

TROOPS AID GOMEL MOB THE MASSACRE OF JEWS.

Eight Killed, a Hundred Wounded—Third of City Devastated.

Gomel, Government of Mohileff, Sept. 21.—A correspondent of The Associated Press has made an investigation on the spot of the "pogrom," as the Russians describe the anti-Semitic riots which occurred here on September 11, and were renewed for several days. The riots were smaller, but perhaps more remarkable than those which took place at Kishin...

The commerce and industry of Gomel, which are considerable, are largely in the hands of the Jewish population, numbering 20,000. Few of the inhabitants are wealthy, but none are paupers. The Jewish artisans incline to socialism. The trouble began on September 11, a holiday (the day of the beheading of John the Baptist), in a wrangle in the fruit and fish markets between moujiks (peasants) and Jews. The wrangle ended in a free fight, in which many were wounded, one moujik succumbing to his injuries. The moujiks demanded vengeance, and employed the following day, Saturday and Sunday, in inflaming the anti-Semitic agitation, the leaders being an officer named Pensky and a rich merchant named Petraschenko.

JEWS ASK POLICE PROTECTION.

Everybody knew that a riot would occur on Monday, and the Jews appealed for protection to the Chief of Police, named Rasky, who summoned an infantry regiment from its summer encampment. Thus there were sixteen hundred soldiers in the town. At luncheon hour on Monday the anti-Semitic railway workmen, to the number of some hundreds, began an organized attack on the Jewish houses in Zamovskaya-st., sacking them and demolishing or spoiling the bulky articles by soaking them with kerosene.

The Chief of Police had placed police and troops on the Zamovskaya, but they acted as if they were intended to protect the assailants from interference. Jews who tried to cross their lines to rescue other Jews were brutally clubbed with the soldiers' guns, bayoneted or arrested.

Meanwhile, recruits for the "pogromshiks" poured steadily over the bridge leading from the railway workshops. A bystander begged the commander of the gendarmes to send troops to guard the exit from the bridge. The officer replied by threatening the man with arrest and saying, "We know what we have to do." The plunderers now proceeded from street to street, and the police following them and cutting off access to the devastated Jewish houses. They subsequently visited the Jewish quarter called America, then Konnaya Square, the upper end of Roumanovskaya-st., the principal thoroughfare of the town, and the district called Caucasus.

FOUR HUNDRED BUILDINGS WRECKED.

Altogether, nearly four hundred houses and shops were wholly or partially wrecked, the windows smashed, the blinds and frames being splintered and every scrap of furniture and effects, even the samovars, sewing machines, mirrors and lamps destroyed or stolen. The Jews who did not take refuge with compassionate Christians or conceal themselves in cellars were severely beaten, and in many cases dangerously wounded.

Some young Jews, exasperated by the action of the police and troops, armed themselves with any available weapons, and tried to force their way to the threatened houses. One Jewess attempted to shoot a non-commissioned officer, and twenty-five revolver shots were heard in the vicinity of the Bazaar, but were apparently fired in the air, as no one was hurt.

The police then undertook to disarm the Jews. Forty building laborers collected in the busiest part of Roumanovskaya-st., and stopped and beat every passing Jew. This gang was encouraged by the Assistant Police Captain, Charnovskensky, and the Rural Police Commander, Tevensky. The gang clubbed Berg Kevesh to death in the presence of these officers, and after the victim had been removed the officers continued an amicable conversation with the murderers, none of whom were arrested.

The Jews rallied in force at Konnaya Square at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the military fired on them, killing three and wounding others. Presumably on the Governor's instructions, the military employed their firearms against the rioters in the "Caucasus," killing three. This action and nightfall put an end to the riot.

A LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

Four hundred peasants arrived in Gomel early on the following day (Tuesday), but were easily driven away by the military. A few houses were pillaged that day, and two more on Wednesday. No further disorders occurred until September 18, when a fruit gardener named Zengelsky was barbarously slaughtered by thieves. The other Jews killed were Platelsky, murdered by peasants in the village of Ver...

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TENSION IN BULGARIA. NO DAMAGE AT FRANK.

THE PEOPLE URGING WAR

Much Importance Attached to a Meeting at Rustchuk.

Sofia, Sept. 23.—The events of the next two days are awaited with great anxiety, and popular feeling is becoming more excited. A largely attended meeting of Macedonian sympathizers was held at Rustchuk, Bulgaria, on September 2, and adopted resolutions appealing to the Bulgarian Government to declare war on Turkey immediately.

In revolutionary circles war is believed to be certain unless Turkey stops the massacres of Christians. Dr. Christo Tatarcheff, president of the Macedonian organizations, stated that the insurgent committees attach no importance to the reported negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria, because similar propositions were discussed in 1897, and later in 1899 and 1900. The Porte, added Dr. Tatarcheff, only entered into the conference in order to gain time to finish the extermination of what it regards as the dangerous elements in Macedonia, have the troops at Monastir free to move against Bulgaria and bring more soldiers from Asia. While the Sultan's government is discussing propositions for reform in Macedonia the troops continue to massacre the Christians and devastate the country.

Referring to the details of the proposed arrangement, Dr. Tatarcheff said there was no guarantee, even if the commission were appointed, that it would ever be more than ornamental. The present village commissions in Macedonia have Bulgarian members, but they are always favorable to the Turks. The president of the Macedonian organizations concluded by declaring that the insurgents would be satisfied with nothing short of intervention by the powers.

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State Department Asks Mr. Riddle if American Interests Were Involved.

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FACTS POINT TO SUICIDE.

John D. Kilpatrick Had Begun a Will Before He Died.

Despite Coroner Brown's denial of the theory that John D. Kilpatrick, who was found shot through the heart in the Hotel Martiniou on Monday, every indication yesterday pointed to the theory that Kilpatrick took his own life because of some mental trouble engendered by fear of blackmail or other cause. A partner of J. Edward Lambie, the dead man's stepfather, called attention to the fact that in the waste paper beside the dead man's body was a sheet of Martiniou note-paper torn in two, but which placed together read "September 21.—All I have I will be about to make my will, but had thought better of it. The informant was positive that the writing was in the dead man's hand.

"There is no murder," Inspector McClusky said. "Whether death was accidental or not I do not know, but the murder theory is all bosh. We have made a very careful search, and there is certainly no woman in the case, and no question of blackmail from any one. We find that Kilpatrick suffered from bladder trouble and at times had an exceedingly morose disposition."

In apparent contradiction of Inspector McClusky's theory of no blackmail and no woman in the case were two letters and a check, torn into fragments, which were found in the wastebasket within a few feet of where the body was found. The first note is signed by Kilpatrick and reads as follows:

"I send you herewith \$300. This is positively the last money I will send you. I will not let you blackmail me any longer."

The name of the woman to whom this letter was sent is known to Inspector McClusky. Coroner Brown and Mr. Lambie, all of whom decline to divulge it. "Just what the woman's relations were with my stepson," said Mr. Lambie yesterday, "cannot yet be ascertained, but we know enough now to be convinced that he committed suicide."

All that can be learned of the second letter is that it was addressed to "Dear Jack" and signed by a woman with a French name. The police have a note that late on the night before his death Kilpatrick visited a house in West Forty-fourth-st., where he frequently spent evenings. He remained there until 11:30 p. m.

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The sister of Mr. Kilpatrick, Mrs. John T. Cook, arrived in the city late on Tuesday and took charge of the body, at the Stephen Merritt undertaking rooms.

F. D. Lambie & Co., shoe jobbers, of No. 72 Reade-st., a corporation, of which Mr. Kilpatrick's stepfather is described as secretary, was put into bankruptcy yesterday by creditors. The partner said Mr. Lambie's connection with the firm had been only nominal. Regarding Kilpatrick's reported losses, he said: "It is true that Mr. Kilpatrick lost some \$3,000 to \$4,000, but that was nothing to a man with his money. As to this, however, the reports have been somewhat exaggerated, all in all, I should say I should say Mr. Kilpatrick was worth some \$20,000."

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SUM SPENT FOR LIQUORS IN GERMANY.

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