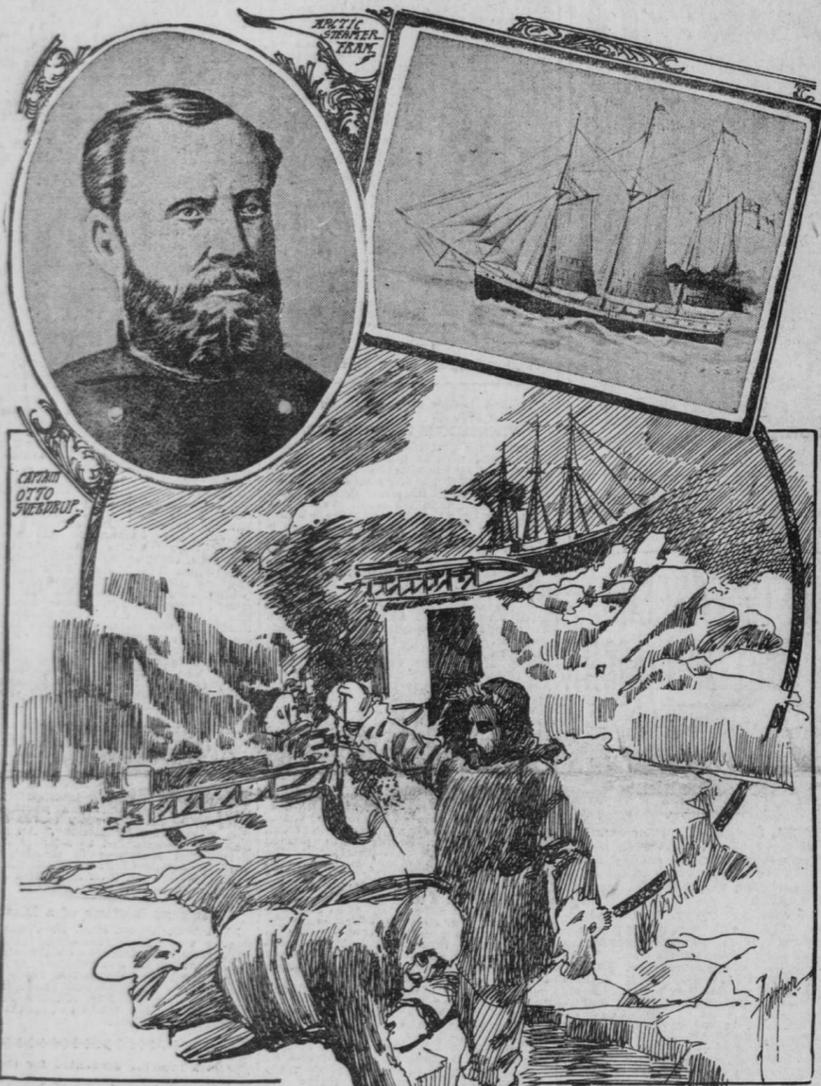


SCORES OF NEGROES ARE TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT AND KILLED DURING A PANIC IN SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH AT BIRMINGHAM BECAUSE AN ALTERCATION CAUSES AWFUL CRY OF "FIRE!"

SURGEON BRASKRUG PERISHES AND ICE IS HIS SEPULCHER

Return to Norway of Sverdrup Expedition on the Arctic Steamer Fram, Which for Three Years Lay Nearly Motionless, Imprisoned in the Ice in Jones Sound, a Channel Near Baffin Bay



HAUGESUND, Norway, Sept. 19.—The Arctic steamer Fram, homeward bound, with the Sverdrup expedition on board, passed Utsre to-day and took a pilot on board.

STAVANGER, Norway, Sept. 19.—The Fram arrived here at 3:30 p. m. Captain Sverdrup, who received an enthusiastic welcome from the large crowd present, looked well.

For three years the Fram lay nearly motionless, imprisoned in the ice in Jones Sound, a channel between Baffin Bay and the Arctic Ocean. All the attempts to blow up the ice around the Fram proved fruitless, but in July of 1902, a heavy southern stream loosened the vessel from the ice.

The Fram left Gothaab, Greenland, August 16, 1902, but an accident to her machinery compelled her to make the homeward passage entirely under sail. Members of the expedition shot 190 musk oxen which were eaten.

NOTED ARCTIC EXPLORER AND VESSEL WHICH CARRIED HIS EXPEDITION.

Surgeon Braskrug died while the Fram was in the north, and his body was buried in the ice. After the death of the doctor, Captain Sverdrup took his place and attended to several cases of illness. The crew of the Fram speak of their leader in terms of hearty praise.

tions have violated the State constitution, which provides in article 18, section 2, that charters and franchises of incorporated companies may be revoked if the business of the corporations is so conducted as to infringe the rights of individuals or the public welfare. It could not be learned what transpired during the conference, but McCarthy intimated that Senator Quay had agreed to give the subject careful consideration.

Home Wrecked by Dynamite. SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 19.—The home of Richard Parfitt of Gilberton was wrecked by an explosion of dynamite last night. His wife and two children, who were in bed, were not injured. Parfitt, who is employed as a fireman at the Gilberton water shaft, was at work when the explosion occurred.

Pope Advises the Delegate. ROME, Sept. 19.—Mgr. Guide, the Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, had another private audience of the Pope to-day during which the Pontiff further emphasized his desire that the Philippine question be so settled as to render the relations between Washington and the Vatican more cordial.

Vast Throngs Greet Boer Chiefs. ANTWERP, Sept. 19.—Generals Botha, Delarey and Dewet arrived here to-day and were received with great enthusiasm by crowds of people estimated to have numbered 300,000. The demonstration was not marred by a single anti-British cry.

Lives Lost in Harbor Disaster. LISBON, Sept. 19.—The French steamer Thomas sank a harbor steamer here to-day. Nine persons were drowned.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Sept. 19.—Captain Sverdrup has telegraphed to the Government, as follows: "The districts explored were the south and west coasts of Ellesmere Land and the hitherto unknown districts to the west of that region. The boiler of the Fram shows signs of usage, but everything is in good order."

Captain Otto Sverdrup, who was in command of the Fram during Dr. Nansen's expedition to the north pole in 1893, sailed from Christiania, Norway, for the Arctic regions, June 24, 1893. Previous to his sailing Lieutenant Peary complained of Captain Sverdrup's expedition and the captain explained in a letter that he did not aim to reach the pole, but only intended to explore Greenland and to make a study of the ice in that region and by means of sledging journeys to explore the unknown regions of North Greenland.

CHARLES MURPHY WINS TAMMANY LEADERSHIP Devery Is Accused of Fraud in the Contest in the Ninth District.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Charles F. Murphy was to-night elected leader of Tammany Hall at the meeting of the executive committee, which was attended by all the members with the exception of August Meibus of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. On the calling of the meeting to order this resolution was offered by President Hafel of Bronx borough: "Whereas, The experiment of the committee of three has proved the desirability of individual responsibility and leadership;

"Resolved, That the position and duties heretofore occupied and performed by the committee of three be hereafter occupied and performed by Charles F. Murphy." The resolution was carried by a vote of 23 to 9. On a proposal to change the place for holding conventions in the Ninth district by selecting delegates to State, County, Senatorial and Assembly districts, Frank Goodwin demanded that the matter be laid on the table and protested against William S. Devery becoming the accredited representative of the district on the ground of fraud. The matter was referred to the committee on elections. After the meeting Devery made a formal demand for his credentials, but was unable to get any satisfaction.

Lives Lost in Harbor Disaster. LISBON, Sept. 19.—The French steamer Thomas sank a harbor steamer here to-day. Nine persons were drowned.

Fatal Crush in Crowded Aisles.

Dead Number Seventy-Eight.

Women Faint and Soon Perish.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 19.—In an awful crush of humanity, caused by a stampede in the Shiloh Negro Baptist Church at Avenue G and Eighteenth street to-night, seventy-eight persons were killed and as many more seriously injured. The catastrophe occurred at 9 o'clock, just as Booker T. Washington had concluded his address to the National Convention of Baptists, and for three hours the scenes around the church were indescribable. Dead bodies were strewn in every direction and the ambulance service of the city was utterly unable to remove them until after 1 o'clock. Dozens of dead bodies were arranged in rows on the ground outside of the house of worship awaiting removal to the various undertaking establishments, while more than a score were laid out on the benches inside. The church is the largest one for negroes in Birmingham, and the pastor says there were at least 2000 persons in the edifice when the stampede began. Instructions had been issued to allow no more to enter, but the negroes forced their way inside the building and were standing in every aisle. Even the entrance to the church was literally packed.

FALLEN ARE TRAMPLED. Just as Booker T. Washington concluded his address, Judge Billou, a negro leader from Baltimore, engaged in an altercation with the choir leader concerning an unoccupied seat, and, it is said, a blow was struck. Some one in the choir cried "They're fighting." Mistaking the word "fighting" for "fire" the congregation rose en masse and started for the door. One of the ministers quickly mounted the rostrum and admonished the people to keep quiet. He repeated the word "quit" several times and motioned to his hearers to be seated. Again the excited congregation mistook the word "quit" for "fire" and renewed the struggle to reach the door. Men and women crawled over benches and fought their way into the aisles, and those who had fallen were trampled upon like cattle.

The ministers tried again and again to stop the stampede, but no power on earth could stay the struggling, fighting mass of humanity. The screams of women and children added to the horror of the scene, and through mere fright many persons fainted and as they fell to the floor were crushed to death.

PILED TEN FEET HIGH. The level of the floor is about fifteen feet from the ground and long steps lead to the sidewalk from the lobby just outside the main auditorium. Brick walls extend on each side of these steps for six or seven feet and these proved a veritable death trap. Negroes who had reached the top of the steps were pushed violently forward and many fell. Before they could move others fell upon them, and in fifteen minutes persons were piled upon each other to a height of ten feet. This wall of struggling humanity blocked the entrance and the weight of 1500 persons was pushed against it. More than twenty persons lying on the steps underneath the heap of bodies died from suffocation.

Two white men who were in the rear of the church when the rush began escaped, and realizing the seriousness of the situation rushed to a corner near by and turned in a fire alarm. The department came quickly and the arrival of the wagons served to scatter the crowd which had gathered around the front of the church.

MANY ARE INJURED. A squad of police was also hastened to the church and with the firemen finally succeeded in releasing the negroes from their positions in the entrance. The dead bodies were quickly removed and the crowd inside, finding an outlet, came pouring out. Scores of them lost their footing and rolled down the long steps to the pavement, sustaining broken limbs and internal injuries.

In an hour the church had been practically cleared and the sights which greeted the eyes of those who had come to aid the injured were sickening. Down the aisles and along the outside of the pews the dead bodies of men and women were strewn and the cries of the maimed and crippled were heart-rending. In a few minutes the work of removing the bodies was begun.

The Shiloh Church is located just on the edge of the South Highlands, the fashionable residence section of this city, and all the physicians living in that part of town went to the assistance of the injured. As many of the suffering negroes as could be moved by the ambulances were taken to the hospitals and the rest were laid out on the ground, and there the physicians attended them. At least fifty

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APPROVE THE PLEA FOR ROUMANIAN JEWS

Germans and Britons Pleased With Hay's Note to European Powers Calling Attention to Wrongs of Persecuted People



DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN DIPLOMAT WHOSE NOTE IN BEHALF OF THE PERSECUTED HEBREWS OF ROUMANIA HAS AROUSED THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE TO WRONGS OF AFFLICTED RACE.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—"The American note to the Berlin signatories," says the Vossische Zeitung, "represents one of the most interesting documents in contemporary history and is one of the most remarkable political acts of the present day, for it is the first time that the diplomacy of the United States draws into its sphere of activity occurrences within a European commonwealth. America's controversy with Turkey was a totally dissimilar case, since the United States there exercised its natural right of defending the interests of its citizens, but in the unjust treatment of Roumanian Jews America is not directly damaged. The United States is moved to this step by considerations of humanity and is not willing to keep silent in the presence of international wrong. As the United States did not participate in the Berlin treaty it points to principles on international law and to eternal justice. Under any circumstances the United States has the sympathies of the civilized world, and it would be highly shameful to the governments of Europe that the wrongs should be removed by the action of America."

SPOKESMAN OF HUMANITY. The Tageblatt says: "Secretary Hay's note is one of loud appeal to humanity, which Roumania has outraged in the most disgraceful manner. The young American power inaugurates its world policy by making itself the spokesman of humanity and liberty and religion. It shames the old civilized states of Europe by reminding them of their duties toward civilization. The contents of the note dispose of the objection that America takes this step to avoid Jewish immigration. It declares with all-desirable distinctness that the Jews possess in a high measure

FRICITION RIFE ON ISTHMUS

Situation Is Growing More Serious in Colombia.

Warning Is Sent to Government and Insurgents.

Additional Marines to Be Sent to Guard Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Commander McLean of Cincinnati to-day telegraphed information which resulted in considerable activity at the Navy Department, and as a result another contingent of marines may be sent to the Isthmus. The situation is growing more serious. There is friction between the American naval forces which are endeavoring to preserve transit on the railroad and the Colombian soldiers in the province of Panama. The extent of this friction cannot be learned. In order not to divulge to either the Government or the revolutionists in Panama the plans of Commander McLean, only the following portion of his dispatch received to-day was made public:

"Have sent the following communication to both parties: 'I have to inform you that the United States naval forces are guarding railroad trains and transit across the Isthmus from sea to sea; that no person whatever will be allowed to obstruct or embarrass or interfere in any way with trains on the route of transit. This is without prejudice or any desire to interfere in the domestic contentions of Colombians.'"

MARINES IN DEMAND. Immediately this telegram was received Secretary Moody conferred with Admiral Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The cruiser Boston at San Francisco has orders to proceed to Panama, there to relieve the Ranger. The battleship Wisconsin is now on her way from San Francisco to Panama.

The Panther, which left Philadelphia on Sunday with a battalion of marines, should arrive at Colon either to-day or to-morrow. The situation in Panama has developed the fact that the mere presence of ships at either Colon or Panama will do no good, but that the United States in order to preserve free transit across the Isthmus, as provided for by the treaty of New Grenada, must keep a strong guard on the railroad until the disturbances in the interior have ceased. For this reason it is best that the guard be composed of marines who can be left in the interior without any ships necessarily having to remain at either Colon or Panama, as would be the case when the contingent of bluejackets or marines would be sent ashore from the Cincinnati, Ranger or Wisconsin. These ships could not well go away with a part of a ship's complement on the Isthmus.

The gunboat Bancroft will probably be placed in commission soon for duty in southern waters. The Boston will not be ready to start for Panama for several days.

GOVERNOR MAKES PROTEST. A cablegram has been received at the Colombian legation from Governor Salazar of the Department of Panama regarding the railroad situation on the Isthmus. It is said that there was no interruption to traffic over the railroad and that arrangements have been made with the railroad company to inspect their trains as they approach Colon and Panama, this step being taken to avoid any surreptitious approach of revolutionists to either of those cities, as happened once before in the city of Colon. The Governor expressed the opinion that the American guards placed on the trains by direction of the commanding naval officers were not necessary.

MEN AND GUNS LAND. COLON, Sept. 19.—Several hundred Government troops were brought out this morning, and it was the intention of the authorities to have them take a train for Panama, but the railroad company declined to entrain the soldiers on their passenger train, but subsequently placed a special train at their disposal.

Shortly after 8 o'clock eighty bluejackets from the United States cruiser Cincinnati, together with two quick-firing Colt guns, were landed in Colon. This action is believed to be due to the receipt of information that a representative of the insurgent General Herrera is at San Pablo, a station on the railroad. Under these circumstances the Government decided not to entrain the troops for Panama. They will remain at Colon.

In the meantime the railroad dispatched a special train with definite instructions from Commander McLean of the Cincinnati to General Herrera's representative at San Pablo, saying that insurgent troops would not be permitted to stop trains over the Isthmus or board them, as American marines were maintaining the traffic from sea to sea. A large force of insurgents is said to be quite close to San Pablo. If this is so there is likely to be fighting at any moment. The return of the special from San Pablo will bring further news of the situation.

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