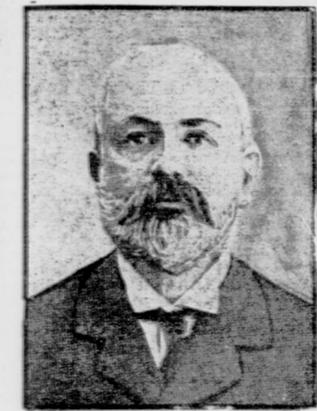


FERRER SHOT TO DEATH

SOCIALIST RIOTS IN PARIS AND ROME.

Predictions That King Alfonso's Life May Be Taken as Result of Execution.

Barcelona, Oct. 13.—Professor Francisco Ferrer, the Spanish educator and convicted revolutionist, was shot to-day. The execution was at the fortress of Montjuich, where the prisoner had been confined since his condemnation by court martial. The doomed man faced the firing squad without flinching, and fell dead at the first volley.



FRANCISCO FERRER. Who was shot at Barcelona yesterday.

His attorney, M. Galceran, who had defended the prisoner so loyally as to bring about his own arrest for improperly addressing the court, had gained permission for a brief talk with the condemned man before the latter was led to the ditch where he was to die. Ferrer spoke feelingly to his lawyer of the work for which he had sacrificed his life, and of the future of his daughter, whose brave attempt to save his life touched the father more deeply, apparently, than any other incident of his trial and conviction.

On Ferrer's arrest his family was left dependent upon this daughter, who at once obtained employment in a biscuit factory. When it was known that Ferrer had been sentenced to death she made a personal appeal to King Alfonso, calling on him in the name of his known generosity and chivalry to spare her father's life. When these facts were related by Galceran Ferrer broke down. It was a passing emotion, and presently the revolutionist was himself again.

OUTBREAKS IN FRANCE.

Attempt to Kill M. Levine by Spanish Anarchist.

Paris, Oct. 13.—Ten thousand men, headed by M. Jaures, the leader of the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Valliant, a Socialist Deputy, marched to-night to the Spanish Embassy, where it was the intention to hold a demonstration in protest against the execution of Ferrer. The police surrounded the building and repulsed the surging crowds after a sharp scuffle. The procession then returned through the main boulevards with shouts of "Down with Alfonso!" "Down with Maura!"

Later the rowdy element again formed in the neighborhood of the embassy, and tore up lamp-posts, trees and benches and erected a barricade. The rioters then proceeded with the work of destruction, which included the burning of three auto-buses.

M. Levine, the prefect of police, soon arrived at the head of reinforcements, and was received with a volley of shots from the crowd. His escape from death or serious injury was by a narrow margin.

The cavalry charged, using their sabres freely, and stormed the barricade. The police arrested a dangerous Spanish anarchist, Emmanuel Delatorre, who admits having fired at M. Levine. Another demonstration of anarchists took place at Cliechy, on the outskirts of Paris, but there the rioters were quickly dispersed.

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future by failing to intervene. Interviews show that many persons prominent in the scientific and political world are indignant and pained. Even the publications which are most moderate in tone expressed the hope this morning that King Alfonso would intervene to prevent the consummation of a political assassination of "a revolutionary idealist," while the Radical papers indulge in the most violent language, placing responsibility for Ferrer's condemnation on the supremacy of the Clerical reaction in Spain.

M. Placvet, secretary of the College of France, who said that he had read all of Ferrer's books, believes that the "modern school" which the author advocated simply favored a neutral instruction such as was understood in France.

NO RISING IN SPAIN.

People Kept in Ignorance of Sentiment Abroad.

Paris, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to the "Matin" from Barcelona says that the execution of Ferrer did not produce the effect expected. The Barcelona newspaper print brief details of the affair without comment. Ferrer was never popular in Barcelona, and the censorship has been so stringent that the public is ignorant of the sentiment abroad, or has been led to believe that the demonstrations were organized and paid for by Ferrer's money.

The execution took place simultaneously with the announcement there of the sentence, and surprised the public, but there has been no demonstration. Great precautions, however, were taken by the authorities, who feared that bombs might be used. What to-morrow may bring forth cannot be foretold.

MOBS CHECKED IN ROME.

Police and Troops Kept Busy—Attitude of the Vatican.

Rome, Oct. 13.—The execution of Francisco Ferrer at Barcelona has caused a profound impression here, and to-night there was a serious demonstration of protest against the action of the Spanish government. There were cries of "Long live Ferrer!" "Down with reactionism!" "Down with the Jesuits!" "Down with Merry del Val!" The police and troops succeeded in maintaining comparative order, and prevented the approach of the mob to the square where the Spanish Embassy stands.

It is reported that a few days ago Ferrer's daughter telegraphed to the Pope from Paris, asking his intervention to save her father's life. The Pontiff was deeply moved, and exclaimed: "Poor child! If I could succeed in softening the grief of her afflicted soul it would be a great consolation for me."

"KING'S DEATH WARRANT"

So a Brussels Paper Refers to the Execution of Ferrer.

Brussels, Oct. 13.—"The People," a socialist organ, announced the death of Ferrer in a special edition to-day. Editorially the paper says: "The awful news will unchain a tempest. We fear that in refusing to stop the execution Alfonso has signed his own death warrant."

ENGLISH DENUNCIATION.

Liberal Press Attacks the Action of Spain.

London, Oct. 14.—The execution of Ferrer is denounced in strong terms by the Liberal morning newspapers. The other papers are more moderate in tone, and consider that Ferrer ought to have been tried by the ordinary process of law. Fears are expressed that the affair will lead to grave internal troubles for Spain.

No public demonstrations of protest have yet been reported in the United Kingdom except at Liverpool, where last night a mass meeting of citizens adopted a resolution of sympathy for Ferrer's widow and denunciation of the Spanish government.

THE CAREER OF SENOR FERRER.

The execution of Francisco Ferrer has removed a man long suspected of revolutionary activities in Spain, who because of his education and influence was regarded as a great danger to the state. The decree of the court martial was carried out in spite of protests by sympathizers with the prisoner, not only in Spain, but in France and Italy. Many petitions for clemency were addressed to King Alfonso, who was threatened with the Council of War and Marine at Madrid, to which the papers of the court martial were submitted, made no move toward clemency, and it was subsequently announced that the Cabinet had approved the court's findings and found no warrant for a recommendation to mercy.

Ferrer was formerly a director of the Modern School of Barcelona, and was repeatedly accused of teaching revolutionary doctrines. In 1906 he was arrested, charged with complicity with Manuel Morales in the attempt to kill King Alfonso on the day of the sovereign's marriage to Princess Ena of Battenberg, on May 31 of that year. After a trial in which the prosecution asked a verdict of a long term of imprisonment, Ferrer was acquitted. On September 1, 1906, he was arrested on a charge of having incited the rioting which occurred in Barcelona last summer. This outbreak, which spread through the Catalonian provinces, was a protest against the sending of Spanish troops against the Moors on the Riff coast, and for a time assumed alarming proportions. It was alleged that Ferrer was a principal in the rioting against the government. At his trial documents were submitted showing his alleged connection with revolutionary movements, including the proclamation of a Spanish republic. His counsel said that Ferrer was the victim of the Conservative party's hatred.

JAPAN WARNS CHINA

WILL MAINTAIN RIGHTS.

Action Hastened by Crane's Recall—Alarmed by American Activities.

Peking, Oct. 13.—Japan has taken official cognizance of the repeated efforts of British and American interests to arrange with China to build the Kin-Chow-Tsitsihar Railway, as it is considered that the proposed construction of this road has grown out of the defeat of the plan to build the Heilmintun-Fakumen Railroad.

Japan has given formal notice to China that, while it does not intend to obstruct that government, yet it will maintain its right to be consulted with respect to Manchurian railways. Though Japan does not claim the right to veto, it reserves decision with regard to subsequent action.

Recent events in connection with the recall to Washington of Charles R. Crane hastened Japan's action. It is understood that the action of the American Secretary of State followed Japan's solicitation, not only on account of Mr. Crane's alleged utterances, but because of American commercial activities in Manchuria under a former American official, whom the Japanese regard as exceedingly active in the anti-Japanese movement in Manchuria following the war.

A CLOSED INCIDENT.

State Department's View of Crane Case—Comments of Diplomats.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The statement that the "Crane incident" is closed was the only response made to-day at the White House and the State Department to the inquiry as to whether President Taft had accepted the resignation of Mr. Crane. It was said that nothing had been heard from the President to-day, and that Secretary Knox had left Washington for his Valley Forge home without receiving word from his chief. The State Department holds that the tender of his resignation by Mr. Crane and Secretary Knox's notice to him that the resignation would be accepted constituted all that formally necessary to separate Mr. Crane from the diplomatic service.

When inquiry was made as to the regularity of this procedure decisions of the United States courts were cited upholding the contention that it would be unnecessary for the President personally to inform Mr. Crane that his resignation had been accepted.

One of the decisions on which the State Department is said to rely as sustaining the view that Mr. Crane's connection with the diplomatic service of the United States is at an end, is the following by Judge McLean, formerly of the United States Circuit Court in Ohio, who, in an opinion in the case of the United States against Wright, said:

"There can be no doubt that a civil officer has a right to resign from office, and that he is in the power of the Executive to compel him to remain in office. It is only necessary that the resignation should be accepted, and that the resignation does not depend upon the acceptance or rejection of the resignation by the President."

The correctness of this view, it is said, has never been successfully assailed. The conclusion of the State Department is that Mr. Crane's connection with it terminated on the receipt of his resignation by the President.

Up to midnight no response had been received by Mr. Crane from President Taft to the dispatch he sent yesterday morning tendering his resignation. Mr. Crane did not appear to think it strange that he had received no word from the President, expressing the belief that Mr. Taft probably had been "too much on the go" to consider the case.

Mr. Crane met the newspaper correspondents shortly before midnight, but he had no new light to throw on his case. Asked if he expected to stay here for a time, he said he was uncertain as to his movements, these depending, it is thought, on future developments. "There are other places besides Washington," he said, "where a fellow can have a good time."

It is long since a diplomatic episode has excited the national capital more than this one. Mr. Crane's reply last night to the statement in which Secretary of State Knox yesterday afternoon announced that he had informed the minister that his resignation was accepted, including Mr. Crane's telegram of virtual resignation to the President, was read with the keenest interest.

It was asserted by those in the confidence of the Secretary of State that Mr. Knox was personally advised of the approval of the President, and that he was not the kind of man to take so drastic a step without knowing the reasons why he would be supported. Even the friends of Mr. Crane, while indignant at the treatment he had received from Mr. Knox, acknowledged that the developments since he left San Francisco at the peremptory summons of the Secretary had, regardless of the merits of the case, destroyed any possible usefulness on his part at Peking, and that in the circumstances he could not with respect do otherwise than insist on the acceptance of his resignation.

"The State Department, big and broad as it is, is big enough now for both Knox and Crane," said one official. "The President cannot sustain either without turning down the other. Mr. Knox could not be reversed without its being interpreted throughout the world as an insufferable rebuff."

One of the possible indirect results of the incident was discussed by the State Department in diplomatic circles to-day. It was the unmistakable notice Japan has received, even in the words of Mr. Knox, to the effect that this government looks with disapproval upon her gains in Manchuria through the two new treaties with China, which have been so much discussed in connection with the Crane affair.

A man who has studied international politics for many years, but who would not be quoted by name, described it in this way:

"It was very necessary that Japan should be advised of the intention of this government to protect to the utmost the interests of American trade in Manchuria, yet in such a way as to avoid placing the State Department in a position from which it would be awkward to retreat in the event of the odds being found too great. In the ordinary course the great powers interested in maintaining the 'open door' in Manchuria could have been approached by Secretary Knox with the purpose of securing their support in a joint representation to Japan and China to the effect that the two treaties recently negotiated between those countries, conferring upon Japan a practical monopoly of the exploitation of natural resources of Manchuria, were obnoxious to these powers. Possibly the State Department had so far proceeded in taking soundings as to lead it to doubt whether the support of a majority of the great powers could be obtained. Secretary Knox's statement, issued yesterday, shows that the negotiations are still in progress, but certainly do not indicate the success has been obtained. The recent disclosures, the truth of which, as Mr. Crane in his statement points out, the Department of State fails to deny, may have served this purpose very well, and to the fact that the department felt called upon to 'publish' Mr. Crane's resignation, and to give notice to the Japanese government of its serious objections to the new treaties."

Henry P. Fletcher, the chargé and first secretary of the American Legation at Peking, is recognized by the Department of State as American Minister pro tempore, and in the opinion of officials he is not expected that the President will name a successor to Mr. Crane before he returns to Washington.

KNOX IN FULL CONTROL.

No Statement from President on Crane Case.

Prescott, Ariz., Oct. 13.—President Taft showed great interest to-day in the dispatches from Washington concerning the Crane case, but made no statement regarding it, the intimation being that there will be no statement from him at any time. Secretary Knox is in full control of the State Department, and it is presumed that he has been authorized by the President to accept Mr. Crane's resignation forthwith.

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BARRIE GETS DIVORCE.

Playwright Names an Author and Suit Is Un defended.

London, Oct. 13.—James M. Barrie, the novelist and playwright, was granted a divorce from his wife on the grounds of the latter's misconduct with Gilbert Cannon, a young author. The suit was not defended. Mrs. Barrie was formerly Mary Ansell, an actress.

Mr. Barrie himself took the witness stand, and related the circumstances leading up to the action. He said that in 1908 he permitted the correspondent the use of a cottage which the novelist owned at Farnham. It was at this cottage that the alleged misconduct took place. The plaintiff said that the matter first came to his ears from the servants, and that when the accusations were made known to his wife she admitted their truth.

Mr. Barrie said that he offered to forgive the offense on the condition that the defendant should break off her acquaintance with Cannon. He also said that he would consent to an agreement of separation. Both these offers were refused by Mrs. Barrie, who pleaded with her husband to set her free, declaring that Cannon was the only man in the world to her. She was, however, asked by the plaintiff, but Cannon is muled in the costs.

BLIND WOMAN ALLEGED KIDNAPPER.

Accused of Taking Possession of Veteran Adjudged a Drunkard.

Washington, Oct. 13.—On a charge that a blind woman had kidnapped an habitual drunkard Justice Barnard, of the Equity Court of the District of Columbia, caused the alleged offender to be brought before him to-day to answer for her actions.

It was shown that Miss Margaret D. Kelly had taken possession of Major Charles Behle, a veteran of the Civil War and formerly an employe of the Pension Bureau, after he had been adjudged an habitual drunkard, although the court had appointed an attorney committee of the person and estate of the major.

After Behle was brought into court he was removed to a hospital, and Miss Kelly was discharged from custody. The writ of habeas corpus was continued until Friday.

THE PANAMA LABEL CASE.

Department of Justice Thinks Judge Anderson's Decision Does Not Affect Other Phases.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Attorney General Wickham has replied to all inquiries regarding his views on the dismissal of the removal proceedings in the Panama label case, at Indianapolis, that he has no objection to the Attorney General's report from the government's counsel.

While no statement has been given out, it is suggested at the Department of Justice that the action on the removal proceedings affects only the question as to the defendants in that proceeding being brought to Washington, and that the government can go ahead with the other phases of the case. Just what the government's position will be cannot be determined yet. The case is being handled at this end by the Attorney General personally, although assisted by attorneys in the department.

Stuart McNamara, the special counsel for the government in the case, is expected here immediately after his return from the Attorney General and any outline of the government's plans will not be forthcoming until after a conference between government counsel.

NEW PLAN FOR STATION TRAFFIC.

Sidewalk Privileges May Be Rescinded in Streets Leading to P. R. R. Terminal.

The project to widen 23d street from Broadway to Seventh avenue, where the new Pennsylvania Railroad station stands, met with a setback at a hearing before a special committee of the Board of Estimate yesterday. Fully three hundred taxpayers of the affected district were on hand to protest against the widening, and Frank De Muth, president of the West Side Taxpayers' Alliance, suggested that the city might find a solution to the difficulty by rescinding the sidewalk and area privileges in 21st, 23d and 25th streets, thereby adding ten feet to the "useful width" of the streets on each side.

This suggestion appealed to the members of the committee to such an extent that it was decided to report the proposal to the full Board of Estimate and to hold a future hearing with regard to it.

POLICE SEEK BOOKKEEPER.

Charged with Embezzling \$8,000 from a Washington Trust Company.

Washington, Oct. 13.—John W. Sturgis, formerly a bookkeeper in the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company, of this city, is sought by the police here and in other cities to answer a charge of embezzling about \$8,000 from the trust company. A warrant based on one item of \$50 has been issued for his arrest on complaint of Inspector Boardman, who investigated the case. The police have sent circulars to all parts of the country asking for the arrest of Sturgis. He is twenty-one years old and has been connected with the trust company two years. He was prominent in athletic and church circles.

Sturgis left here about two months ago on a vacation, and soon after his departure the bank officials began an investigation of his affairs which led to to-day's disclosures.

MR. M'HARG'S SUCCESSOR SELECTED.

Secretary Nagel to Present His Name to the President at St. Louis.

Washington, Oct. 13.—One of the first subjects which Secretary Nagel will take up with President Taft when they meet in St. Louis the latter part of this month will be the filling of the place of Ormsby M'Harg, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Mr. Nagel will be ready to present the name of Mr. M'Harg's successor at that time for the President's approval.

HAZING IN BUREAU OF ENGRAVING.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Having "hazed," it is alleged, and seriously injured a newcomer, three apprentice boys and a plate printer are likely to lose their places in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It is said that the hazing of new employees at the bureau has not to have been practised for a long time. After an investigation of the present case Director Ralph made a report to Secretary MacVeagh recommending that the offenders be dismissed.

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EL PASO AND JUAREZ READY. Cities Decorated and Troops Arriving for Meeting of Presidents. El Paso, Tex., Oct. 13.—El Paso and Juarez are ready for the coming of Presidents Taft and Diaz. Both cities are a mass of red, white and blue and green, white and red flags and bunting. Eight thousand persons in the two towns were busy to-day rehearsing their parts in the reception programme and practicing the national anthem. Nearly three thousand troops are in camp around the city. United States troops began to arrive here to-day. The appearance of an armed camp. The gold and silver service brought to Mexico by Emperor Maximilian, which is to be used at the dinner in honor of President Taft, is said to rival the royal plate of European courts. Every hour of the day and night is being devoted in El Paso and Juarez to putting the finishing touches on the decorations and reception halls.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL ALPINE WATER Great Crowds Greet the President on His Trip Northward. Calera, Mexico, Oct. 13.—President Diaz's trip from Mexico City has been a continuous ovation. At every stop crowds have gathered with flags and flowers. Hundreds of workmen gathered at En-