

SCENES IN CAMP OF DISTRICT NATIONAL GUARD.



CAMP TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

DEATH WAVES CAMP ORDWAY

Private Leslie M. Rood Drowned in Potomac River.

WAS A REGULAR SOLDIER

No Authentic Account Regarding the Sad Occurrence.

HEAVY RAIN INTERRUPTS DRILL

Battery Reaches Camp After Long, Hot March—Spectacular Day Early in Schedule.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

CAMP ORDWAY, BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, W. Va., July 17.—The first tragedy in connection with an ordway of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, and an incident that has cast gloom over the entire camp, occurred shortly after 12 o'clock this morning. Private Leslie M. Rood, a popular member of Troop G, 13th United States Cavalry, has passed away. He lost his life by drowning in the Potomac river, having fallen from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridge over which trains cross from Maryland to the passenger station at Harpers Ferry.

All manner of rumors and reports were current in camp this morning in reference to the affair. It was asserted that a member of the National Guard had been drowned in the Shenandoah river at the point set aside for bathing, that a soldier had lost his life in the mill race near the pulp mill on the Shenandoah, and that the mere finding of a campaign hat had given rise to the statement that a drowning had occurred, but that the individual to whom the hat belonged had later been located, alive and well.

The facts are, however, that Private Rood and a party of men in uniform last evening visited Harpers Ferry, and later proceeded to a resort known as Spencer's near the Maryland and the railroad bridge. The place is several miles from camp. Drinking, it is stated, was indulged in and members of the party did not appear to be exactly clear as to just how the drowning happened.

Conflicting Statements.

One statement is that while crossing the bridge, returning to Harpers Ferry, Rood's hat was blown into the river, and that in a spirit of bravado he plunged in after it. Another report sets forth that as the hat left his head Rood grasped for it, lost his balance and toppled into the stream. His companions procured a boat, but only recovered the hat.

Major Dickman, commanding the squadron of the 13th Cavalry in camp, and who had a non-commissioned officer and a detail to the scene after daylight, and the body was found and taken to Spencer's.

It is the intention to hold an inquest there late today. The disposition to be made of the body has not yet been determined. Relatives of the deceased have been notified of the occurrence.

Rood was twenty-two years of age and a native of Pittsfield, Mass. He enlisted in March, 1906. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent accidents in the water, so far as the guardmen are concerned. Hours are specified for bathing, and a non-commissioned officer of the bathing during the hours in question.

Rain Comes Copiously.

TENTH ANNUAL SESSION INTERNATIONAL ACETYLENE ASSOCIATION AT RIGGS HOUSE.

The first session today of the tenth annual meeting of the International Acetylene Association opened in the parlors of the Riggs House this morning at 10 o'clock with a large attendance of the delegates. Capt. A. Ross of the lighthouse board of the navy gave an illustrated lecture upon the question of acetylene, during which he spoke at length of its value as proved in the lighthouse service. He was followed by Capt. L. Wildman of the Signal Corps of the army, who read a paper upon "Night Signaling in the Army." Mr. A. C. Einstein of St. Louis spoke at length upon the use of acetylene and read a paper upon "The Acetylene Industry."

Shortly before 1 o'clock the delegates took a recess until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. In the interval many of the members of the association took short business trips to various parts of the city.

The program for the session this afternoon which will probably be the concluding meeting of the association, will include the annual election of officers.

The present list of officers is: H. I. Gannett, Omaha, Neb., president; A. C. Einstein, St. Louis, Mo., vice president; L. A. Bigelow, New York, secretary and treasurer; M. J. Carney, Chicago; R. B. Stewart, Toronto, Canada; J. B. Carroll, Chicago; A. Davis, Elkhart, Ind.; E. A. Long, Chicago; and J. K. Rush, Canandaigua, N. Y., composing the board of directors of the association.

Acetylene, it is stated, is the gas itself and is made from calcium carbide and water. It is also stated that the United States government has found many advantages in the use of acetylene and has tried it successfully both in the Signal Corps and by the lighthouse board of the navy. It is now being used for marine lighting in the vicinity of the United States Columbia, and in other places along the seacoast.

Battery Arrives.

The afternoon of this, the fourth, day of the big camp of instruction was marked by the arrival of the District's 1st Battery of Field Artillery. The National Guard Battery, accompanying the Battery E, 3d United States Field Artillery, marched here from Washington, the start having been made last Sunday morning. The artillery camped last night at Washington Junction, and covered the remaining seventeen miles to this camp today.

The batteries are located on the high ground near the Charles Town pike and opposite the 13th Cavalry. The 1st Battery of Field Artillery, which consists of two batteries and the three troops of the 13th Cavalry, is the largest unit of the National Guard in the District of Columbia.

Spectacular Feature Tomorrow.

The indications are that tomorrow will be the biggest day this far of the camp from a spectacular standpoint. A large number of visitors are expected, many from Washington. The feature from the viewpoint of the spectators will be parade by all the troops in camp, regulars and guardsmen—beginning at 5:30 o'clock. Major Joseph T. Dickman, 13th United States Cavalry, beginning at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening, is to deliver a lecture to the officers of the Guard Battery on the subject of "The Army and the Recent Development of the Chinese Army."

A hard shower passed over camp yesterday, as a matter of general interest, so far as that the tents occupied by and the woolen blankets supplied the troops are all new and are of khaki color. Two showers, bath houses have been provided for officers and enlisted men. They are located in the pine woods bordering the camp, and each will accommodate four persons at one time. A thousand or more loaves of bread daily for the troops are baked on the grounds, two cupboards having been provided for the purpose.

Culinary Requisites.

Company kitchens are provided with ice boxes and allowed daily fifty pounds of ice for the preservation of perishable food. No cesspools for dish water have been dug. Instead, large cans have been supplied, in addition to those for garbage. The contents of both cans are carted away daily and emptied about a mile distant from camp.

First Battery Still Marching.

WORKING HARD TO END TRIAL

Haywood Defense Says Surrebuttal Will Be Short.

COURT TO INCREASE HOURS

First Witness Told of Experiences in Big Riot.

JUDGE'S SIGNIFICANT REMARKS

Refused to Allow State to Go Into Details of Alleged Deportation of Colorado Miners.

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Judge Wood said that while he would not limit the attorneys in their arguments, he probably would increase the court's hours to get through as quickly as possible. The lawyers were inclined to protest against this, Mr. Hawley for the state announcing that he had been anything but well during the past few days. He said he might have to abandon temporarily the examination of witnesses if he felt no better. The matter of arranging the hours for argument was finally left in abeyance.

M. Sackett of Telluride, Col., for fifteen years ago, was the first witness of the day. He told his personal experiences in the case of acetylene and has tried it successfully both in the Signal Corps and by the lighthouse board of the navy. It is now being used for marine lighting in the vicinity of the United States Columbia, and in other places along the seacoast.

Witness Told of Negotiations.

The witness next told of negotiating with St. John to have the firing stopped and reaching an agreement with him.

The defense objected to several of Mr. Hawley's questions, and Judge Wood sustained them.

"I will say," said Judge Wood significantly, "that the court regards as very doubtful the materiality of the testimony the state is trying to reintroduce."

Mr. Hawley said he thought that as the defense had been allowed to go into the case of acetylene, etc., from Cripple Creek and Telluride, it should be allowed to make a showing on rebuttal.

"The court will not allow you to go into details," he said to the state.

"In that case," replied Mr. Hawley, "I will assume what the court's instructions will be as to this testimony."

IS ASKED TO ABDICATE

KOREAN EMPEROR GRAVELY ADDRESSED BY PREMIER.

SEOUL, July 17.—Following a cabinet meeting yesterday, which lasted four hours, the premier had an audience with the emperor in the evening, continuing for three hours. It has transpired that the premier made a strongly worded representation of the gravity of the situation caused by his majesty's sending a delegation to the peace conference at The Hague. He boldly pointed out the necessity for the emperor's abdication in favor of the crown prince and of his proceeding to Tokio and apologizing to the Emperor of Japan. The Korean emperor has not definitely replied.

Under Organic Act.

The handbook cases are prosecuted under the organic act of the District, in which gambling is prohibited and under which to make pools on races, elections, base ball or any other sports or contests is considered a violation. The penalty provided for is a fine not to exceed \$500 or ninety days in jail, or both.

Maj. Sylvester, Inspector Boardman and the members of the police force generally read with interest the editorial printed in yesterday's Star about the handbook gamblers. Maj. Sylvester said that the matter of several precincts, requiring the captains to submit to him the names of the alleged violators of the law who have been arrested upon the charge of making such books on the races.

Reports Expected Tomorrow.

Reports from all the police captains will probably not be received until tomorrow. They will show that a number of arrests have been made, but they will not show or give any idea of the number of handbook gamblers who have been arrested during the past few years, and who have been apprehended. Nor will the report contain any information about the number of members of the handbook gang who have been arrested.

Maj. Sylvester has had men detailed to put a stop to the practice which has been in vogue in so great an extent, and that detectives have been told to keep their precincts clear of them, and the patrolmen have been looked to for information about the gamblers.

A few months ago a violator of law, in business on 7th street, was sentenced to jail for a year and a half, and that he was given out at that time that other offenders would also be given jail sentences.

MRS. EDDY'S COMPETENCY.

Judge Named New Hampshire Man a Co-Master to Determine.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CONCORD, N. H., July 17.—Judge Robert M. Chamberlin of the superior court has appointed Horace W. Parker of Concord, N. H., as co-master with Judge Edgar Aldrich and Dr. George F. Jolly in determining the competency of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy in connection with the estate of the late Dr. George F. Jolly.

Mr. Parker is one of the oldest lawyers in the state, and is a leader in his profession. He has been a member of Congress and is prominent in politics in New Hampshire.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The steamer Uttonia, from Trieste, etc., New York, was reported by wireless telegraph when 200 miles east of Sandy Hook at midnight, 16th. Will probably arrive about 7:30 a. m. Thursday.

Arrived: Steamer Mesaba from London.

LIZARD, July 17.—The steamer Majestic, from New York for Southampton, was reported by wireless telegraph 310 miles west at 1:40 a. m. today. Will probably reach Plymouth about 3:30 a. m. Thursday.

BROWHEAD, July 17.—The steamer La Provence, from New York for Havre, was reported by wireless telegraph at 7:40 a. m. today. Distance not given.

The steamer Saxonia, from Boston for London and Liverpool, was reported at 10:20 a. m. Distance not given.

PLYMOUTH, July 17.—Arrived: Steamer Pennsylvania, from New York for Hamburg.

COPENHAGEN, July 17.—Arrived: Steamer Helig Olav, from New York.

BREMEN, July 17.—Arrived: Steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York.

TRIAL OF LYNCHERS

Noted Case Has Attracted Very Much Attention.

STATE RESTED YESTERDAY

Defense Began Presentation of Testimony Today.

SCORE OF CITIZENS ARRAIGNED

Prosecution Under Anti-Lynching Act of 1893 Legislature and Sustained by Supreme Court.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 17.—The defense will today begin the presentation of its testimony in the trial of the score of citizens of Anson county charged with lynching J. V. Johnson on the night of May 28, 1906. The trial, which began Monday, and in which the state rested its case late yesterday afternoon, has attracted much attention, and the little room of Union superior court has been crowded with spectators. Johnson was charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, and a few days before the lynching the governor had called a special term of court for his trial.

The men on trial were indicted under an anti-lynching act passed by the legislature of 1893, the first adopted by a southern state. It provides for the trial of indicted persons in an adjoining county to that in which the crime was committed, but the law omitted provision for punishment for the crime.

At the first trial of these cases in Anson county, the adjoining county to Anson, last July, the defense moved to quash the indictment because no punishment was provided, and also that trial in any other county was unconstitutional, and Gov. Glenn called the present special term of Union court to try the cases.

The court ruled that the crime could be punished under common law of manslaughter, but allowed the other motion. Recently worded representation of the act was constitutional, and Gov. Glenn called the present special term of Union court to try the cases.

The defendants fled from the state and have not been apprehended. If convicted, the maximum punishment under common law is twenty years' punishment.

Do Not Regard Fines.

"A fine is nothing to this class of men," Maj. Sylvester continued. "Such a disposition of their respective cases is nothing more than requiring the hand-book men to pay for a license to engage in their illegal traffic and from my knowledge of these gamblers they are perfectly willing to pay, say, \$300 or \$400 for the privilege to operate."

"However, they could not stand being sent to jail, and I emphatically go on record as saying that if a jail sentence is imposed in every case before the courts this undesirable and illegal business would soon be stamped out of the District. No one would be more anxious for this condition than myself. I have two detectives in plain clothes whose chief duty is to go after hand-book men. It is needless to say that I am a wily and clever lot and are not so easy to be caught asleep, but when we do succeed in making good cases I regret that I have not a more effective way of turning them over to the courts."

According to figures furnished by Maj. Sylvester, since January 1 last eighteen hand-book men have been arrested. Out of this number five were convicted, three forfeited collateral and ten are pending disposition. In the cases of the convictions the lowest fine imposed was \$250 and the highest \$400. In no case was a convicted hand-book man given a jail sentence. Maj. Sylvester stated that to his knowledge three men have ever been sent to jail for operating a hand-book, and in each case the men never resumed the hand-book business when their jail terms expired. He believes this would be the result in every case of a jail sentence being imposed.

Under Organic Act.

HAGUE PEACE PARLEY

American Proposal Sustained at Committee Meeting

ON GENEVA CONVENTION

Regarding Inviolability of Private Property at Sea.

RUSSIAN DELEGATE IN CHAIR

Many Diverse Views on the Question of the Limitation of Armaments.

TITTONI'S POSITION.

THE HAGUE, July 17.—A vote on the principle of the American proposition regarding the inviolability of private property at sea was taken today by the committee of the conference dealing with the Geneva convention. Twenty-one delegates voted favorably, eleven were against the measure, and there was one absentee. Great Britain, France, Japan, Spain and Portugal were in opposition, while the triple alliance, although Germany made a reservation, was among the majority.

Belgium presented a compromise proposal, but Joseph H. Choate of the American delegation refused to accept it, saying that inasmuch as a majority admitted the principle of immunity he could not consent to the limitation of the American proposition regarding the inviolability of private property at sea was taken today by the committee of the conference dealing with the Geneva convention. Twenty-one delegates voted favorably, eleven were against the measure, and there was one absentee. Great Britain, France, Japan, Spain and Portugal were in opposition, while the triple alliance, although Germany made a reservation, was among the majority.

Prof. de Martens (Russia), who presided at the meeting, called attention to the fact that although the American proposition was supported by a majority of the votes passed, the populations of the countries voting against the principle was numerically largely in excess of those favoring it.

Limitation of Armaments.

Meroy von Kapos-Mere (Austria) and Count Tornelli (Italy) followed the example of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein (Germany) in their reference to the British proposal regarding the limitation of armaments, which is to be presented by Sir Edward Fry at the next plenary sitting of the conference. This places Signor Tittoni, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, in a somewhat embarrassing position, he is personally in favor of the British proposal, but he cannot ignore the attitude of his allies in the triple alliance.

The United States and Spain favor the English views on this matter.

M. Neldoff, however, does not think that Italy can support the idea of limiting armaments at present, in view of the condition today of her army and navy, as a result of the Russo-Japanese war. M. Bourgeois (France) also expressed his disapproval of the French government regarding this question as academic and impracticable.

8 VICTIMS OF COLLAPSE

FURTHER DETAILS OF FATAL ACCIDENT IN ONTARIO.

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