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HUNDREDS DIE

Three Mexican Cities Are Destroyed by Quake.

LOSS OF MILLIONS

Panic-stricken Survivors Appeal for Assistance.

FOOD AND TENTS SENT

Telegraph Wires Are Down and the Full Extent of the Disaster Is Not Known—Capital City Is Severely Shaken, but No Loss of Life Is Reported There—Shock Extended Over 2,400 Square Miles.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Mexico City, April 15.—Five hundred lives were lost in the destruction of Chilpancingo and Chilapa, a telegram to the National Bank of Mexico here states, adding that both towns were completely destroyed.

Government officials question this report. It is admitted that both cities were severely damaged, but it is not thought that the deaths will number 500. The houses here are low and massive, built of stone, to resist earthquake shocks.

There was a heavy loss of life at Trixtla, where many people were caught in the falling buildings like rats in a trap and crushed to death. The details of the disaster in the state of Guerrere are slowly reaching here, and every additional report adds to the horror of the situation.

Scarcely a building is left standing in any of the towns in the earthquake zone, and it is regarded certain that later and more complete information will greatly increase the list of casualties. The government has received frantic appeals from officials in the disturbed districts asking for tents, food, and clothing. The War Department has gathered all of the available tents and will forward them immediately to the stricken towns. The earthquake covered a wide area and was quite severe in the City of Mexico. No loss of life occurred in this city, but many buildings were cracked and damaged, and the people thrown into a panic.

Extends Over Wide Territory.

It is known, too, that the shock extended over more than 2,400 square miles of territory in the southern half of the republic, and that it was one of the most severe ever experienced in this land of earthquakes.

The needle of the seismometer of the meteorological bureau here swung completely off the dial, leaving the exact force of the shock to conjecture.

But the telegraph wires are down now south of a line from Acapulco, on the west coast, to Tampico City, on the Gulf coast. Not a word has come from Acapulco, nor from Tixtla, a prosperous town midway between Chilpancingo and Chilapa.

Among the dead at Chilpancingo, where some 800 people live, are the wife of Postal Inspector Lopez Guerra and the child of Jose Alemana, the postmaster of the town. Jose Lopez Martinez, manager of the Federal Telegraph office, was struck on the head by a block of stone and badly injured. A panic prevails and most of the 800 inhabitants are fleeing to the open country. The earth at Chilapa continued to rock at half hour intervals and many minor shocks are completing the destruction done by the first earthquake.

This message from Chilapa was received to-day at the Federal Telegraph Company's office here:

"Our boys are working in a public garden. A terrible panic prevails as the earth trembles at regular intervals. Send us tents, that we may establish an office out in the country."

Troops Sent to District.

The governor of Guerrero has sent military engineers and troops to the district destroyed, and the work of rescue and sanitation is being carried on systematically.

The Federal authorities here have been appealed to by the governors of Bravos and Chilapa districts for tents, as the inhabitants of these cities are now living in the open, having constructed shelters of palm tree branches.

The entire west coast has been cut off since the first shock.

No word has come from the districts in which the volcanoes of Colima and Jorullo rear themselves, and great apprehension is felt that the volcanoes have burst into eruption and are adding to the destruction. Many miners and prospectors from the United States are in Nichoacan State, where Jurullo stands.

City of Mexico Escapes.

In this city the shock occurred at 11:30 last night, and, remarkable to say in view of its long endurance, no one was seriously hurt. Beyond cracked walls and asphalt pavements and broken plaster, the property loss is slight.

Thousands in their night clothes rushed from their homes. The women fell on their knees and prayed, or, holding up their children, implored the saints to protect them. No one in the city slept afterwards, and to-night the city is in semi-panic, lest the shock be repeated.

Messages from as far north as San Luis Potosi and as far south as the city of San Juan Bautista, in Tabasco State, received tonight, report that the shock was felt in varying degrees.

Mexican Shock Recorded.

The Weather Bureau yesterday issued a special bulletin stating that a distant earthquake of great intensity, supposedly the one that shook the City of Mexico, was recorded by the Weather Bureau seismographs, commencing at 1:14:20 a. m. The greatest movement of the earth occurred in an east and west direction, and lasted from 1:26 to 1:41, while the principal portion of the north-south movement lasted only until 1:33 a. m. The total duration of the earthquake was over two hours.

Prof. Willis Moore said yesterday that nothing more could be determined until the record was removed from the instruments and developed

Dressed Palings, headed, $2 per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th and New York ave.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland—Fair to-day, followed by showers in the afternoon or at night. To-morrow fair, colder; light westerly winds, becoming southerly.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

Pages. TELEGRAPHIC.
1—Carnegie Stirred by Roosevelt's Letter.
1—Five Hundred Die in Mexican Earthquake.
1—Six Known Dead in Dakota Wreck.
1—Lewis' Jewels Bring Big Prices.
3—Hypnotism as Cure for Drunkenness.
4—Taft Disappoints Porto Ricans.
9—Busse Inaugurated Mayor of Chicago.
9—Plan to Get Bail for Thaw.

LOCAL.
1—Masonic Fair Opened.
1—Vice Consul Ousted.
2—D. A. R. Want Peace.
2—Inheritance Tax Is Upheld.
2—Henry M. Walter Kills Himself.
12—Lottery Game Ended.

MASONS OPEN FAIR; THOUSANDS ATTEND

Record-breaking Crowd at Convention Hall.

STARTED BY PRESIDENT

Attractions of All Kinds Presented for the Visitors.

Babel of Noise Bursts Out Immediately After the Brief Formal Opening Exercises—Patrons Bewildered by the Profusion of Articles Presented for Their Selection—Sideshows, Barkers, and "Saleladies."

Under a great canopy of Stars and Stripes, through which gleamed myriads of little electric light, with fanfare of trumpets, beating of tomtoms, sounding of gewgaws, and some regular oratory the Masonic fair burst into bloom last night at Convention Hall. Thousands of citizens of the District jammed the great building to its capacity and separated themselves from a slightly less number of thousands of dollars, while the officials of the fair went around with beaming faces and whispered the word success with a big capital S.

Artistically the real thing as fairs go, dimensionally huge, and spectacularly immense, no more complete, gigantic, three-ringed institution for the inoculation of the spending virus has ever come to town. President B. F. Smith, of the board of control, modestly estimates an outside figure of $75,000 as the sum to be netted from the two week's operation of this sanitarium for the penurious, but judging from the size of last night's gathering, and the attractiveness of stock, "take a chance" girls, lady booth attendants, and barkers, the amount made should only be limited by the quantity of merchandise to be distributed.

President Roosevelt started the wheels turning by pressing a gold telegraph key at the White House at 8 o'clock last night, closing a circuit that flooded the great auditorium with light, the signal for the speakers of the evening to deliver their oratory with as much dispatch as possible in order not to cause any delay. Each speaker—there were only four—was limited to three minutes, during which period the multitude of eager-eyed amateur saleladies and salesmen strained at the leash, as it were, while their unresisting prey, the dear public, stood as eagerly waiting the onslaught.

Speakers of the Evening.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Dawson opened with a prayer, and was followed by President Smith, who, in turn, after a short address, introduced Commissioner Macfarland and Grand Master Dr. J. F. Woodman, the last speaker. At the close of his address, Grand Master Woodman gave three loud raps with a gavel and immediately the atmosphere was torn to tatters with the cries of the barkers and the toots of the instruments of acoustic torture used by the various booth attendants to attract the attention of the throng. Haley's band did its best to make things melodic, but labored under a heavy handicap.

The visitors immediately formed a continuously flowing stream, passing down the right-hand side of the hall and back on the left, stopping off at the various booths from time to time, and usually making the round trip with considerable diminution of funds. But that is what they were there for, and there is no denying that they got their money's worth, if not in material measure, at least in fun.

If there were only one lucky man in Washington, and he should have attended the fair last night he could have fixed himself for life at the expenditure of $11.98. This sum, as figured by somebody who had no brains, but plenty of spare time, would have netted the sole fortune-favored visitor first of all a $5,000 house, acquired through the number of his season ticket. Once on the inside, the favored one could have secured a handsome bedroom set, donated to the fair by Stumph & Lyford, and a fine mission dining-room set, pretty parlor set, and serviceable kitchen set, donated by W. B. Moses & Sons.

Could Buy a Voice.

Passing on, some fair, flower-faced miss would easily have enticed him into purchasing a "voice" on the Wayne automobile, in charge of Hope Lodge, and another would have induced him to take a chance on a burglar-proof safe to put the automobile in. Being the only lucky person present, he would have continued the bargain-day shopping expedition until, at the end of his $11.98, he would find himself the possessor of a completely furnished home, clothes for himself and family, or if his luck had not been consistent enough for him to have a family, he could have reduced his output to $9.76, and been satisfied with merely the furnished house, safe, automobile, and wardrobe.

Last night's crowd was the biggest ever known to have assembled on such an occasion. Just before 9 o'clock the doors of the hall were closed by order of the Police Department in order not to overcrowd the stairways. The hundreds of visitors held back by this order waited in patience until after about twelve minutes, when the doors were again opened and they were allowed to enter. In spite of the size of the gathering, there was no disorder and no complaints were made to the police.

Floors Densely Crowded.

During the earlier hours of the evening the floor was too densely crowded to be particularly profitable. Only the fringe of the throng could reach the booths, and it was difficult for the "take a chance" girls to move about in the discharge of their duties. But as the hours passed those who came merely to look and not to "loosen," departed, leaving the hall comfortably filled, but with enough elbow room to allow all agents to get in their deadliest work.

Passing along the right hand promenade the visitor, first of all, found himself mixed in with an appetizing odor of coffee and good things to eat. The dairy lunch "at city prices" did a thriving business throughout the evening. After a hearty meal at this establishment the visitor could have his fortune told next door by a real honest-to-goodness psychic palmist, and immediately afterward buy a laundry ticket which could be cashed for a mysterious package at the Chinese laundry conducted by the Martha Chapter, O. E. S., attended by regular Chinese in queues and yellow grease paint.

Still farther down the line he could enter the hall of fame for a pittance and see the portraits of the most prominent men of the day, done (emphasis on the done) by the best Washington sketch artists.

Midget Child There.

In the hall of fame is Tina, the midget child, seven years old, colored, twenty-three inches high, who makes sounds that are said to be language, and who is going with Barnum's next year—perhaps. At the end of the hall the visitors found the B. B. French Lodge's moving picture show, well patronized at all times.

Then there is the museum, filled with quaint and curious things of interest to every man, woman, and child, and open to every one on the payment of a small admission fee of 10 cents. In this museum are some things that never were publicly exhibited in this manner before, but are of surprising interest. To tell what is there would never do. Go have a look.

Down the center of the hall stands a row of handsome booths devoted to general merchandise, and almost everything under the sun can be included under this head. For 10 cents one might be able to secure a bee-yootiful evening gown, or perhaps it's a morning tea gown, donated by Lansburgh & Bro., and bearing a tag with $250 written on it. The same 10 cents or another like it will purchase a plate of dee-licious ice cream at the same booth, that managed by Ruth Lodge. Then there is the booth of St. John's Lodge, which is distributing "voices on solid gold vest buttons, furniture, a piano, and a ton of coal."

More Choices on "Voices."

The booth run by a hard-to-beat combination of the Martha, Mizpah, Bethlehem, and Electra lodges, O. E. S., is another of this sort. Here one can choose between a sack of flour and a set of the American Encyclopedia.

Over in the annex is the dancing palace, managed by Harmony Lodge. Here professional cake walkers from Atlantic City amused dense crowds throughout the evening, the intervals between performances being devoted to dancing. It costs a dime to see the cake walkers and another one to get on the dancing floor, but the management did all the business it could handle, and there were no complaints.

Federal Lodge had on exhibition last night a heap of little quarter-pound packages of tea, grown in the royal Chinese gardens for the exclusive use of Celestial royalty. It was said by those in charge of this booth that the secretary of the Chinese Embassy, Mr. Chow, himself a Mason, induced his Emperor to send over this tea for this occasion. The tea is not yet on sale, as it seems there is a law in China that any one selling tea from the royal gardens shall be executed. The Federal Lodge officials are wa[illegible] to receive the permission of Mr. Cho[illegible] pose of the tea.

Worth $50 Per.

This famous tea is put up i[illegible] of China silk, decorated wi[illegible] dragon. The aroma is th[illegible]

CONTINUED ON FOUR[illegible]

Let Your Funds Accumulate in banking dept. of Union Trust Co., 1414 F. st. nw. Interest paid on all accounts; [illegible]sits subject to check at will.

Dressed Pickets, square [illegible]

H. STANDIFORD
Director-General.

RUTH CHAPTER No. 1, O.E.S.

VIEW of CONVENTION HALL.

SIX KILLED IN WRECK

Oriental Limited on Great Northern Burned.

MORE BODIES STILL IN DEBRIS

Cars All Destroyed Except Sleeper and Observation Coach—Accident in North Dakota Near Where Similar One Occurred Last Year—Mail Clerk Among the Dead.

Lakota, N. Dak., April 15.—The Great Northern Oriental Limited, the fast coast train, which left St. Paul Sunday morning, was wrecked and burned at 1:20 this morning.

Six persons are known to have met death in the disaster, and it is not known how many more bodies are still in the debris.

The accident occurred four miles from here, near the village of Bartlett, within half a mile of where the same train was wrecked last fall. The cars composing the train were destroyed with the exception of the sleeper and observation car.

The cause of the accident is undetermined. All the cars left the rails on the left side.

The engine lies across the line dividing Nelson and Ramsey counties. The mail car passed the engine and burned in Ramsey County.

Mail Clerk Jones, of Grand Forks, was killed. His body was taken from the car by Mail Clerk Foddress, who entered the burning car three times to rescue the body, and only succeeded after he himself had been severely burned about the head.

GEMS BRING NEARLY $500,000

Auction Sale at Christie's Attended by Enormous Crowd.

Jewels of Mrs. Sam Lewis, Whose Wealth Was Estimated at $20,000,000, Sold at High Prices.

London, April 15.—An enormous crowd was in attendance at Christie's to-day, on the sale of the late Mrs. Sam Lewis' jewels. A necklace containing 333 small pearls sold for $10,500; a necklace with 45 graduated pearls brought $30,500; a pearl rope, with 229 large pearls and weighing 745 carats, $83,500; a brooch of brilliants, with a magnificent square emerald in the center, $22,500; a pair of pearl earrings, one white and one black, $17,000; pearl and brilliant bar brooch, $8,600; pair of bracelets, set with brilliants, $6,400; magnificent pearl rope, $36,000; a tiara formed as a spray of foliage, with a superb pear-shaped brilliant in the center, weighing 40 carats, the foliage consisting of 11,000 pearls and brilliants, $55,000; necklace of fifteen graduated, each drop a pear-shaped pearl, all suspended from a band of diamonds, $61,000.

The total of the sale was nearly $500,000. All the jewel worshipers and many continental buyers were present. The room was suffocatingly full. The high prices were greeted with rounds of applause.

Mrs. Sam Lewis, as she was generally called, was the widow of Sam Lewis, a pawnbroker. She married Lieut. Hill, of the Foot Guards, July 23, 1904. She died October 13 of last year. At the time she married Hill her wealth was estimated at $20,000,000.

Feltz Beats Hugh McGovern.

[illegible]rre, April 15.—Tommy Feltz, of [illegible]ia, former featherweight champ[illegible] Hugh McGovern, brother of the [illegible] Terry, clashed in a six-round bout [illegible] Peerless Athletic Club to-night. [illegible] had the advantage throughout.

Beautiful Boards, $2 per 100 feet.

CAMPBELL FAVORS TAFT.

Cabinet Officer Choice of Great Majority, Says ex-Congressman.

Toledo, Ohio, April 15.—Ex-Congressman W. W. Campbell, of the Fifteenth Congressional district, whom the Republicans of Northwestern Ohio are mentioning as a successor to Senator Foraker, has expressed himself decidedly with regard to the Taft situation. Mr. Campbell, in an interview to-night, said:

"I am a Taft man. Mr. Roosevelt could be nominated so far as the people of Ohio are concerned, but he says that he is not a candidate, and I assume he means what he says. That being the case, I am for an Ohio man to succeed Mr. Roosevelt, and I firmly believe that Mr. Taft is the man. I believe that he is the choice of nine-tenths of his party in Ohio to-day.

"He is the ablest man who has been in the public eye for many years. He has executive ability, a wonderful capacity for handling men, and he is honest and above petty politics.

"The country in the next few years will have many serious problems to face in foreign relations, and Mr. Taft is better fitted to handle those problems than any man in the United States."

HANNA'S SISTER DEAD.

Mrs. Salome Jones Passes Away in Roosevelt Hospital.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 15.—Mrs. Salome Hanna Jones, sister of the late Senator M. A. Hanna, died in Roosevelt Hospital, in New York City, Sunday night. Mrs. Jones was a social leader in Cleveland before her second marriage.

She was then Mrs. George Chapin and lived on Franklin avenue, near the residence of Mr. Hanna, who at that time had not been elected to the United States Senate.

After her second marriage, Mrs. Jones lived in Thomasville, Ga. She was also a leader in the society in her Southern home.

Mrs. Jones was sixty-four years of age. She leave two sisters and brothers, all well known in Cleveland social circles.

SELL AIR WITH BEER FLAVOR.

Saloonkeepers of Cleveland Face Crusade from City Chemist.

Cleveland, April 15.—City Chemist Pate has begun a crusade against saloonkeepers who sell air with a beery flavor for the good, old German beverage. A quiet tip came to the officer last week that most beer sold in Cleveland was three-fourths froth, air being pumped into it in large quantities. The informant kicked because he thought he was being cheated.

Pate and Plumbing Inspector O'Neil to-day began a crusade. While O'Neil looked for the beer in-takes, Pate watched the beer outlets. They found that not only was air being pumped into the beer in large quantities, but that the air came from cellars in which foul orders existed.

BIG CONCERN IN TROUBLE.

Receiver Asked for $4,000,000 Building and Loan Company.

Philadelphia, April 15.—A receiver was asked to-day for the State Building and Loan Association of Camden, a concern with thousands of stockholders all over the country, many of whom live in New York. It is said that $4,000,000 is involved.

Half Million Loss in College Fire.

Montreal, April 16.—The medical building of McGill University, one of the largest of the group occupied by lecture halls and containing a dormitory, is on fire here this morning at 2 a. m., and will probably be a total loss, some $500,000. No one was in the building when the fire started. Heavy snow obstructed the firemen.

Proceedings of the D.A.R.

Complete issues of The Washington Herald, containing all the proceedings of the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will be mailed to any address for 15 cents, postage prepaid. Leave your order with agent at the hall, or send to this office—731 Fifteenth street northwest.

Very nice Flooring, $2.50 per 100 feet.

LETTER OFFENSIVE; VICE CONSUL OUSTED

Sweden's Representative at St. Louis Loses Place.

IS PERSONA NON GRATA

Ekstromer's Exequatur Withdrawn by the Government.

Discourteous Protest Written to Mr. Roosevelt Because of Action Taken Against the Lewis Publications. Official Calls at State Department and White House to Make Appeal for Reinstatement.

The President of the United States has notified the Swedish Legation that the exequatur of Charles A. A. Ekstromer as vice consul of Sweden at St. Louis, had been withdrawn and that he is persona non grata to this government. The action was taken a week ago by the President. Mr. Ekstromer was notified and came to Washington. He arrived here Sunday night and spent yesterday between the State Department and the Swedish charge d'affaires in an attempt to have the case reopened and the displeasure of the administration against him modified. There seems little chance of success on his part.

Mr. Ekstromer incurred the personal displeasure of the President by addressing him a letter which was regarded as impertinent and discourteous. The letter protested against the action of the Chief Executive in refusing to receive a committee of St. Louisans who came to Washington to make representations in connection with the Lewis publications, against which proceedings had been started, and which were still in course.

The letter denounced the then Postmaster General, George B. Cortelyou, asserted that the President, in refusing to receive the St. Louis committee, of which Ekstromer was a member, had acted in an un-American and unjust way, and had not given the committee a "square deal."

Harassed by Lewis Case.

The President has been much harassed by the Lewis case. He is entirely familiar with its every phase. Every official act of the Postmaster General has had his hearty approval. The case was definitely closed, except for the recourse which was open in the courts of the country. In the view of the President, therefore, Mr. Lewis and those associated with him by their attacks upon the integrity and official acts of Mr. Cortelyou had made an attack upon the administration, and by their vicious and unfair character and repeated misrepresentations, they had forfeited all right to an appeal over the head of the Postmaster General. Because of this the President was highly indignant when he received Mr. Ekstromer's letter.

It was referred at once to the State Department with instructions that the exequatur be withdrawn under which Mr. Ekstromer acted as vice consul at St. Louis. The forms were promptly complied with. It may be explained for those who do not understand the departmental procedure that exequaturs are issued by foreign governments for their representatives here. These are accepted by our government and a commission is issued to the representative thus appointed.

Member of Committee.

Mr. Ekstromer became interested in the Lewis publications and the fight they were having with the Post-Office Department some weeks ago. He was appointed a member of a committee which purported to represent twenty-five organizations of the city of St. Louis, commercial and otherwise, to come to Washington and see the President in Lewis' behalf. The other member of the committee was David P. Leahy. They came about three weeks ago and went to the White House. They were received by Mr. Loeb, secretary to the President. They explained their mission.

Mr. Loeb was courteous, but firmly declined to permit them to see the President. He said that if they had any argument, or brief, or petition, or communication which had a bearing on the Lewis case, he would be glad to receive it and would place it before the President. If it brought out any new fact, or in any way added to the information then in the possession of the government, he assured the St. Louis gentlemen that it would have due weight in the right quarter. Mr. Loeb refused to argue the point on the right of the visitors to see the President, firmly stating that the President would not personally receive a representative of Mr. Lewis after his attacks on a member of his Cabinet and upon the administration.

Writes to President.

Soon after Mr. Ekstromer's return to St. Louis he wrote the letter to the President which has already been referred to.

Mr. Ekstromer was seen yesterday at the State Department. He spent the greater part of the day there in an effort to see Mr. Bacon, the assistant secretary of State, or Mr. Root. He did see Mr. Ba-

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

A la Carte Lunch Served Daily At Eckstein's from 12 to 3. 1412 N. Y. ave.

Libbey & Co., 6th and New York ave.

CARNEGIE COMBATS ROOSEVELT'S IDEA

Chief Peace Delegate Takes Issue with President.

INSISTS ON ARBITRATION

Declares "Peace and Righteousness" Inseparable.

Father of National Gathering Only Member to Disturb Serenity of the First Day's Sessions—Departs from Printed Speech to Enter Protest Against Statements Made in Chief Executive's Communication.

New York, April 15.—The dove of peace, which had been invoked by prayer and song to settle over Carnegie Hall, on the opening session of the National Peace Congress Sunday night, was to-day disturbed by Andrew Carnegie, the father of the conference of peace delegates. Mr. Carnegie called upon his audience to imagine the state of mind of a man who could divorce peace and righteousness, and the man he alluded to was President Roosevelt, who had said in his letter, read to the delegates a few hours before, that if peace and righteousness are at odds, the cause of righteousness should be espoused.

Mr. Carnegie departed from his printed speech when he took issue with the President. His was the last address of the day, and everything was going smoothly with him, when he suddenly left the reading desk, pushed his spectacles up over his head as being useless, and launched out:

"We often hear justice contrasted with arbitration. Arbitration is the essence of justice. But what is the first principle of justice? Junius tells us that the first principle of justice is that men should not be judges in their own cause. When a man refuses to submit his dispute to arbitration he is unjust.

Carnegie Takes Exception.

"We have heard righteousness contrasted with peace. Why, I tell you that righteousness and peace cannot be divorced. Imagine the state of mind of that man who insists that they can be divorced. What could be greater righteousness than peace on earth, good will toward men? The man who assumes that he is right, and insists on judging his own course, has not the proper sense either of justice or of righteousness."

To emphasize his plea Mr. Carnegie added that if he and another man should have a dispute, he (Carnegie) would not be [illegible] that he was right and [illegible] the judgment of a th[illegible]

"Wi[illegible] that other man to do [illegible]

"'We [illegible] but I want to go befo[illegible] Hughes here, and wha[illegible]ur rights we will abid[illegible]

Pea[illegible]ness.

President [illegible]tter, which was read t[illegible] the audience that fill[illegible] referred to the inter[illegible]ace and righteousness [illegible]

"First and [illegible] you to remember that [illegible] unden duty to work [illegible] even more our duty t[illegible]ness and justice. It is [illegible] ex-alteth a nation,' [illegible]lly peace is the hand[illegible]s, yet if they are eve[illegible] cousness whose caus[illegible]

"Secondly," the Pr[illegible] on to say: "I again e[illegible] good and earnest [illegible] strongly in this cause, [illegible] themselves to bear the resp[illegible] upholding the nation's honor, shall not, by insisting on the impossible, put off the day when the possible can be accomplished."

Before he had taken issue with President Roosevelt's letter the father of the congress, still following the printed copy of his speech, hailed Theodore Roosevelt as one of the potential peacemakers of the world. "He is a bold man who ventures to forecast or to limit the horoscope of President Roosevelt," said Carnegie.

Starts Very Smoothly.

Before Carnegie forgot to "follow copy," the second session of the peace congress went off as smoothly as the oiled machinery of management could make it. Mayor McClellan made a brief speech of welcome to the foreign and visiting delegates on behalf of the city. Secretary of State Elihu Root, who was introduced by Mr. Carnegie as "something more than the right hand of the President," spoke for an hour and a half on the peace aspect from the viewpoint of the executive office of the United States government. Gov. Hughes made a full speech of welcome on behalf of the State. The reading of the President's letter by Robert Erskine Ely, secretary of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress, was not the least important part of the conference.

Host of Delegates Present.

By 3 o'clock, the hour for meeting, Carnegie Hall was filled to its utmost. On the stage were many delegates from this country, and the foreign guests of the congress who had either been appointed deputies by their rulers or invited to attend by the executive committee of the congress. There were members of congress, judges of the Federal bench, presidents of educational institutions, leaders of women's clubs, and bishops and priests of churches, Baron d'Estournelles, Paul Doumer, chairman of the French Senate; J. Rais, secretary of the international conciliation committee, and Prof. Harceline Boule, represented the government of France. Freiderich S. Archenhold, who was delegated by Emperor William to be present at the opening of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg last week, sat next to Maarten Maartens, the Dutch novelist. From Great Britain there was an imposing delegation of thirteen, editors, chancellors of universities, and scientific men.

Hardly had Mr. Carnegie and the speakers taken their places when William A. Richardson, who lives at 328 West Fifty-seventh street, fell in a faint just as he was entering the door to the left of the stage. A doctor who was present hurried the man into a dressing room and there revived him sufficiently to permit of his being sent home in a carriage.

President's Letter Read.

After Mayor McClellan had been introduced by Mr. Carnegie and as one who had ruled the city well, and whose record

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

Finest of Lumber, $2 per 100 feet.