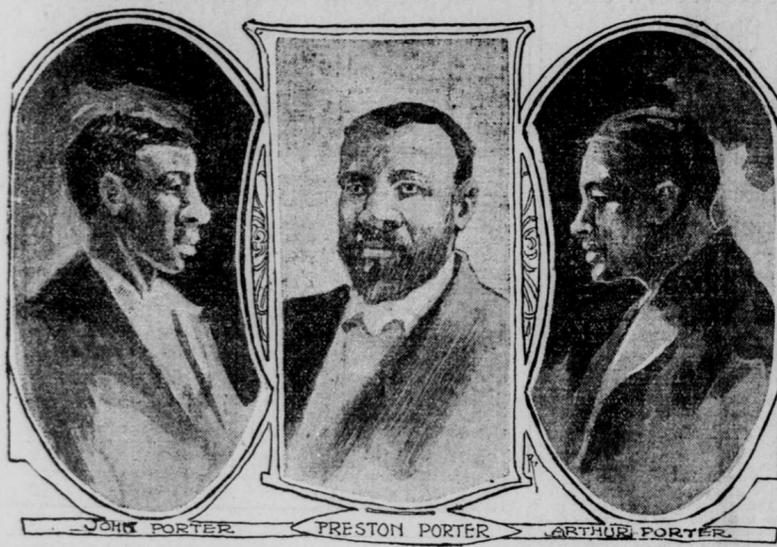


FIVE THOUSAND ARMED MEN CLAMOR FOR A NEGRO'S LIFE

Denver's Police Force Aids Deputies In Protecting Porter.

Mob Promises Not to Torture Murderer if Surrendered.

Special Dispatch to The Call. DENVER, Nov. 15.—Five thousand men, some with lanterns, some with ropes and most of them with arms, surround the County Jail to-night, threatening every moment to storm the prison and lynch John Porter, the 16-year-old negro, who confessed that he assaulted and murdered Louise Frost near Limon, Colo., November 8. T. W. Frost, father of the murdered girl, has gone temporarily insane over the refusal of Sheriff Freeman of Lincoln County to take the murderer back to Limon, where a mob of lynchers is waiting for him.



JOHN PORTER, THE NEGRO WHO HAS CONFESSED THE BRUTAL MURDER AT LIMON, COLO., OF LOUISE FROST, A LITTLE WHITE GIRL, AND HIS FATHER AND BROTHER, WHO WERE ALSO HELD FOR COMPLICITY IN THE FIENDISH CRIME.

Sheriff Jones, however, agreed to keep the prisoner for ten days, and Porter was rushed through the mob to the County Jail before the gathered crowd realized what was being done. Sheriff Freeman threatened to hold him on a charge of murder if the negro were taken from his custody and lynched. He was told that as he had a warrant for Porter the District Attorney had no authority to interfere to prevent him from serving it and taking his prisoner to Hugo jail. Freeman, however, was afraid to act.

At Limon to-night a mass-meeting of citizens voted unanimously that it was the duty of Sheriff Freeman to his constituents to bring the negro back, and the resolution was telegraphed to him. Seventy-five leading citizens of Lincoln County wired Governor Thomas, who is the head of the police power of Denver, that they proposed simply to tie a rope around Porter's neck and to drop him off

the railroad bridge. They promised that there would be no atrocities, and demanded the sending of the negro, naively adding: "Please send on to-night's train, as we want to go home. Will wait ten days if necessary." Young Porter sent two notes this afternoon to Police Surgeon Miller. One of them read, "I am guilty, but offer sorry," and the other, "Please pray for me." "There is nothing for me to do," said Governor Thomas to-day when asked if he would interfere to prevent the proposed lynching. "The civil authorities have the prisoner and it lies with them to protect him."

NEW REASONS FOR THE DISMISSAL OF ROSS

Mrs. Stanford Represents Reflections on Dead Husband.

Palo Alto Excited by the Impassioned Words of Howard

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Nov. 15.—New fire was added to-day to the flame of agitation which is sweeping the faculty and student body alike, because of the forced resignation of Professor Ross. It seemed until this morning that all had been said in reference to the matter, but Professor George E. Howard has added new words to the bitterness of the affair, and the entire college community is discussing what the outcome of his position will be. Professor Howard is a close personal friend of Professor Ross. Both have shared the same independence and the intellectual radicalism which have brought such a storm around the university. When Professor Ross' resignation was announced Professor Howard was outspoken in his censure of the conditions which had forced his friend out of the university. He was one of the few members of the faculty here who accepted the opportunity and the consequences of speaking his opinions and to-day he supplemented his remarks by a performance which is without parallel in the history of Stanford.



Professor George E. Howard.

"I do not bow down to Saint Market street. I do not doff my hat to the Six Companies. Neither am I afraid of the Standard Oil."—Excerpt from a sensational address delivered yesterday by Professor George E. Howard to students of Stanford University.

of study therein and for the good conduct and capacity of the professors therein." This is the immense power which was delegated to President Jordan, and in the present controversy no incident has been subject of deeper or wider comment than the fact that President Jordan has permitted an associate of his own choosing, a man in whose mental and scholarly abilities he professes the most complete confidence, to be retired. In speaking of the matter to-day President Jordan said:

"In regard to the resignation of Dr. Ross it is right that I should make a further statement. There is not the slightest evidence that he is a martyr to freedom of speech. Nor is there any reason to believe that his withdrawal has been due to any pressure of capital or any other sinister influence. I know that Mrs. Stanford's decision was reached only after long and earnest consideration, and that its motive was the welfare of the university, and that alone. To quote her own words: 'My decision has not been the result of any hasty conclusion, but of disappointment, reflection and prayer.'"

"In view of the statement that the announcement of Dr. Ross' withdrawal was withheld until after the election because of its possible effect on the passage of the amendment, it is but fair to say that the final decision in the matter, based upon a letter from Mrs. Stanford, dated October 25, from Switzerland, was not received until the 12th of November and could not have been announced prior to that time."

In answer to these remarks, which throw a somewhat different light than the first upon the whole unfortunate controversy, Professor Ross said this morning: "Dr. Jordan knows vastly more than I do as to Mrs. Stanford's motives, and whatever he says is conclusive as far as I am concerned. In my original statement, which was carefully prepared and is strictly correct, I said I have long been aware that my every appearance in public drew upon me the hostile mention of certain powerful persons and interests in San Francisco, and redoubled their efforts to be rid of me."

"I stated this lest it should be supposed I did not realize the risks I ran. If, as Dr. Jordan says, it was not this pressure, but other motives that influenced Mrs. Stanford, I am glad to know it. It is absolutely certain, however, that freedom of speech is involved; not my appearance, personality or character, but solely my non-partisan, scientific utterances have been the root of Mrs. Stanford's distrust of me."

To-night sentiment at the university seems to be gradually changing. Not that Dr. Ross is being condemned, but there is a growing sentiment of sympathy to Mrs. Stanford. This change is due in a great measure to the opinion among the Stanford alumni, or especially those who were here when the first signs of friction between Mrs. Stanford and Professor Ross arose four years ago. From statements made by the alumni it is learned that Mrs. Stanford considered the expression of Dr. Ross' political views from the stump in the campaign of 1896 a violation of the university rule that members of the faculty should not take part in any partisan discussion. Likewise his utterances in the classroom in justification of Nihilism were distasteful to her, chiefly because they were brought to her attention in a false light.

While these matters tended to lessen her faith in his sound judgment it now appears that none of these offenses constitute the real motive for Professor Ross' dismissal. Mrs. Stanford is aware of the fact that other professors at the university have expressed similar views under similar circumstances. The personal reasons for Dr. Ross' dismissal consist in part of what she interpreted as derogatory references to Senator Stanford. Some one represented to Mrs. Stanford that Dr. Ross had frequently in the classroom characterized the Southern Pacific Railroad deals as "railroad steals," and otherwise held Senator Stanford up as a dangerous example before the business world. It develops that her real objection to Dr. Ross' lecture upon Asiatic immigration was not due to the fact that she differed from him in his conclusions, which, it is said, she does not, but because she was led to the belief by false reports and statements, that seemed credible, that he had made a covert attack upon the Senator, whose memory she feels should be inviolable. When it is considered that Mrs. Stanford is a woman of intense feeling and almost ultra sensitive as to reflections upon the memory and honor of her dead husband it can readily be seen why she should object to Dr. Ross' presence on her faculty. However, she was inclined to be generous with him. A year's leave of absence, with full pay, was at his disposal while he might be on the hunt for a new position. It was not a question of free speech or intellectual bondage with her. She had been offended by what she could not believe to be otherwise than direct attacks upon her husband's memory. The fact that Dr. Ross was eminent in his science did not soften her wounds. Other professors in the Stanford faculty have spoken as freely on public questions as has Dr. Ross, but not one word of disapproval has been raised. As in her statement to President Jordan in the letter written from Geneva, October 28, she says that she has tried even prayerfully to forgive Dr. Ross, but that she could not, therefore it was best that he should go. This letter was received by President Jordan on November 12, just three days ago. The same day he notified Dr. Ross that he would accept his resignation. It will thus be seen that there was no delay in accepting the resignation until after the election, for political effect, as the letter which determined Dr. Jordan's action did not reach here until six days after the election had been held. Another thing which shows that the general attitude toward Mrs. Stanford is changing is Dr. Howard's position to-night. This morning, instead of delivering his regular lecture, in his French Revolution class on Voltaire, he spoke upon the presence of bigotry and intolerance at the present time, claiming that the example of Dr. Ross was parallel to that of Voltaire. To-night, while he is as firm as ever in his championship of the right of intellectual freedom, he sees more clearly the position of Mrs. Stanford upon the matter. When told of the current report that he would resign his position because of Dr. Ross' dismissal, he denied it flatly, saying that he had no such intention. He will remain at Stanford. To-day the members of Dr. Ross' seminary, which is composed of the fourth-year students in the economics department, drew up a strong testimonial, in which they expressed their sincere regret in the loss of Dr. Ross. They paid a glowing tribute to his character and personal worth, as well as to his ability as a teacher and investigator. To-night Dr. Ross has no further statement to make nor has he anything to recant. He still stands by his original statement and says that it covers everything he had to say. As to the future he has no definite plans, except that he will continue his work in sociology wherever he may be called.

CONTROVERSIES WITH CANADA TO BE SETTLED

By Omitting the Boundary Question Work of Commission Is Simplified:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Steps have been taken for resuming the important work of the Anglo-American Commission, made up of representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Canada, and consideration of the subject now in progress probably will determine within a few days what course will be pursued. Correspondence has passed recently between Ottawa and Washington relative to resuming the work and, now that the elections on both sides of the border are over, there is felt to be more time and opportunity to devote to the serious questions involved before this commission. It is understood that the American Commissioners desire to remove the possibility of such ineffectual results as occurred at their last sitting. The indications are that this can be done through the co-operation of the State Department by omitting the Alaskan boundary question from those to be considered, thus removing the chief obstacle to progress.

Canada; the northeast fisheries question, involving the rights of fishing in the North Atlantic off Newfoundland and other points; the regulation of fishing rights on the great lakes; alien labor immigration across the Canadian-American border; commercial reciprocity between the two countries; the regulation of the bonding system by which goods are carried in bond across the frontier and also the regulation of traffic by international railways and canals of the two countries; reciprocal mining privileges in the Klondike, British North American and other points; wrecking and salvage on the ocean and great lakes in coasting waters, and the modification of the treaty arrangements under which only one war vessel can be maintained on the great lakes with a view to allowing warships to be built on the lakes and then floated out to the ocean. Progress has been made on some of these questions, and a practical agreement reached on several of them. But in each case the settlement was dependent on a disposal of all of them. With the prospects of omitting Alaska from the points involved, the chances of reaching a treaty agreement on the other points will be materially improved.

On the Alaska question the commission was practically deadlocked, and it made no report of progress on other questions, because of the inability to include this question. Since then, however, a modus vivendi on Alaska has been agreed upon, and while this lacks permanency it is felt that the question can be best left to direct negotiation between the two governments, thus permitting the commission to proceed with the many other important questions involved. What arrangement can be made in this particular will depend upon the conference now going on. The purpose of the commission is to frame a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain covering the various questions arising along the Canadian border, and thus disposing of a wide range of controversy. The questions before the commission are of long standing, and include the establishment of the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia; the issues over Bering Sea and the catch of fur seals; the unmarked boundary between Canada and the United States near Passamaquoddy Bay in Maine and at points between Maine and Minnesota and

The personnel of the commission is an unusually notable one. The British Government was represented by the late Lord Herschel, former Chancellor of the Exchequer. But his death shortly after the last adjournment leaves a vacancy, and, although no appointment has been made, the name of Lord Alverstone, better known as Sir Richard Webster, is being mentioned. Sir Wilfrid Laurier of Canada heads the Canadian representation, with Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and the Premier of Newfoundland among his associates. Senator C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana is chairman of the American representation, with ex-Secretary John W. Foster, Reciprocity Commissioner John A. Kasson, ex-Senator Charles J. Faulkner of West Virginia, T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston and Seneca E. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, as associates.

THREE NEGROES HANGED TO RAILROAD BRIDGE

Mob Overpowers the Jailer and Cuts the Telephone So No Help Can Be Summoned. JEFFERSON, Tex., Nov. 15.—Three negroes who had been arrested for waylaying and attempting to kill Mr. Stallcup, were taken from the jail last night by unknown persons and hanged to the railroad bridge across Cypress Bayou. The negroes had confessed to the crime. The mob that did the hanging overpowered the jailer and cut the telephone line so that the jailer could not communicate with the Sheriff.

Photograph of Eros.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—Professor P. F. Leavenworth photographed the asteroid Eros through the telescope at the State University observatory last evening. Considering that the diminutive planet is said to be 24,000,000 miles away, it is a long shot. The professor said that the planet could not be seen with the naked eye or with the telescope. By a close mathematical calculation he ascertained its exact location, and the sensitive plate caught its likeness, even if it was beyond human ken.

RUMOR THE NIHILISTS POISONED THE CZAR

Belief Expressed That Some One in High Favor in the Royal Household Is Guilty. VIENNA, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Sebastopol says the Czar's illness is due to poison administered by nihilists in food prepared in the imperial kitchen. Poison was given in small doses, which has produced typhus symptoms. The fact that the physicians cannot check the disease has led to the belief that the poison continues to be given the patient daily. The theory is that the poisoner is some one high in imperial favor. The entire household is under the direction of the Secret Service, and the Czar's food is prepared under the eyes of his supposedly closest friends. For this reason it has been impossible to trace the crime to its source.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The impression exists in most European capitals that the illness of Emperor Nicholas is more serious than it is reported to be, but this is probably based upon the knowledge that the Czar's constitution is not strong and is little likely to resist a serious attack.

THIRTEEN PASSENGERS KILLED IN A DISASTER

Among Victims of Derailment of French Express Train Is Peruvian Minister.

BAYONNE, France, Nov. 16.—The Southern express was derailed at noon to-day between St. Georges and Saubusse near Dax, about thirty-three miles northeast of Bayonne. The restaurant car was precipitated over an embankment. Thirteen persons were killed and twenty injured, several seriously. Five passengers are missing. The list of killed includes J. F. Cano-vera, Peruvian Minister to France, and an attaché of the Peruvian legation at Madrid.

The section of the line where the accident occurred is under repair, and the derailment is attributed to the great speed of the express.

DISCORD AMONG ORDNANCE BUREAU OFFICIALS

Indignantly Deny That They Caused Publication of Expose of French Field Gun Plan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Because of its earnest advocacy of the disappearing gun carriage and its objection to any change in the system of field gun it has adopted the Bureau of Ordnance in the War Department is suspected by some persons of having divulged information respecting the French field gun plans. Brigadier General Bullington, chief of ordnance, and other officials on duty in the bureau indignantly disclaim any connection with the publication of the statement that this Government could build a weapon like the French gun and throw the responsibility on other members of the Board of Ordnance.

DRIFTED HELPLESSLY IN SINKING VESSEL

Narrow Escape From a Watery Grave of the Crew of the Norwegian Bark Highflyer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—After floating on the ocean in a helpless condition on a sinking vessel for five days, Captain Anderson and his crew of thirteen hands of the Norwegian bark Highflyer arrived here to-day, having been rescued by the British steamer Georgian Prince, Captain Flett, from Hull. During the five days the crew were at the mercy of the waves they saw only two steamers. The first one, according to Captain Anderson, came within a half mile of his vessel, but steamed away without giving aid. The second ship sighted was the Georgian Prince.

The Highflyer sailed from Campbellton, Prince Edwards Island, for Newport, Wales, on October 19, with a cargo of lumber. Eleven days out the bark encountered a severe gale, which tore away her sails and strained the vessel so that she sprang a leak of nine inches an hour. All hands were kept busy at the pumps that the bark could be kept afloat until a passing vessel could render assistance. Four days passed and on the morning of the fifth day a trans-Atlantic liner passed near, but answered the distressed vessel's signals only by raising a flag. The next, the Georgian Prince, took the crew off the bark and freed the derelict.

NINE BODIES STOLEN FROM A CEMETERY

Gross Discovery Made by a Sexton in Springbrook, Near Kalamazoo. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 15.—The authorities of this city were informed to-day of a horrible case of wholesale body-snatching which took place in the Springbrook Cemetery in Newaygo County. Nine bodies, so far as known at present, were exhumed and all but one were those of persons who had died within the past year, as follows: Mrs. Carlotta Eldredge, aged 35; her daughter, Mildred, 9 years of age, both of whom died of typhoid fever; Charles James, 60 years of age; Henry Houston, a middle-aged man; Clarence Cole, a seventeen-year-old boy; Don and Bertie Creston, infants, and Mrs. George Bailey, 60 years old.

The ninth victim, which is supposed to have been Mrs. Henry Knowles, although the body is in such a state of decomposition as to be unrecognizable, was discovered in a hedge fence about a quarter of a mile from the cemetery. She died about five years ago. The cemetery is in an isolated spot and up to Wednesday there had not been a burial there for nearly three weeks. When Isaac Dunton, the sexton, went to dig a grave yesterday, the discovery was made. The remnants of the coffins, which seemed to have been knocked apart with an ax, were strewn about the ground.

The naval officer referred to in the foregoing dispatch can be no other than Lieutenant William S. Sims, who was assigned to special duty at the Paris Exposition.