

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Address to the People at Memphis, Tennessee

OCCASION WAS LARGELY ATTENDED

President Called Attention to the Fact That Much Honor Has Been Won By Ex-Confederates.

Memphis, Tenn., Special.—Although the festivities Wednesday celebrated the home-coming of General Luke E. Wright, vice governor of the Philippines, it is no reflection upon the warmth of the welcome extended to him that President Roosevelt's presence was the overshadowing feature of the day. Excursion trains were run into the city and a number of distinguished people were present to participate in the celebration. Among them were Governor Benton McMillan and General Joseph Wheeler.

The President was welcomed by a large crowd that showed great enthusiasm. In speaking he said in part:

It is a real and great pleasure to come to this typical city of the Southern Mississippi Valley in order to greet a typical American, a citizen of Tennessee, who deserves honor not only from his State but from the entire country—General Luke E. Wright. We have a right to expect a high standard of manhood from Tennessee. It was one of the first States created west of the Alleghany Mountains, and it was in this State that the first self-governing community of American freemen, was established upon waters flowing into the Gulf. The pioneers of Tennessee were among the earliest in that great westward march which thrust the nation's order across the continent to the Pacific, and it is eminently fitting that a son of Tennessee should now play so prominent a part in the further movement of expansion beyond the Pacific. There have been Presidents of the United States for but one hundred and thirteen years, and during sixteen of those years Tennesseans sat in the White House. Hardihood, and daring, and iron resolution are of right to be expected among the sons of a State which nurtured Andrew Jackson and Sam Houston; which sent into the American navy one of the most famous fighting admirals of all time, Farragut.

There is another reason why our country should be glad that it was General Wright who rendered this service. General Wright fought with distinguished gallantry among the gallant men who served in the armies of the Confederacy during the civil war. We need no proof of the completeness of our reunion as a people. When the war with Spain came, the sons of the men who wore the blue and the sons of the men who wore the gray vied with one another in the effort to get into the ranks and face a foreign foe under the old flag that had been carried in triumph under Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor and Andrew Jackson. It was my own good fortune to serve under that fearless fighter, old Joe Wheeler, a memory of which I shall always be proud. But if we need any proof of the unity of our interests it would have been afforded this very year by General Wright, the ex-Confederate, in his administration as acting governor of the Philippine Islands. Upon him during the months of summer rested a heavier burden of responsibility than upon any other public servant at that particular time, and not the least of his titles to our regard is the way in which he was able to work on terms of cordial good-will with the head of the army, himself a man who had honored the blue uniform as Wright had honored the gray.

General Wright's work has been as difficult as it was important. The events of the last four years have definitely decided that whether we wish to or not we must hereafter play a great part in the world. We cannot escape facing the duties. We may shrink them if we are built of poor stuff, or we may take hold and do them if we are fit sons of our sires—but face them we must, whether we will or not. Our duty in the Philippine Islands has simply been one of the duties that thus have come upon us. We are there, and we can no more haul down our flag and abandon the Islands than we could now abandon Alaska. Whether we are glad or sorry that events forced us to go there is aside from the question; the point is that, as the inevitable result of the war with Spain, we found ourselves in the Philippines and that we could not leave the Islands without discredit. The Islanders were wholly unfit to govern themselves, and if we had left there would have been a brief period of bloody chaos, and then some other nation would have stepped in to do the work which we had shirked. It

cannot be too often repeated that there was no question that the work had to be done. All the question was, whether we would do it well or ill; and, thanks to the choice of men like Governor Wright, it has been done well. The first and absolutely indispensable requisite was order—peace. The reign of lawless violence, of resistance to legitimate authority, the reign of anarchy, could no more be tolerated abroad than it could be tolerated here in our own land.

The American flag stands for orderly liberty, and it stands for it abroad as it stands for it at home. The task of our soldiers was to restore and maintain order in the islands. The army had the task to do, and it did it well and thoroughly. The fullest and heartiest praise belongs to our soldiers who in the Philippines brought to a triumphant conclusion a war, small indeed compared to the gigantic struggle in which the older men whom I am addressing took part in the early 60s., but inconceivably harassing and difficult, because it was waged amid the pathless jungles of great tropic islands and against a foe very elusive, very treacherous, and often inconceivably cruel both toward our men and toward the great numbers of peace-loving Filipinos who gladly welcomed our advent. The soldiers included both regulars and volunteers, men from the North, the South, the East and the West, men from Pennsylvania and from Tennessee, no less than men from the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific slope—and to all alike we give honor, for they acted as American soldiers should. Cruelties were committed here and there. The fact that they were committed under well-nigh intolerable provocation affords no excuse for such cruelties, nor can we admit as justification that they were retaliatory in kind. Every effort has been made to detect and punish the wrongdoers and the wrongdoing itself has been completely stopped. But these misdeeds were exceptional, and their occurrence in no wise alters the fact that the American army in the Philippines showed as a whole not only splendid soldierly qualities but a high order of humanity in dealing with their foes. A hundred thousand of our troops went to the Philippines. Among them were some who offended against the right. Well, are we altogether immaculate at home? I think not. I ask for no special consideration to be shown our friends and kinsmen, our sons and brothers, who during three years so well upheld the national honor in the Philippines. I ask merely that we do the same equal justice to the soldier who went abroad and faced death and lived hard as we show to his fellow who stayed at home and lived easily and in comfort; and if we show that equal justice we will doff our hats to the men who have put the whole country under obligations by the victory he helped to win in the Philippines.

The nation owes a great debt to the people through whom this splendid work for civilization has been achieved, and therefore on behalf of the nation I have come here to thank in your presence your fellow-townsmen, because he has helped us materially to add a new page to the honor roll of American history. General Wright, I greet; I thank you, and I wish you well.

The Killing of Fitzgerald.

Washington, Special.—The State Department received reports from Dr. Hunter, minister at Guatemala City, and Consular General McNally, at the same place, regarding the case of Godfrey Hunter, Jr., and Secretary Bailey, of the American Legation there, who were parties to the shooting affray resulting in the death of Wm. Fitzgerald yesterday. Mr. McNally's latest advice gives the affair the aspect of a shocking and cold-blooded murder, making it appear that Secretary Bailey was a party to the crime, holding up Fitzgerald with a revolver in front while Hunter shot the man from behind.

New Ship Yard For Norfolk.

Norfolk, Special.—A deed was filed in the recording office transferring to the Norfolk-Hampton Roads Ship Building and Dry Dock Company from the Norfolk & Hampton Roads Company, in consideration of \$339,500, 679 acres of lands fronting on Hampton Roads, near Sewell's Point to be used for the \$3,000,000 ship yards that will be at once erected, including a dry dock. The new yard will employ 8,000 hands and will be completed within one year. It is capitalized at \$5,000,000 with a maximum of \$10,000,000 and bonded for \$3,000,000; \$4,000,000 is now available and the purchase price of the tract bought today was paid in cash. The yard will be independent of the Nixon ship building combination.

Let the seraph and the poet change places if you would judge these singers aright.

FOR A COMPROMISE

A Surprising Move Before the Strike Commission.

PROPOSITION FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Now Believed That Satisfactory Arrangements Can Be Made Between the Parties.

Scranton, Pa., Special.—The mine workers, through their representatives, have agreed with the mine owners to attempt to adjust the differences existing between them outside the Coal Strike Commission. The proposition was made on a compromise basis, and negotiations, it is expected, will be at once entered upon, with a reasonable hope of settlement without the aid of the arbitrators. The rough proposition, which is to form the basis of negotiations, is a 10 per cent. increase in wages, a nine-hour day, and trade agreements between the miners and the company by whom they are employed. The only one of the four demands not touched upon is that of the weighing of coal by the legal ton. While both sides have expressed their willingness to settle their differences among themselves, it is not to be construed that it carries with it the acceptance of the terms proposed. They are mentioned only as a basis, it is understood, from which a settlement is to be effected. It is possible that the proposition can be wrecked by either party holding out too strongly against some questions, and thus leave the whole matter in the hands of the commission, who in the meantime will act as a sort of a board of conciliation, rather than as a board of arbitration. Few persons were aware that an attempt would be made at an outside settlement until it was practically intimated by Judge Gray, the chairman of the commission, who read a carefully prepared announcement from the bench. The move, one of the most important in the whole history of the coal strike, created a mild sensation when it became known. The surprise was all the greater when it will be remembered that numerous propositions from the United States down and that many organizations, from the National Civic Federation to the small boards of trade of the mining towns, failed to bring the two parties together. It is said it was all brought about by both sides seeing that the proceedings before the committee would be interminable, and in the intermingling of the lawyers for both sides the outside agreement proposition was broached and taken up.

It cannot be stated which party made the proposition first. The attorneys for both sides are adverse to talking. An attorney for one of the railroads said it came from the miners' side, while one lawyer for the miners said it came from the operators. Another report of the miners said it was a "spontaneous" proposition. It is generally believed, however, that the operators were the first to make the proposition. Wayne MacVeagh, who carried on such a brilliant cross-examination of President Mitchell, is given credit for bringing about the present situation. He went to New York after he finished with Mr. Mitchell and had a conference with certain persons connected with the coal industries, among them, it is reported, J. Pierpont Morgan. He was in New York in connection with the matter. The commissioners were informed of the turn of affairs last night, and acquiesced in the proposed arrangement. The situation did not directly come up in the public hearing today and the adjournment proposition was made ostensibly to permit both sides to complete their work of preparing documentary evidence.

Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, one of Mr. Mitchell's attorneys, brought the matter out when, near the close of the day's session, he suggested that the miners be given a little more time to prepare their evidence. The miners wanted to present the due bills or wage statements of thousands of miners running back for several years, and they found that the task of presenting them in a proper manner was as stupendous one. They also wanted to carefully examine the company books and this, too, would take considerable time.

President Arrives Home.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt arrived here at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning over the Southern Railroad. A little crowd was at the station to witness his return. As he left the train he shook hands with the engineer and fireman and thanked them for the safe run they had made. The President and Secretary Cortelyou were driven direct to the White House.

A SERIOUS COLLISION

Train No. 35 on the Southern Runs Into Wild Freight Cars.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—No. 35, the south-bound night passenger train on the Southern Railway, was wrecked as it entered the Spartanburg yard about 2 o'clock Monday morning. The colored fireman was killed, and Engineer A. B. Solomon, of Charlotte, was seriously injured and Baggage-master Joe Mitchell, also of Charlotte, was hurt, but how badly could not be learned. Three white passengers and a colored woman were injured, the latter probably fatally, but their names could not be learned.

The wreck occurred on a curve near the Beaumont Mills at the Spartanburg yard limits. Three box cars became detached at the junction, two miles distant and ran down the main line at great speed. When they collided with the passenger train the engine and three cars, the express and baggage cars and one coach left the track, and the cars were demolished.

Engineer Solomon had an arm broken and is thought to be injured internally. Baggage Master Mitchell was among the injured.

A short time after the accident every physician in Spartanburg hurried to the scene and everything possible was done for the relief of the injured.

The cars were going down-grade at an incredible rate of speed and when they struck the engine it was turned completely around.

Saloon Wrecked.

Mahony, City, Pa., Special.—The most destructive dynamiting outrage that has occurred in the coal region since the strike began was perpetrated here at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. The dynamite, with fuse attached, was placed on the bar of the saloon of Christopher Portland. The front part of the building was blown across the street and the adjoining buildings on either side were badly wrecked. Windows were broken in every house in the square. Portland and the other members of the family were sleeping on the third floor and escaped without serious injury, although all were thrown from their beds. Portland's two sons are non-union men and worked during the strike.

Resigned on Account of Organ.

Lexington, Ky., Special.—The withdrawal of Rev. James W. McGrevy, president of the Bible College of Kentucky University from the Broadway Christian church, became final Sunday, when that church, by a vote of 361 to 202, adopted the organ for use in worship. He opposed it on scriptural grounds, being noted throughout the denomination for his utterances against it. Two factions developed in the church and the campaign was intense. Rev. J. W. Searchy, late prohibition candidate for Congress, has also withdrawn, and Prof. Henry H. White, former president of Kentucky University, and others, say they will leave the church when the organ shall be put in use.

A Narrow Escape.

Richmond, Special.—A Baynton, Va., special says Colonel J. Thomas Goode, who lives six miles from here, a member of the State board of agriculture, had a narrow escape from death Monday by poison. Aconite, a deadly poison was emptied into a glass and left in the glass to be thrown away, and as aconite is colorless, the colonel mistook it for water and poured more water in and drank freely of it. As soon as the mistake was discovered strong emetics were used and the sufferer was soon relieved. His physician says the dose would have ended his life in a very short time had not the emetics been used promptly.

Mills Enter Merger.

Greensboro, Special.—The cotton mill merger committee practically completed its work here last night, having finally passed upon all properties offered them, and there will be another meeting here in about three weeks to pass upon properties that were accepted in every respect, except that some formalities, such as affixing seal, etc., to papers submitted had been omitted.

GUN MAKER IS DEAD

Demise of the Man Who Revolutionized Modern Warfare

KRUPP PASSES SUDDENLY AWAY

Some Mystery Connected With His Sudden Death, But No Suspicion of Suicide.

Berlin, By Cable.—Herr Krupp, the great gun-maker and the wealthiest man in Germany, died suddenly from apoplexy Saturday noon, at his villa at Huegal. Herr Krupp had been ill for several days and a report of his condition was telegraphed daily to his wife, who had been several months in Jena, under medical treatment. Concerned by the latest dispatches regarding her husband, Frau Krupp left Jena yesterday, accompanied by Prof. Binswanger, of the medical faculty of the university there. She will reach Essen early Sunday morning. According to the medical reports, his physicians succeeded in restoring Herr Krupp to consciousness, but the patient soon relapsed into insensibility. He died at 3 o'clock. In the meantime, the directors of the Krupp works and Herr Krupp's solicitors had been summoned. They had a consultation after his death and caused a bulletin announcing his death to be posted at the works at 6 o'clock.

The first question that everybody asked was: "Did Herr Krupp commit suicide?" There seems to be no testimony to support this suggestion, the physicians in attendance resolutely asserting that the case was simply one of apoplexy. That considerable time elapsed after death before the news was announced is taken by some persons to indicate that the cause of death is somewhat obscure. Near friends of the dead man who are aware of the great mental distress into which the recent publication in The Vorwaerts had thrown him, reproduced, as it was, in adjacent cities and telegraphed over the world, are confident that the charges contained in the story induced his death.

Herr Krupp's villa, where he died, is several miles from Essen. The great gun-maker lived there in almost feudal fashion and the place is unapproachable, nobody being admitted within the gates except police, the directors of the Krupp works and the undertakers and their assistants. The officials and employes of the Krupp works yesterday called a public meeting for the object of expressing indignation at the charges made by The Vorwaerts. The meeting assembled at 11:30 o'clock this morning, but before a deputation could be appointed to convey to Herr Krupp expressions of loyalty and confidence it was learned that his condition was too serious for him to receive such a deputation.

Herr Krupp was not regarded as a hard master by his workmen. He maintained various institutions at Essen for their benefit and built hundreds of model houses on sanitary principles for their use, charging for them a moderate rental. Moderate estimates of the fortune of the deceased place it at \$125,000,000, and his annual income during his recent years of prosperity at \$10,000,000.

It is understood in Essen that the great works created by Herr Krupp will be placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of Frau Krupp and her daughters. Emperor William, upon learning of the death of Herr Krupp, sent a telegram to the directors of the works at Essen, eulogizing Herr Krupp and expressing sympathy.

Chicago Postoffice Robbed.

Chicago, Special.—The Chicago postoffice was the victim Sunday night of one of the most daring robberies that has ever been perpetrated in this city. Ten thousand dollars is the amount believed to have been secured by the robber, who made his escape without leaving any clue to his identity.