipping ports of Europe for vessels of the type, speed and size required for its purposes, the isthmian canal commission has departed from its announced policy to either purchase or charter foreign ships for use between the isthmus and New York, and has purchased outright from the Ward Line the steamers Mexico and Havana for $650,000 each. This is less than the original cost of the vessels. The vessels are of 5,500 tons each and capable of sustaining a speed of 16 knots.

Stopping the Leaks

New York, June 29.—Chairman Paul Morton of the Equitable Assurance Society announced today that Senator Chauncey M. Depew has been notified that his annual retainer of $20,000 as special counsel to the society will be discontinued July 1, also that a similar notice has been sent to David B. Hill in regard to his retainer of $5,000 per annum. Mr. Morton also announced the discontinuance of the pension of $1,000 a month paid to George H. Squire, who was a member of the board of directors up to last week when he resigned.

Woman Must Die for Murder

Reading, Pa., June 29.—Mrs. Kate Edwards was informed late this afternoon that the board of pardons had refused to grant her commutation to life imprisonment. Her attorneys entered her cell and told her there was no more hope. She explaimed: "Well, well, can it be?" Then she added: "If there is no hope, let death come; but still I don't believe yet."

The governor will fix the date of execution next week.

QUALIFIED FOR THE JOB

Two Applicants for Chief Engineer of the Canal Commission

Washington, June 29.—Since it became known that John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the isthmian canal commission, had tendered his resignation there have been numerous applications to the offices of the canal commission here for the vacancy. One laundry in a small town in Delaware. The man, whose name is withheld, said that he was eminently qualified for the position, having read everything he could find concerning the canal, was born a Republican and thought the president the greatest man in the world. He is sixty-seven years old. "In the prime of my life," he added. His communication has not been answered. Another request for the position Mr. Wallace is leaving came from an Indiana farmer, who made his claim on the success of the drainage work he has done on a five-acre field.

Secretary Hay Improving

Boston, June 29.—Dispatches from Newbury, N. H., state that Secretary Hay, although still confined to his bed at his summer home, continues to gain strength steadily. He slept well last night and today appeared much refreshed.

Assessments Increased

Boston, June 29.—After a three days session the executive committee of the supreme council of the Royal Arcanum adjourned. A statement was issued signed W. O. Robertson, supereme secretary, announcing an increase in assessments.

Head-on Collision

Kansas City, Mo., June 29.—The California Limited on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway collided head-on today with a heavy Kansas City Southern stock train at the Gillis street crossing, two miles from the center of the city. Two persons were killed and three injured.

Two Tragic Deaths

Wilmington, N. C., June 29.—Special. Thomas E. Mayer, a highly respected citizen of this city and Wrightsville, died this morning from the effects of opium taken Wednesday afternoon, whether or not with suicidal intent may never be known.

About the same hour that Mayer 's supposed to have taken the drug, H. W. Lewis, a blacksmith, shot himself with a pistol in the presence of his wife, dying shortly after.

FIRE RAGED ALL THE NIGHT LONG

Odessa Docks and Warehouses Destroyed

SHIPPING BURNED ALSO

Troops Fought With Rioters, and Hundreds of the Latter Were Killed—Fire Losses Are Many Millions of Roubles—Martial Law Has Been Proclaimed

Odessa, June 29.—Practically the entire harbor was gutted by the fire started by the mob last night. All the warehouses, with large quantities of merchandise, as well as four or five Russian steamers, were burned. Martial law has been proclaimed.

Probably 300 rioters were killed. Several Cossacks were also slain. The troops are rapidly restoring order.

The losses are estimated at many millions of roubles. The remnants of the wharves and warehouses set on fire last night are still burning today, and the city is enveloped in a thick cloud of smoke.

Several explosions occurred in the port during the night and a fierce conflict took place between troops and rioters. The dead are now reckoned in the hundreds.

The body of Omiltchuk, the sailor executed on board the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkin, is still exposed on the quay where it was landed by the crew yesterday. The dead man's comrades, who demand that the remains shall be accorded military honors, actively fought on the side of the rioters against the troops.

Black Sea Ships Hastening to Odessa

Sevastopol, June 29.—Two vessels of the Black Sea fleet are on their way to Odessa to reduce the mutiners of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin to subjection. A battleship and a cruiser sailed last night, having been hastily requisitoned when the order was received.

Stealing as Well as Burning

London, June 29.—A news agency dispatch from Odessa says that the wharves and warehouses there have been burning since 10 o'clock last night. The mob carried off the merchandise in two houses. The loss is estimated at many millions of roubles.

The city is enveloped in a thick cloud of smoke from the burning buildings.

At 9 o'clock last night a bomb was exploded near the Richelieu monument in Catherine Square. Two persons were wounded.

Rioting and Incendiarism

Odessa, June 29.—Large crowds composed mainly of workmen indulged in open rioting throughout the city last evening. Incendiarism was their chief weapon. Several buildings were set on fire and the court house was partly destroyed. Troops fired on the mob and over one hundred rioters were shot down, many of them being killed. The city was comparatively quiet this morning.

The British residents, who number about five hundred, are believed to be safe.

Information From Britfsh Consul

London, June 29.—Replying to questions in the House of Commons today, Earl Percy, under secretary for foreign affairs, said that the only official information which had been received by the government with regard to the situation in Odessa was in the form of a communication from the British consul regarding the battleship Kniaz Potemkin, the crew of which had mutinied and killed all the officers but three. The consul stated that shots had been exchanged between the people and the police. He did not anticipate any danger to British subjects in Odessa although he indicated that apprehensions were entertained that the city might be bombarded by the battleships.

Sailors at Libau Mutiny

London, June 29.—A dispatch from Libau says that the Russian sailors there mutinied last night. They raided the arsenal and fired into the officers' quarters. Troops have been sent to the scene, but the result is not known.

Underwriters are today charging a rate of 75 per cent. for insuring British steamships at Odessa against war risks, and the shells of the mutiners on board the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkin.

Mutiny Reaches the Baltic Sea

St. Petersburg, June 29.—The mutiny has reached the Baltic. The sailors at the Imperial naval barracks at Libau revolted last night on the pretext that the food served to them was not fit to eat. They secured rifles and ammunition and wrecked and stole from houses. They attacked the officers' quarters, firing shots through the windows. A detachment of troops, including artillery, was immediately ordered out, and it is reported that after severe fighting they repulsed the mutiners, who, however, escaped with their arms. Cossacks and a regiment of infantry were sent to the scene early this morning. Details of the affair can not be obtained here.

Difficult Task for Admiral Kruger

St. Petersburg, June 29.—Vice Admiral Kruger, with four warships from Sevastopol, is due to arrive at Odessa tonight. He has been instructed to call on the Potemkin to surrender, and if she refused to sink her.

It is much doubted, however, whether his orders can be carried out. Even the officials here admit that it is questionable if Admiral Kruger's men will fire on their comrades, and discuss the possibility of their joining the mutiny. Should they do so and should an organized force co-operate with the rioters there is every likelihood of a part at least of the troops joining them. There is an unconfirmed report that trouble similar to that at Libau has broken out at Reval. The ministry of marine politely refuses to give the least information concerning the matter at either place, but official circles, especially the department of police, believe hat the outbreaks was planned by revolutionists and are manifestly alarmed. Their alarm is shared by the higher social circles of the capital, where the long-established faith in the unflinching loyalty of the emperor's armed forces is beginning to waver, bringing inevitable dread that the revolution, so often said to be impossible, may yet be accomplished and has already begun. It is understood that the occurrences at Odessa and Libau have more deeply impressed the ruling classes here than all the defeats in Manchuria and the destruction of the navy combined.

Reports of More Trouble

St. Petersburg, June 29.—Banks and commercial houses are being questioned by agitated clients regarding the situation at Odessa. The accepted account of the trouble is offset by a statement that there has been a successful mutiny on three battleships. Another statement declares that the crews of the battleship Alexander III. and two torpedo gunboats killed their officers during the passage from Sevastopol to Odesas, where the men are actually rioting. It is also reported here that the ship's crew have given the troops ashore 24 hours to join the revolt. Otherwise they will bombard the city. The ministry of marine refuses to give any information regarding the situation.

Odessa Authorities Worsted

St. Petersburg, June 29.—A dispatch received from Odessa tonight says that the authorities have been defeated and that the populace is taking orders from the revolting crews of the warships. The city is partially aflame. A battle between the ships held by the mutineers, which have been reinforced, and government ships is awaited.

Reports Are Unsatisfying

London, June 29.—The reports from Odessa leave much to be inferred. It seems clear, however, that while the Kniaz Potemkin still overawes the town the troops hold the mob in check to a certain extent, but while one report says that hardly a section of the city has entirely escaped damage from the fighting, others indicate that the rioters are confined to the harbor district.

The reports of the casualties are evidently largely conjectural. One says that during Wednesday night the mob tried to rush the great flight of granite steps near the St. Nicholas church to reach the Nicholas Boulevard. The Cossacks met them with repeated volleys and an awful massacre resulted.

It is reported that the German and Austrian colonies are appealing to their governments through their consuls, to send warships to protect them. Compliance with the request would, of course, involve a breach of the treaty closing the Dardanelles to foreign warships.

Only Two Ships With Kruger

London, June 29.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says that according to the latest advices from Sevastopol only two of Admiral Kruger's ships sailed for Odessa, the crews of the others being declared untrustworthy. Admiral Chukhnin hurriedly left St. Petersburg to resume command of the Black Sea fleet. He has been given summary power to quell the revolt.

The strictest censorship is exercised over Odessa telegrams. Even the newspapers are not aware of what has happened.

Demonstration Over the Murdered Sailor

Odessa, June 29.—10 p. m.—Ometchuk, the sailor of the Kniaz Potemkin, whose shooting by the captain of the battleship for complaining about the food, led to the mutiny, was buried this evenng in the city necropolis. The funeral was made the occasion of great popular demonstration. Neither police nor troops showed themselves along the route.

Everything was orderly. The mutineers had notified the commandant of the port earlier in the day of their intention to inter their comrade with full naval honors. They added that they would land an escort and the ship's band, and that if these were interfered with the battleship would immediately open fire on the port.

The commandant thereupon offered himself as a hostage aboard the battle-

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GOT OUT OF HIS JOB IN A JIFFY

Why Chief Engineer Wallace Resigned His Office

QUIT FOR MORE MONEY

He Accepted a Position in New York for Double the Salary—Secretary Taft Regards His Action as Breaking a Pledge to Complete the Canal Construction

Washington, June 29.—Why John F. Wallace tendered his resignation as chief engineer of the Panama canal and as a member of the governing body of the isthmian canal commission was explained in detail tonight in a statement made public by Secretary of War Taft, in the preparation of which Mr. Taft, Chairman Shonts of the canal commission, William Nelson Cromwell of New York, who, according to the statement, has been charged by the president and the secretary of war with general advisory duties in all Panama canal affairs, and Col. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, spent all day. Mr. Wallace accepted an offer of the presidency of a New York holding company, the name of which has not been disclosed, at a salary of between $60,000 and $65,000 a year, and came home without letting the administration know that he intended to resign. Besides he has found life in the isthmus "lonely" and "accompanied by risk" to his wife and himself. When Wallace met Secretary Taft in New York this week he wanted to talk things over and suggested that he continue as chief engineer for a couple of months, but without going out of the country, for he wanted to return home in some capacity in the canal work, but Mr. Taft would have none of it. He demanded Mr. Wallace's resignation immediately, and Mr. Wallace complide. In a curt note sent from Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, President Roosevelt accepted the resignation.

It is understood that Mr. Wallace's successor as chief engineer of the canal has been selected. The official statement says that the name of the man who will build the canal will be announced in a few days.

Most of Secretary Taft's statement is directed to a report of the conference held June 25th at the Manhattan Hotel in New York between Wallace, William Nelson Cromwell and Taft. It was a very interesting meeting. After Wallace had told of the offer from a New York holding company, at a salary more than double that which he would receive as chief engineer of the canal, and had explained that he would be lonely on the isthmus and about the "risk" to his wife and himself, said that he did not intend to continue as chief engineer. Taft had something to say. He did not mince words. He told Wallace that he (Wallace) seemed "utterly insensible of the significance of your conduct." He said that Wallace had quit his great work for "mere lucre." He told of the embarrassment Wallace's action had caused, at a time before the canal plans were under way and when Taft was about to depart for the Philippines. "You have thought of yourself and yourself alone," said Taft. Wallace was accused to his face by the secretary of war of virtually having broken a pledge of honor, and he said also that even if Wallace were to withdraw from his arrangement with the New York company he (Taft) could have no confidence in him.

The upshot of the conversation was that Taft demanded Wallace's resignation "at this moment". Wallace was evidently not prepared for such quick action and suggested that he thought they might talk the matter further. But Taft refused and stuck to his demand, modifying it only to give Wallace time enough to go to his hotel to write it.

Mr. Taft's pointed remarks to Wallace were mild in comparison to the expressions of indignation heard in official circles over Wallace's conduct. There is a general expression of opinion that on account of a combination of "cold feet," to use a common expression most frequently heard, and a chance to get rich quickly, Wallace abandoned solemn obligations into which he had entered with the government.

The statement issued by Secretary Taft this afternoon aims to show, mainly by quoting letters and telegrams from Wallace, that it was at his suggestion that he was required to spend most of his time on the isthmus, and that his salary was increased to $25,000, in the understanding on the part of the president and Taft that he was to continue in work until the project was completed. The messages from Wallace to the secretary of war, telling of his desire to return to the United States are furnished also to show that Wallace not only did not convey any hint that he intended to resign, but gave the impression that he had some big private interests here which needed immediate attention, and that it was necessary for him to also have a personal conference with Mr. Taft about canal affairs.

Taft Talks Straight to Wallace

Here is what Secretary Taft said in part, after Mr. Wallace had recited his intention to resign:

"Mr. Wallace, I am inexpressibly disappointed, not only because you have taken this step, but because you seem so utterly insensible to the significance of your conduct. You come with the bald announcement that you quit your task at the critical moment and in the midst of reorganization plans under which you accepted your position, with your department unperfected in organization, and you know, too, that my public duties call me to the Philippines for several months. I must be allowed to remind you that when you were employed by the commission a little over a year ago you were only receiving $15,000 per annum under your former position and that your salary was fixed at the sum demanded by yourself, $25,000. That was for constant service on the isthmus, where the construction work was to be performed and where your services were required. You knew the risks to yourself and to your family, if they went with you, in the work you assumed an obligation to do. If you had not desired the position you need not have sought nor accepted it, but I understand that quite the contrary was the case.

"The new plan of reorganization was warmly accepted and endorsed by you when you arrived in Washington, and you expressed your hearty approval of it in the most unequivocal terms, not only to the president and myself, but to the commission also, and before sailing for the isthmus you called upon me and voluntarily thanked me in the warmest terms for what had been done in the reorganization of the canal work and in the position which had been assigned you under the president's order of April 1. The president and myself relied upon this fact in making up the plans, and the other members were selected with that in view. Now, within twelve days after your arrival on the isthmus you send me a cable which, read in the light of what you say today, signified your practical acceptance of an offer of another position inconsistent with the performance of your duties on the isthmus. I am astonished that you should be so disregardful of the splendid opportunities of the position which would have made you famous the world over by the honorable per-

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HONORS TO NAVAL HERO

Preparations for Bringing the Body of Paul Jones to America

Cherbourg, June 29.—The naval authorities are preparing for the arrival of Rear Admiral Sigsbee's squadron, which is to receive and convey to the United States the remains of Rear Admiral John Paul Jones. The French northern squadron will arrive in Cherbourg Roads July 1, salute the American ships upon arrival of the latter, and remain until the remains have been embarked on the Brooklyn. On July 5 five hundred American marines and twenty-five officers will go to Paris and will escort the remains to Cherbourg July 7.

The route of the procession in Paris will be through Champs Elysees and across the Alexander Bridge, halting before the tomb of Napoleon. The casket will there be deposited on a high catafalque, surrounded by flags and flowers, and an entire division of French troops will pass in review before the body.

PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE

Names of Commissioners Will Be Announced in a Few Days

Oyster Bay, June 29.—By Monday it is expected that Mr. Roosevelt will be able to announce the names of the plenipotentiaries chosen by Japan and Russia to negotiate for peace. The president is in constant communication with the state department at Washington and he is doing all he can to hasten the choice of the belligerent nations. The report that President Roosevelt would go to Washhington to meet the envoys when they arrive in this country was contradicted here. The more likely course will be that the president will go to New York to meet them. It is thought more likely still that the envoys will come to Oyster Bay for an afternoon to pay their respects to the president and depart the same day.

Boycott Movement Spreading

Selangor, Malay Peninsula, June 29. The Chinese chamber of commerce will meet July 2 to consider the question of joining in the boycott of American merchandise until the Chinese exclusion law is repealed. The feeling here is high, and it is considered probable that the local Chinese will join in the movement.

Taft Invited to California

San Francisco, June 29.—An invitation has been extended to Secretary of War Taft to attend and address a mass meeting in this city July 5, the particular object of which is the consideration of the Chinese exclusion law and the recent order of President Roosevelt pertaining thereto.

MOB TAKES THE LIVES OF SEVEN

Eight Men Lined up Against a Fence to Be Shot At

ONE ESCAPED ALIVE

Offenders Great and Small Taken From Jail by Masked Men—One Was White and the Rest Negroes—Jailer Responded to Threats by Delivering the Keys

Atlanta, Ga., June 29.—Specials from Watkinsville, Ga., give the following account of the lynching there at an early hour this morning.

Eight persons were taken from the jail here this morning and seven of them were shot to death by a mob of masked white men within 200 yards of the center of the town. One of the men, Joe Patterson, colored, escaped death by falling to the ground when the volley was fired and feigning that he had been killed. The mob left him lying on the ground, thinking he had been riddled with bullets. The names of the prisoners killed are Lewis Robertson, Richard Robinson, Sandy Price, Claude Elder, Bob Harris, Jim Yearly, all negroes, and Lon Aycock, white.

Four of the prisoners were charged with being implicated in the murder of Holbrook and his wife several weeks ago, and one was held for an attempted criminal assault. The others were in jail on minor dismeanor charges.

The mob formed just after midnight and marched to the jail, where the keys were demanded. The demand was made at the point of rifles and the jailer handed them over. The prisoners were then brought out and tied. They were marched to a corner lot within 200 yards of the jail and in the heart of the town. They were bound to a fence with their hands tied behind them. This had been so quietly done that the sleeping residents of the town had not been aroused.

At the command by the leader, the mob steped back a few paces, took deliberate aim and fired a volley from rifles, shotguns and pistols into the line of prisoners. Every man in front of the mob fell at the first volley. Believing its work had been completed, the mob dispersed.

An examination by the jailer who had been forced by the mob to accompany it to the scene of the execution, showed that seven of the men had been riddled by bullets, but Patterson was found to have been only slightly injured. Patterson's escape from death was as by a miracle for the fence post to which he had been bound was torn to fragments by the bullets. He possessed the presence of mind to fall with his companions and remain motionless upon the ground.

The rattle of the volley aroused the town. Scores of citizens sprang from their beds in alarm. The mob, however, had dispersed.

The strength of the mob has been variously estimated. The jailer declared that there were many armed men, all wearing masks. He says he delivered the keys to the men believing it was better to do this than to resist, which he was told would mean the dynamiting of the prison.

Gaining admittance to the jail, the mob first sought Sandy Price, who was arrested late yesterday afternoon by a posse from Oconee county and delivered to the jailer. At the time of his arrest a lynching was narrowly averted. Price was charged by Mrs. Weldon Dooly, who lives in the suburbs of Watkinsville, with having attempted criminal assault Wednesday afternoon.

No further trouble is expected.

Must Not Furnish Names

Washington, June 29.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has issued an order prohibiting postmasters and carriers from furnishing to any one the names and addresses of persons on rural free delivery routes. This in effect rescinds a previous order of the department directing that the names of patrons of rural routes be posted in the distributing offices. Postmaster General Cortelyou's action is taken under that rule which prohibits postmasters from furnishing information concerning mail matter on the ground that it is confidential.

Dropped Dead at His Work

Spencer, N. C., June 29.—Special. James Parker, a machinist in the Southern Railway shops at this place, dropped dead at his bench early this morning. He had just come on duty and was getting out his tools for the day's work when he sank in his tracks a dead man. His associates summoned a physician, but life was extinct. The remains were carried to his home in Salisbury where the interment took place.