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The San Francisco Call.

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VOLUME XCIII—NO. 152. SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1903. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION IS DEDICATED WITH ODD BLENDING OF POMP AND DEMOCRACY

MILLIONAIRE IS TORTURED FOR MONEY

Submits to Blackmail to Save His Life.

Gagged and in Captivity for Twenty-five Hours.

Man and Woman Wanted for a Bold Crime in Montreal.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 30.—Handcuffed, gagged, with a knife wound in his leg and threatened with death if he did not give $50,000 in blackmail, Delphise Camille Brosseau, a millionaire, fought for twenty-five hours before he yielded to a man and a woman.

In fear of death he finally signed a check and notes aggregating $13,000 and also a statement that he was sorry that he had been too intimate with the wife of the man who made the demand.

Brosseau was handcuffed and gagged and threatened with a knife by the alleged husband. He sat all Monday night with the handcuffs on his wrists. As soon as his "confession" was signed the woman locked all doors of the apartment in which the blackmailing had taken place. The couple then left. Though weak, Mr. Brosseau forced open a door and went immediately to Chief Carpenter of the detective bureau.

According to detectives the man and woman have had several prominent men of Montreal in her apartments and it is believed each was blackmailed in turn. It is also said by detectives that a man and woman, supposed to be the same as those under arrest here, plied their trade successfully on a Winnipeg citizen, from whom they got $2000.

Mr. Brosseau is very ill as a result of his experience.

The penalty in Canada for the crime of which the man and woman are accused is imprisonment for life.

ARE STILL SUSPICIOUS OF RUSSIA'S MOTIVES

Foreign Legations in Peking Comment Upon Statement Made by Plancon.

PEKING, April 30.—The denial from St. Petersburg of the authenticity of the Russian demands on China previous to the evacuation of Manchuria has created comment among the members of the interested legations. It is said that on the day the denial was issued M. Plancon, the Russian Charge d'Affaires admitted to his colleagues that their information on the subject was correct.

Prince Ching, the Grand Secretary, purposes urgently to request Russia to proceed with the restoration of the Government of Manchuria to China, according to agreement.

LONDON, April 30.—Lord Cranborne, the Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a number of questions of the House of Commons to-day, said that negotiations on the subject of Manchuria were still proceeding between the powers concerned. His Majesty's Government, however, had received from a trustworthy source confirmation of the statement that Russia had announced that she had no knowledge of the reported convention, and that she disclaimed any intention of seeking exclusive privileges or departing from her previous assurances regarding Manchuria.

Answering a suggestion that the Government should propose that Russia refer the Manchurian, Persian and similar differences to The Hague Arbitration Tribunal, Premier Balfour said that, while desirous of using to the utmost the advantages offered by The Hague Tribunal, the Government did not think that the questions pending between Great Britain and Russia could be submitted thereto.

BOUNCING BABY BOY AT THE MARTIN HOME

Twelve-Pound Heir to Millions Is Born at the Newport Villa.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 30.—The stork alighted at the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin last night, leaving a bouncing baby boy, who will be heir to at least ten millions.

Mrs. Martin was Miss Lily Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs. The arrival of this twelve-pound heir to the Martin and Oelrichs fortunes will be most welcome to both families. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were married here last July and the wedding was a superb function.

Spanish War Service Medals.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The War Department has decided to issue service medals to all the officers and men of the regular army who participated in the Spanish war, the Philippine insurrection or the Chinese campaign. About 25,000 medals will be required.

LEADING PARTICIPANTS IN THE DEDICATORY CEREMONIES.

Great Gathering of Notable Men.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were to-day formally dedicated to their purpose with all possible pomp and ceremony. In every way save one the exercises were asuccess, and this one circumstance was the weather. It would be difficult to imagine a more disagreeable day. The wind blew fiercely from the west, sending great clouds of dust whirling into the faces of the troops as they marched past the President, and at times so nearly blinding the President that it was well nigh impossible for him to see across the street on which the troops were marching.

Added to the discomfort of the wind and dust was a temperature which sought for the marrow and generally reached it. The ladies, who on the strength of the warm weather of yesterday came in summer dresses to the reviewing stand, suffered keenly, and but for the thoughtfulness of officers commanding the guard thrown around the reviewing stand, who provided them with blankets, many of them would have been compelled to leave the place. Both President Roosevelt and former President Cleveland remained in the reviewing stand exposed to the icy wind until the end of the parade, although their faces were blue and their limbs stiffened by the cold.

COLD AFFECTS SPEAKERS.

Conditions in the Liberal Arts building, where the dedication ceremonies proper were held, were little better. There was no wind, but there were manifold drafts, which added to the dampness inseparable from newly erected buildings produced a penetrating chill that was uncomfortable to a degree. The effect of this was evident in all of the speeches, as the speakers, commencing in clear tones, were without exception given over to catarrhal inflections as they finished.

Despite this heavy handicap, however, the ceremonies proper were splendidly handled and the programme was carried out to the letter. The police work was

Crowd Elbows the President at Luncheon.

excellent, and the patrolling of avenues and passageways by the First Missouri Infantry was ably done, and all possible consideration was shown to the great crowd, which numbered in round figures 145,000.

The parade, which took place in the morning, was somewhat longer in passage before the President than had been expected, but for all that he was but fifteen minutes behind the scheduled time when he was escorted by the committee to the Liberal Arts building.

PRESIDENT'S HURRIED MEAL.

In order to arrive even as early as that he was compelled to take his noonday meal under somewhat uncomfortable circumstances. During the luncheon which he took at the conclusion of the parade he was shoved helter-skelter by half the people who had been in the grand stand. The food was placed on a rectangular counter and the President, like everybody else, "helped himself."

The crowd inside the tent was dense when the President, with the secret service men and Adjutant General Corbin acting as "interferer," forced his way to the counter. He was so closely pressed that when he attempted to move his arm his elbow disturbed a cup of coffee held by General Corbin. With some difficulty the officers forced the crowd to allow the distinguished guest elbow room, but it would allow him nothing more. This maneuver forced the adjutant general out of range of the sandwiches, but the President devoted one hand to passing food to his escort while the other was devoted to his own advantage. Owing to his advantageous position the President soon felt called upon to help other friends, and he was kept busy passing plates, a service which he performed with alacrity and cheerfulness. The manner of the President taking luncheon was sufficiently unconventional to excite curiosity, and probably 75 per cent of the people who congested the tent were present merely to witness the chief executive of the nation eating at the democratic level of a clerk in a quick-lunch restaurant.

CROWD APPROPRIATES CHAIRS.

Some of the diplomatists and more of other distinguished visitors mounted the reviewing stand to find that there were no chairs for them. It developed that the chairs had been cheerfully appropriated by unofficial guests who had arrived early on the scene. With some difficulty other chairs were procured, but they were little used, as the visitors found they could keep off the chill more effectively by standing.

The important ceremonies in the Liberal Arts building were handled with all possible dispatch. From first to last the events on the programme succeeded each

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

Big Arts Building Holds Army of Auditors.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The rites which present the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to the world were performed in the Liberal Arts building to-day with all the dignity and splendor befitting such an occasion. Sixty thousand persons crowded into the big auditorium, where, in the presence of the official representatives of all civilized nations of the world, the words of dedication were spoken by the President of the United States.

President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, President Francis of the exposition company, President Carter of the World's Fair Commission, members of the Cabinet and the Supreme Court had seats in the center of the platform. At the President's right sat the visiting diplomats, a distinguished looking contingent, which attracted much attention. In this section also were other distinguished foreigners and representatives of the State Department in Washington, headed by Assistant Secretary of State Loomis. To the left of the President sat the joint delegation of Senators and Representatives representing Congress, the foreign commissioners to the fair and General Miles, Adjutant General Corbin and General John C. Bates, with many others scarcely less distinguished.

The two front sections of the auditorium proper were occupied by the Governors of States and their staffs, the National World's Fair Commissioners, the United States Government board, United States Senators and Congressmen who were not members of the Congressional

Raw Weather the One Marring Feature.

joint delegation and other guests. Across the aisle was a brilliantly gowned assemblage of women, including wives or guests of the men connected with the ceremonies, and the board of lady managers.

THOUSANDS OF COMMONERS.

Back of these rose tier on tier the thousands commonly spoken of as the "general public." Those in the rear of this contingent had difficulty in hearing the speakers, for the hall is a long one, and the miles of bunting and flags, exhibiting the mingled colors of Spain, France and the United States, impaired the acoustic properties of the building.

Besides President Roosevelt, other participants in the ceremony were Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops E. R. Kendrix and Henry C. Potter, former President Cleveland, Thomas H. Carter, president of the day, and David R. Francis.

At the conclusion of the speeches, today being the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the treaty which transferred the Louisiana purchase from France to the United States, a centennial salute of 100 aerial guns was fired.

The doors of the Liberal Arts building were opened at 1 o'clock and at 2:15 o'clock, when President Roosevelt entered the building, he was greeted by the cheers of 60,000 persons. Ten minutes later, when the assembly was called to order by President Francis, the noise was so great that his voice could not be heard twenty feet from the rostrum. He introduced Cardinal Gibbons, who delivered the invocation.

SPEAKERS OF THE DAY.

Following this ex-United States Senator Thomas H. Carter of the National Commission, who acted as president of the day, was introduced. After the rendition of "The Heavens Proclaiming" by the chorus of 2000 voices, David R. Francis, president of the fair association, delivered the address presenting the buildings of the fair. At its conclusion terrific cheers broke forth in greeting to President Roosevelt, who delivered the dedication address. Then the chorus rendered "Unfold, Ye Portals."

Former President Grover Cleveland was introduced and delivered an address and the exercises closed with a benediction pronounced by Bishop Potter of New York.

Lorillard Will Go to Havana.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—George Lorillard, son of the late Pierre Lorillard, has been appointed second secretary of the legation at Havana, in place of Henry P. Fletcher of Pennsylvania, who has been transferred to Peking to replace William E. Bainbridge, who has resigned to act as United States arbitrator in the approaching Caracas arbitration.

Troops March on Wind-Swept Streets.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The great military parade which was designed to be distinctively the show spectacle of the dedicatory ceremonies, proved to be all that its promoters could wish and all that the regular army officers who controlled it could hope for.

The sight of the marching thousands from the point occupied by President Roosevelt's reviewing stand was one long to be remembered. For a half mile to the left and for an equal distance to the right the winding column was in complete view. The President watched the march past with eager attention. Every well set rank, every accurate formation elicited his hearty commendation. From end to end of the line of march the cheers of the immense crowd were as cordial as President Roosevelt's approval. The parade in all features was a most beautiful and imposing inaugural of the ceremonies.

Although Adjutant General Henry C. Corbin was the grand marshal and all things done received his sanction, the active work of organizing the columns and managing the parade was done by Brigadier General John A. Johnston, U. S. A., and Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Godwin, Ninth United States Cavalry, General Corbin's chief of staff.

MANY REGULARS IN LINE.

There were 11,000 men in line—3100 regulars and 7900 of the National Guard, New York being represented by 1000 officers and men; Illinois, 1000; Iowa, 969; Missouri, 3000; Oklahoma, 200; Ohio, 1000.

The formation throughout was in column of platoons, of all arms, at half distance, the infantry marching sixteen files and the cavalry twelve troopers front. The regular army division was ordered by General Corbin to be in position on the main drive of Forest Park at 8:15 o'clock. It was there to the minute.

While the regulars and National Guard

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MACEDONIAN REBELS USE DYNAMITE

Destroy the Ottoman Bank in Salonica.

Postoffice and Other Turkish Buildings Attacked.

Sultan's Soldiers Annihilate Insurgent Band on the Frontier.

SALONICA, European Turkey, April 30.—The Ottoman Bank here was destroyed by dynamite to-day. The Turkish postoffice and other buildings also were attacked, resulting in a panic during which two men were killed and two were injured. A detachment of 2000 additional troops has since arrived here from Smyrna.

The attack on the bank was carried out by two bands of men. One of them attacked the guard on duty at the bank and the other hurled the bombs. It is believed that the strong room resisted the explosion. Several of the men who took part in the attack have been arrested.

In addition to the two bands which attacked the bank, a number of men rushed through the principal streets of the city throwing bombs into the cafes. Afterward a bomb was thrown into the railroad station and some locomotives were damaged.

The destruction of the French steamer Guadalquivir by an explosion while leaving this port on Tuesday evidently was caused by a bomb. A Bulgarian has been arrested in connection with the outrage.

In an encounter with Turkish troops yesterday at Nevrokop, European Turkey, eighteen Bulgarians were killed and fourteen were made prisoners. There also was a serious encounter near Djumbala, where a band of more than 100 insurgents was annihilated.

VIENNA, April 30.—Telegrams received here from Sofia declare the Mitallene Bank at Sofia also has been burned.

The outrage at Salonica, following two attempts to destroy the railway in the neighborhood of that city with dynamite, has again caused anxiety regarding the Balkan crisis. All accounts of the outrages concur in stating that the aggressors were employed by the Macedonian committee and it is believed that the attack on the bank was intended to provoke severe reprisals by Turks and thereby cause European intervention. It is remarked that the present occurrence bears an ominous resemblance to the Armenian attack upon the Ottoman Bank in Constantinople on August 26, 1896, which was immediately followed by the Moslem populace massacreing 5000 Armenians in the streets and by similar slaughters in the provinces.

The Neue Freie Presse says the fighting reported from Sofia, Bulgaria, yesterday between Turkish troops and a large band of insurgents near the frontier of Bulgaria, in Macedonia, occurred last Tuesday. The insurgents lost eighty-three men killed and the Turks thirteen killed or wounded.

MESSAGES OF THE BISHOP BRING FORTH NO REPLY

Rev. Mr. Hadden Neglects to Send Explanation Regarding the Vanderbilt Wedding.

LONDON, April 30.—At the night session of the London Diocesan Conference yesterday the Bishop of London, Right Rev. Arthur F. Ingram, made a statement to the effect that he had thrice sent for an explanation from Rev. Mr. Hadden regarding the Vanderbilt-Rutherfurd wedding and that none had been received. The galleries and the floor of the little churchhouse in the shadow of Westminster Abbey were crowded in anticipation of the Bishop's announcement. Arising amid intense silence, the prelate said he had hoped to present to the conference an explanation from the officiating clergyman in the matter of the "grave scandal which recently had occurred in the diocese." He could only surmise that a family bereavement, the death of a child, was responsible for Mr. Hadden's having entirely ignored the Bishop's letters and messages. The Bishop characterized the use of St. Mark's Church for the performance of the ceremony as constituting a "grave moral scandal," and expressed his determination not to enter the church until due reparation had been made.

The Bishop's remarks were vigorously applauded, and the session ended with the passage of a vote of thanks, moved by the suffragan Bishop of London.

Illinois Miners Go Out on Strike.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—The 3000 miners in the ninth sub-district of Illinois to-day struck because the operators refused to come to an agreement by which the differences existing could be settled in a joint convention.