

THE PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR THE FAIR TREATMENT OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC

A Message Sent to Congress To-day Makes a Powerful Plea for Reciprocity—The Question of the Revision of the Tariff Is Not Involved—Provisions Can Be Made to Prevent the Sugar Trust From Benefiting Exclusively by the Change of Schedules.

Washington, June 13.—The president to-day sent the following message to congress: "To the Senate and House of Representatives—I deem it important before the adjournment of the present session of congress to call attention to the following expressions in the message which in the discharge of the duty imposed upon me by the constitution I sent to congress on the first Tuesday of December last: "Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power, and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being."

and difficult road of self-governing independence. I ask this aid for her because she is weak, because she needs it, because we have already aided her. I ask that open-handed help of a kind which a self-respecting people can accept, be given to Cuba, for the very reason that we have given her such help in the past. Our soldiers fought to give her freedom, and for three years our representatives, civil and military, have toiled unceasingly, facing disease of a particularly sinister and fatal type with patient and uncomplaining fortitude, to teach her how to use aright her new freedom. Never to history has any alien country been thus administered, with such high integrity of purpose, such wise judgment and such a single-hearted devotion to the country's interests. Now I ask that the Cubans be given all possible chance to use to the best advantage the freedom of which Americans have such right to be proud and for which so many American lives have been sacrificed. Theodore Roosevelt, White House, June 13, 1902.

THE BROAD QUESTION OF DUTY

Why the President Had to Take a Stand Against Some Supporters. Washington, June 13.—After talking with a number of the leaders in congress regarding Cuban reciprocity, President Roosevelt to-day determined to send a message to congress reaffirming his attitude on the subject. The president has earnestly considered the matter for several days and it is stated that the action of the anti-reciprocity republican senators yesterday in deciding to hold out against the policy advocated by the majority of the party did not influence the president in the least in deciding to transmit his message to congress to-day.

The president's action, it may be stated from sources close to him, was influenced by the broad question of the duty of the United States to Cuba and of fairness to the new republic. It has been pointed out to the president that his warmest political support is in the section of the country where there is the greatest objection to reciprocity, the west and northwest, and that he should remain content with the stand he had taken without accentuating his views in a special message. It is known, however, that the president did not hesitate to arrive at the conclusion that he would not let his political prospects interfere with what he regarded as his plain duty. It is further known that he told his friends that it was a source of great regret to him to take a position hostile to the wishes of his warmest supporters, but that he felt it would not be in keeping with his own nature and with that of his position of chief executive longer to remain silent on this subject, and thereby give an opportunity for speculation as to his attitude.

The president was further led to conclude that the relations of the United States and Cuba must necessarily grow closer, and that the United States should not at the outset, after its declared purpose towards the island, assume a position contrary thereto and thus arouse the suspicions of the Cuban government as to our real intentions towards it. The president's positive declaration in his message to-day as to the duty of congress will end his active efforts to bring about reciprocity.

A CONTINUED DEADLOCK

The Cuban Committee Will Report the Reciprocity Bill. Washington, June 13.—The situation in the senate regarding the Cuban reciprocity bill to-day indicated a continued deadlock. There was no conference between the opposing factions and the members of the Cuban committee said that they did not know that one would be necessary. It was stated that the Cuban committee would report the reciprocity bill after a caucus of republicans and led the best sugar men take the responsibility of passing the house bill if they so desired. It was generally known that the president was to send in a message on the subject during the early hours of the session a great deal of interest was manifested.

WAR ON IRRIGATION

A Sturdy Fight Made on the Measure in the House. Washington, June 13.—The house to-day, in committee of the whole, took up the irrigation bill. Mr. Grosvenor offered a substitute for the proviso in the first section that no part of the proceeds of the sale of public land under the act of Aug. 13, 1890, (for the endowment of agricultural colleges and mechanic arts) should be set apart or diverted to the irrigation fund. Mr. Grosvenor opposed the whole bill. He declared that it would make the present railroad land grants four times as valuable as at present. Mr. Burkett (Neb.) said that if the millions spent to prevent the overflow of the lower Mississippi had been devoted to storing water at the headwaters, danger from flood would have disappeared below and the arid country about the headwaters would be blooming like the rose. Mr. Newlands (Nev.) charged that the Grosvenor amendment was an attempt to defeat the whole measure. He declared the agricultural colleges had been consulted and were satisfied with the bill. They were amply protected.

Miss Taylor's Case.

Washington, June 13.—In the senate to-day the vote by which the resolutions respecting the discharge of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor from the war department was referred to the committee on civil service and retirement, was at the instance of Mr. Platt (Conn.), recorded and the resolution made subject to the call of Mr. Carmack (Tenn.).

RIVERS AND HARBORS

The President To-day Signs the Appropriation Bill. Washington, June 13.—The president to-day signed the river and harbor bill.

"NO COLOR" MAJ. WALLER ON SAMAR

Oleomargarin Cannot Be Tinted Without Increased Tax. He Says That Hades Is a Winter Resort Compared to Samar. He Tells of Converting It Into a Howling Wilderness—The Court Martial.

Washington, June 13.—Commissioner Verkes of the internal revenue bureau, has settled the contested question as to whether butter, or any other ingredients artificially colored, may be used in the manufacture of oleomargarin without increasing the tax from 1/4 of a cent to 10 cents a pound. He has issued a regulation which holds in effect that no artificial coloring matter whatever can be used in any way in the manufacture of oleomargarin without increasing the tax as stated.



THE POLITICAL JACK-IN-THE-BOX.

TROOPS WORK

They Have to Clear Obstructions From the Street R. R. Tracks. Pawtucket, R. I., June 13.—The first duty to-day of the militia in connection with the street railway strike was to clear the streets of debris which had accumulated during the night or had been placed on the tracks.

The street railway company was then notified by General Tanner, in command, that the road was unobstructed. Mayor Fitzgerald who returned here last night from his wedding journey, called on the governor to discuss the situation, and to have the militia withdrawn. The mayor considers the presence of the soldiers as contributing to the disturbances. He says he will guarantee protection to the cars. When asked if he would offer officers on the cars, the mayor said he would not.

"The officers on their beats, together with the specials, can protect the cars," he said. The first car from Providence proceeded through this city at 10:30. It was without the usual deputation of guards. While there was no very serious demonstration five arrests were made by the soldiers who lined the streets. Some stones were thrown and the driver and conductor were hailed, but these outbursts were quelled by the soldiers before they assumed serious proportions.

LONDON DOCK BILL

New England Senators Working Hard to Kill It. From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, June 13.—Senator Nelson was disappointed in not getting up the London dock bill to-day. Other matters came in and crowded him out. He is hopeful every day, however, of getting a vote and if he does, the bill will probably pass. He says this is the hardest fight he has had since coming to the senate. The New England senators seem determined that the bill shall not pass. Senator Hoar to-day offered an amendment, the result of which would be to kill it.

Senator Nelson has changed his mind regarding his Minnesota convention speech and will write it out carefully in advance and read it to the convention. His original intention was to speak off-hand without notes, but the situation demands that he speak carefully and with deliberation. —W. W. Jermaine.

KILAUEA LOOSE

The Hawaiian Volcano Emits Flames. Correspondence of the Associated Press, Honolulu, June 6.—(Via San Francisco, June 13.)—The volcano Kilauea on Hawaii has broken loose again, according to a report received to-day by steamer.

Flames and smoke are rising above the crater. The outbreak took place June 6, and up to the time of the last reports from Hawaii, dated yesterday, it was still continuing.

MANY DEAD NORBECK CASE ON; GRAND JURY MEETS; GARDNER WAVERING

Terrible Fire in a Leather Mill—Employes Jump From Windows. Philadelphia, June 13.—A member of the Rosenblatt firm says that all the persons in their building at the time the fire broke out have been accounted for and that no lives were lost. The loss is placed at \$200,000.

Philadelphia, June 13.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the mill of H. M. Rosenblatt & Co., manufacturers of leather goods, Second and Oxford streets, and destroyed that plant and several adjoining properties, including the third reformed Presbyterian church.

NORBECK CASE ON; GRAND JURY MEETS; GARDNER WAVERING

Municipal Corruption Confronted With Serious Danger Along Three Lines at Once—Gardner May Not Testify for Norbeck and Is Believed to Be Close to Confession—Ames Resigns Presidency of Charities and Corrections Board and May Resign as Mayor.

The grand jury is in session to-day and there is good ground for the belief that several important indictments will be returned within twenty-four hours. Mayor Ames himself is said to be on the list. Gardner, while still silent, is nearer to-day to telling what he knows than he has been at any time since his conviction. If he talks the game it all up with the administration. The Norbeck jury was completed this forenoon and the trial was in full blast this afternoon. Gardner, who has been relied upon by Norbeck and the administration to testify in Norbeck's behalf, is likely to disappoint them. Mayor Ames resigned yesterday afternoon as president of the board of corrections and charities, alleging that he could not give proper attention to the duties of the position on account of his expected frequent absences from the city. It is generally believed that this step is but preliminary to his resignation as mayor. Many believe this will be forthcoming at to-night's meeting of the council. The mayor and his intimates deny this, however. Mayor Ames is in bad shape physically and shows every sign of giving way under the strain.

The Day's Developments

More material for judicial bribery investigation was prepared by the grand jury to-day. After a rest of ten days, this most famous and feared of all grand juries ever drawn in this county reconvened this morning. Two or three insignificant jail cases were disposed of and the jury then turned its attention to the police force and the Ames administration with new evidence to renew its energy. Conspicuous in the corridors this morning was Inspector "Norm" W. King. He was indeed a study. At times he paced up and down. Some one said that he was nervous. Then again he would take a seat and a meditative mood would come over him. These various moods caused more or less comment from the fact that the well-known detective usually wears the jauntiest of airs under all circumstances. He had a long heart-to-heart talk with Captain J. H. Alexander, the power behind the scenes. Captain King had no idea what he was called for, but was evidently apprehensive that it was in connection with some subject on which he would rather not say much. Atkins is Missing. One of the witnesses who did not appear was William Atkins, a confidence man, who is recognized as one of the smoothest and sleekest of twin city operators. This man frankly admits that he engaged in what is known as the "big mitt game," but he is proud of the fact that he never

with Mayor Ames as either Gardner or "Brother Fred." This man would gladly tell all he knows—and it is a great deal, if he is assured immunity from punishment and imprisonment. The jury, however, is much averse to granting immunity to any one, but particularly to this captain in question, as he is currently reported to have handled more money than any one on the police force, except one man, too well known to be named in full. The jury evidently believes it a duty to present a strong case against the mayor and no immunity will be offered to any one where it is possible to secure a conviction without holding out any such inducements. There is some question as to whether Gardner will be called before the jury again. The boy is thinking deeply and may be willing to make a complete statement of his connection with the administration, but he has not yet been called by the jury, nor as far as is known, has he volunteered to appear. G. J. Report Due This Afternoon. A report from the grand jury is due this afternoon and so Judge Simpson postponed his departure to Minnetonka. He consulted with Hovey C. Clarke, foreman of the grand jury, at noon as to the state of affairs. How many indictments will be returned is impossible to say, and it is likewise impossible to say with absolute certainty that there will be any indictments bearing the name of A. Ames. That one or more are coming is regarded as certain.

NORBECK TRIAL OPENS

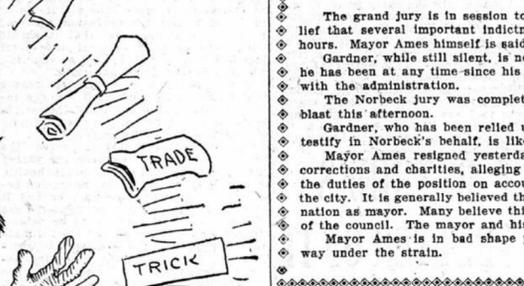
The Jury Completed and the State Proceeds Promptly. THE NORBECK JURY. John G. Jones, painter, 1922 Fourth street, avenue 5. John P. Andrews, salesman, 2827 First avenue S. William Lorenz, trunk maker, Eureka. Ernest Lang, farmer, Maple Grove. Daniel W. Ahorn, commercial traveler, 2749 Chicago avenue. Frank L. Sampson, foreman Hall's mill. Charles E. Bateman, baker, 1221 Mary place. William M. Lynch, clerk, 13 Tenth street N. Charles A. Lundgren, millwright, 282 Twenty-first avenue S.

Christopher C. Norbeck, a detective in the employ of the city, sat in Judge Harrison's courtroom this afternoon and listened to testimony which may send him to the penitentiary. The jury was completed before 11 o'clock this morning, and the court then took a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when Assistant County Attorney Al J. Smith opened the state's case to the jury. Mr. Smith outlined, in brief, what he expected to prove, and then called Henry S. Knott to the stand. Mr. Knott is an assistant in the office of the city clerk. He had brought a book with him, and testified to the facts of Norbeck's appointment as inspector and his collection of salary from the city.

"Billy" Edwards, "big mitt" operator, and the state's star witness in the Gardner case, also took the stand this afternoon. His story will be just about what it was in the former trial, although more attention will be paid to Norbeck and less to Gardner. Edwards has testified that Norbeck was paid \$50 a week by the big mitters and that it was his duty to see that the gang's victims were run out of town before they had a chance to "beef" to the police department. The plan did not always work, but was successful in the main. The detective, Edwards says, was retained in the employ of the big mitters for only a short time, as he began drinking heavily and did not attend to "business."

The indictment under which Norbeck is being tried alleges that he accepted \$50, not week's salary, from Lincoln G. Crossman, financial member of the big mitt combine. As was the case in the Gardner trial Edwards and Crossman will be the state's star witnesses. But in addition to their testimony several witnesses will be called who did not appear in the Gardner case and whose testimony, it is thought, will prove highly important.

The Jury Completed. When the court opened this morning nine jurors were in the box. Within two



NORBECK, THE DEFENDANT, REFLECTS SERIOUSLY.

stole anything, that is, he never committed any form of larceny. "I have a little game," he says, "and if any man comes along who thinks he can beat me at it I always accommodate him."

He speaks so frankly and unreservedly as to carry conviction. Atkins is the man who helped work the game whereby Roman Mies lost his \$775 draft and his importance as a witness will readily be seen. He was in the city last week in response to a summons, but has since disappeared and there is no question but that certain interested persons have made it worth his while to fade away.

A New Case Develops. One of the witnesses waiting for a chance to enter the grand jury room is Al Stringer, a well known republican worker. A staunch supporter of Dr. Ames, he was prominently mentioned for an important place under the board of charities and corrections. He declares he can show that the reason he was not appointed was because he did not have \$1,000 to place where it would do the most good. This case may strike close home to the mayor. The deal is reported to have been fixed up in the saloon on Fourth street formerly owned by Charles Gebhardt. The go-between was one of the members of the board and it is contended that two well known minor politicians heard enough of the conversation to give material corroboration of the main story. Now that the machine has broken down and one conviction has been secured, there is more of a tendency on the part of certain officials to get under cover. They realize that the grand jury holds the cards and isn't bluffing. There is one man now on the force who, ever since the present administration took the saddle, has been just as close and confidential

"COUNTING CHICKENS"

ST. PAUL GLOBE'S MERGER STORY Said to Come From Wall Street and Predict Early Legal Victory for Merger Interests.

Wall street speculators have again decided the merger suit brought by the government against the Northern Securities company in favor of its own the St. Paul Globe, the personal organ of James J. Hill, gives the Wall street view publicly in a "morning" issue. This last story is in line with several others which have been sent out by the New York stock jobbers since the government began suit. It says that a favorable decision in the action against the merger is likely to be handed down any day and that suffering a reverse the government will withdraw its suit against Hill and the whole affair. It is added that this would be especially pleasing to the patriotic, speculative fraternity in Wall street, as it would nullify the plan of many stocks by opening up possibilities for other mergers. The Globe prints this story as a special from New York—inside information given to the organ of Mr. Hill only. There is no foundation for this story. The merger suit has not had a hearing. It will come up at the next term of the circuit court, which opens June 26, and at that time a date will be set for argument. A decision will not be reached for a month at least. It will be seen that the victory for corporate interests which the Globe's New York special says will soon be announced is still some distance ahead, and the merger crowd's much advertised sure thing dissolves into exasperating doubt.

Eight girls are missing and it is believed they were trampled upon in the stampede and were unable to reach the fire escape. The fire, at 2:30 p.m., was reported under control.

A number of employes in the Rosenblatt factory were forced to jump from the windows. Half a dozen girls were taken to a hospital seriously injured. The fire is still spreading. The police report that eight bodies are in the ruins. Over twenty persons are injured as a result of jumping from the windows and by falling walls.

Fire Escapes Were Inadequate. As nearly as can be learned, the fire started in the celluloid department of the leather works. Within ten minutes the entire plant was ablaze. The fire escapes proved inadequate to afford exit to the employes working within. There were 200 girls at work when the fire was discovered and immediately a stampede was made for the fire escapes. Many were knocked down and trampled upon and others, on reaching the fire escape, despite the shouts of the people in the streets, plunged to the pavement. The girls remaining on the fire escape were carried in safety to the street by the firemen.

"I have fought in every country in the world except Australia," said Major Waller, "but Samar—well, hell is a winter resort compared to Samar. The major spoke huskily through a deep cold that he contracted during the home voyage on the transport, but he was obviously sincere. His dark eyes twinkled at the mention of the island that General Jacob Smith had ordered him to convert into a howling wilderness. "I let Samar—a howling wilderness. They tried to make it that for us, but we made it a howling wilderness for them."

"Want any more of it?" was asked. "No, I'm getting to be an old man, now." His face relaxed. "I'm in my fifties. Besides they've surrendered, and it's all over. It's always all over when they surrender in the Philippines," and a sarcastic smile curved under his military mustache.

"Have you anything to say, Major, regarding your court-martial on the charge of executing Samar natives without trial? Or was that the charge?" "The charge against me," he said, "was murder. Yes, one plain word—murder. And as for my having anything to say about the court-martial, of course I have. I objected to being court-martialed; it was not done for my pleasure. I was not consulted in the matter. I was simply court-martialed."

"I know you caused that court-martial; I know who brought it forward," said the officer who tried him, and Washington knows as much."

Correspondence of the Associated Press, Honolulu, June 6.—(Via San Francisco, June 13.)—The volcano Kilauea on Hawaii has broken loose again, according to a report received to-day by steamer.

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