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## SAILOR DIES ON BARREN ISLE, LEAVING GRIM STORY BEHIND

In Charge of Wreck on Arctic Shore, William Battles With Elements, Disease and Hunger. Writes of His Sufferings as Death Dreads.



"Death at last. Four months alone."—From the log of the Courtney Ford, written by Sailor Ode.

Of all the stories of brave uncomplaining suffering that ever came out of the white silence of the ice-packed northern waters, none has ever exceeded in dramatic realism and deep human pathos the simple told account of the last few months of the life of William Ode, sailor, which reached here yesterday in the shape of a copy of a log found a few weeks ago beside Ode's body on the wreck of the schooner Courtney Ford.

THE WRECKED SCHOONER ON BOARD WHICH SAILOR ODE PASSED FOUR WEARY MONTHS AND ENDURED THE SUFFERINGS WHICH ENDED IN HIS LONELY DEATH.

October 4.—Boys left at 10 a. m. Took my stuff back to the schooner and pumped her out. Wind northwest.  
October 5.—Found the skiff. Pumped her out. Shot one goose. Took canvas on board. Made sail for skiff from bedsheet.  
He then tells from day to day of things out of the skiff for cruising purposes, and each day records the fact that he "pumped her out." A hurricane visited him October 11 and after that, as long as it was necessary, the log tells that he pumped her out again. He records a total of 20 pumpings.

## SNOW, HEAT AND FLOOD SOCIETY

NEW YORK, July 2.—A terrific storm here to-day followed a period of most intense heat. There were four deaths from the heat to-day and a score or more of prostrations. Already three deaths directly traceable to the storm have been reported, and many persons caught in the fury of the wind were injured.

BUTTE, Mont., July 2.—Snow was general in Montana to-day, slight furries being reported from all sections of the State. The fall was heavy on the Continental Divide. The temperature has dropped to 45. The snow alternates with cold rains, and great damage to crops is feared.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A terrific storm here to-day followed a period of most intense heat. There were four deaths from the heat to-day and a score or more of prostrations. Already three deaths directly traceable to the storm have been reported, and many persons caught in the fury of the wind were injured.

At one time the gale blew at the rate of seventy-two miles an hour in the upper part of New York, according to the Weather Bureau. Many places were struck by lightning, which played continuously for an hour or more.

A great section of the Manhattan Field office was blown down and there was almost a panic among the thousands of men and women who had gathered at the polo grounds adjoining to witness the New York-St. Louis baseball game. The polo grounds were flooded by a foot of water, the game was called off, and the attention of the officials and police was directed to getting the half-panic-stricken baseball enthusiasts to a place of safety.

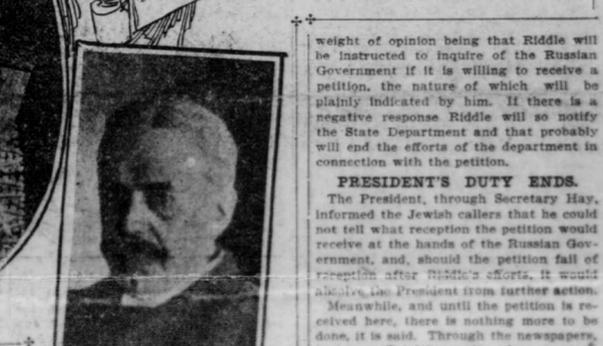
The Bronx was the first to feel the gale's effects and the lower portion of that borough suffered most. A wind of extremely high velocity swept from west to east, uprooting trees, smashing plate glass windows, blowing pedestrians from their footing and doing all kinds of damage. Apparently the storm was in two divisions, one advancing down the valley of the Hudson River and the other approaching from Long Island Sound, which was torn into a fury by the force of the wind.

These two divisions met over the Bronx with dazzling displays of electricity. The first windstorm was followed by a heavy fall of rain, like a cloudburst in character, and a shower of large hailstones.

## NOTE OF DEFIANCE TO RUSSIA COMES FROM PRESIDENT'S PEN

Roosevelt Himself the Author of Statement Ignoring Warning From St. Petersburg and Charging Czar With Having Broken Faith in Manchurian Affair

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The statement issued last night by the State Department announcing that no attention would be paid to any other than official objections from Russia to the receiving of the Hebrew petition regarding the Kishinev affair has a deeper significance than appears on its face. There is every reason to believe that this virtual note of defiance to the Russian Government



was written by President Roosevelt. It certainly was prepared with his approval and was telegraphed from Oyster Bay last evening, after the President had been shown the authoritative statement of Russia's attitude, issued yesterday, which was in effect that the Czar's government would decline to receive any communication from any other power on the subject of Russian internal affairs.

But the most interesting feature of the announcement made last night was the reference to Russian designs upon Manchuria. Considered in the light of the knowledge that this reference was inserted—perhaps written by Mr. Roosevelt, it acquired a new interest that cannot be disregarded by those who are studying

weight of opinion being that Riddle will be instructed to inquire of the Russian Government if it is willing to receive a petition, the nature of which will be plainly indicated by him. If there is a negative response Riddle will so notify the State Department and that probably will end the efforts of the department in connection with the petition.

**PRESIDENT'S DUTY ENDS.**  
The President, through Secretary Hay, informed the Jewish callers that he could not tell what reception the petition would receive at the hands of the Russian Government, and, should the petition fall of rejection after Riddle's efforts, it would advise the President from further action.

Meanwhile, and until the petition is received here, there is nothing more to be done, it is said. Through the newspapers, in an unofficial but quite adequate manner, the governments of the United States and Russia have acquainted each other with their respective attitudes concerning the Jewish petition, and all that remains is to await the working out of the programme.

**VICTORY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.**  
Final Award in the Anglo-Russian Railroad Dispute.  
TIENTSIN, July 2.—The final award in the Anglo-Russian railway dispute has been rendered and practically conceded every claim put forward by the British company. The case dated back to March, 1896, when Russian undertook to build

DIPLOMATS WHO FIGURE IN KISHINEV DEVELOPMENTS, AND THE PRESIDENT'S MEMORANDUM TO THE SENATE.