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## PERISH IN THE STRAITS

### Four Residents of Vallejo Are Drowned.

### Yacht Heine Is Sunk in a Gale Off Crockett.

### Disaster Due to Craft's Not Being Properly Ballasted.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

BENICIA, Aug. 9.—The yacht Heine, formerly the Trilly, of the Vallejo Yacht Club, capsized in the bay off Crockett this morning while beating her way to Glen Cove in a heavy gale and sank, carrying her crew of four men to the bottom of Carquinez Straits. The crew consisted of William Hanson, David Wilson, Emile Chilene and Herman Salomon. Hanson was the owner of the yacht and was employed by the Government as chief machinist at Mare Island navy yard. He was attached to the torpedo boat destroyer Perry and was in charge of the engine when that craft carried President Roosevelt to Vallejo and Mare Island in May last. Wilson was employed in S. M. Levee's dry goods store in Vallejo. His relatives live in Kansas. Salomon and Chilene were prominent business men of Vallejo and both leave families to mourn their loss.

The only eyewitness to the accident so far known, was a lady on the Crockett shore who saw the yacht sink. She quickly spread the alarm.

The steamer Dauntless was tied up at the Crockett sugar mill and as soon as the members of the crew learned of the disaster they started out in a small boat, but before they reached the spot where the yacht sank the men had disappeared beneath the waves.

The Heine was a 30-foot sloop owned and built by Hanson and it is said was not properly ballasted. Hanson was warned that the yacht was not safe without more ballast and boatmen who were aware of her condition were not surprised to learn of the disaster.

The captain of the steamer El Capitán, which plies between Vallejo Junction and Vallejo reports having seen the Heine shortly before the disaster occurred. He says she had all sails set and was in danger at that time, as a stiff breeze was blowing. Many of the residents of Vallejo, reports having seen the Heine Cove to-day and as the ill-fated yacht was headed for that point when it sank it was for a time feared that the list of drowned would be found to be much greater than at first reported. It was learned late this afternoon, however, that only four lost their lives. As the flotilla of yachts headed homeward with flags flying at half mast to-night it was a sight which brought sorrow to the hearts of every citizen of this town. The most profound sympathy is felt for the families of those who went down to death in the yacht.

## DOMESTIC INHERITS TWO MILLIONS KLONDIKE GOLD

### To Get the Money She Must Jilt Her Lover and Marry Another.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Jesse Hart, a pretty young domestic of this town, received word to-day from Seattle, Wash., that her uncle, James L. Hawley, a mine owner, had died leaving her his entire fortune of \$2,000,000. Miss Hart is engaged to marry a young man who works on a farm near here, but, according to the provisions of her uncle's will, she must, in order to inherit his fortune, marry Jerome Medley of Dawson City, Alaska, whom she has never seen. Otherwise the money will go to other relatives or to charity. A letter to Miss Hart from a Seattle lawyer says that the young man is the son of her dead uncle's chum, Joseph Medley, who went West from Chicago with the deceased Hawley in 1885. "I shall make up my mind in a few days," she said. "If I give up my intended husband I lose a vast fortune. My uncle was always queer. He was attached to the young man named in the will and undoubtedly wished his family blood linked with ours."

## INCREASED FREIGHT RATES TO THE PACIFIC COAST

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 9.—The manufacturers of Chattanooga have been notified by the various railroads that beginning September 1 there will be an increase on freight consigned to the Pacific States, the advance to be equal to the rate between all Southern points and the Mississippi River. The increased rates will affect all shippers south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. All freight received in this territory from the Pacific States or imported goods coming by way of San Francisco will be subjected to the same increase as goods shipped from here.

## PRESIDENT DENOUNCES LYNCHING

### Commends Course of Governor of Indiana.

### Declares Mob Violence to Be a Form of Anarchy.

### Urges Swift Application of Penalty for Infamous Crimes.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—In a letter, the publication of which was authorized to-day, President Roosevelt commends Governor Durbin of Indiana for the attitude he assumed recently respecting lynching. The President also embraces the opportunity to express his own views in reference to lynching and mob violence as one form of anarchy, and that anarchy a forerunner of tyranny. The President vigorously urges that the penalty for crimes that induce a resort to lynching shall be applied swiftly and surely, but by due process of the courts, so that it may be deemed strictly "that the law is adequate to deal with crime by freeing it from every vestige of technicality and delay."

President Roosevelt's letter in full to Governor Durbin follows:

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1902. "My Dear Governor: Permit me to thank you as an American citizen for the way in which you have vindicated the majesty of the law by your recent action in reference to lynching. I feel, my dear sir, that you have made all men your debtors who believe, as all far-seeing men must, that the well-being—indeed, the very existence—of the republic depends upon that orderly liberty under the law which is incompatible with mob violence as with any other form of despotism. Of course, mob violence is simply one form of anarchy; and anarchy is now, as it always will be, the handmaiden and forerunner of tyranny.

"I feel that you have not only reflected honor unto the State which for its good fortune has you as its chief executive, but upon the whole nation. It is incumbent upon every man throughout this country not only to hold up your hands in the course you have been following, but to show his realization that the matter is one of vital concern to us all.

## GROWTH OF LYNCHING.

"All men must feel the gravest alarm over the growth of lynching in this country, and especially over the peculiarly hideous forms so often taken by mob violence when colored men are the victims, on which occasions the mob seems to lay most weight not on the crime, but on the color of the criminal. In a portion of these cases the man lynched has been guilty of a crime terrible, horrible beyond description, a crime so horrible that as far as he himself is concerned he has forfeited the right to any kind of sympathy whatsoever.

"The feeling of all good citizens that such a hideous crime shall not be hideously punished by mob violence is due not in the least to sympathy for the criminal, but to a very lively sense of the train of dreadful consequences which follow the course taken by the mob in exacting inhuman vengeance for an inhuman wrong. In such cases, moreover, it is well to remember that the criminal not merely sins against humanity in unpardonable fashion, but sins particularly against his own race, and does them a wrong far greater than any white man can possibly do them. Therefore in such cases the colored people throughout the land should in every possible way show their belief that they, more than all others in the community, are horrified at the commission of such a crime and are peculiarly concerned in taking every possible measure to prevent its recurrence and to bring the criminal to immediate justice. The slightest lack of vigor, either in denunciation of the crime or in bringing the criminal to justice, is itself unpardonable.

## LAW SHOULD BE SWIFT.

"Moreover, every effort should be made under the law to expedite the proceedings of justice in the case of such an awful crime, but it cannot be necessary in order to accomplish this to deprive any citizen of the fundamental rights to be heard in his own defense which are so dear to us and which lie at the root of our liberty. It certainly ought to be possible by the proper administration of the laws to secure swift vengeance upon the criminal, and the immediate efforts of all legislators, judges and citizens should be addressed to securing such reforms in our legal procedure as to leave no vestige of excuse for those misguided men who undertake to reap vengeance through violent methods.

"Men who have been guilty of a crime like rape or murder should be visited with swift and certain punishment and the just effort made by the courts to protect them in their rights should under no circumstances be perverted into permitting any mere technicality to avert or delay their punishment. The substantial rights of the prisoner to a fair trial must, of course, be guaranteed, as you have so justly insisted. That they should be made subject to this guarantee the law must work swiftly and surely and all the agents of the law should realize the wrong they do when they permit justice to be delayed or thwarted for technical or insufficient reasons. We must show that the law is

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## PRISONERS ARE BURNED BY CAPTORS

### Insurgents Massacre Monastir Villagers.

### Ruthless Slaughter of Peasants in the Vilayet.

### Assailants Visit Their Feroocity Upon Women and Children.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9.—Late dispatches from Hilmi Pasha, Inspector general of the reform movement, announces that insurgents in large numbers in the district of Cilistri, vilayet of Monastir, attacked the village of Djivarek, near Kastoria, massacred the inhabitants, including women and children. Then they furiously attacked neighboring villages, taking many captives, some of whom were burned alive.

Some Greek peasants were killed in one of the Kasas of the vilayet of Monastir, and in the vilayet of Ohkrieda the insurgents attacked some Mussulman villages. They everywhere displayed rage and ferocity, and the Mussulman inhabitants were greatly terrorized.

The Government is taking every measure possible to suppress the rising. Eight more battalions have been ordered to the vilayet of Monastir. M. Maurocordato, the Greek Minister, has made representations to the Porte on behalf of the Greek subjects.

M. Rostkovski, the Russian Consul at Monastir, it turns out, was murdered on Sunday morning by a Zaptie, a member of the Turkish police, who was on duty outside the consulate. The assassin was arrested. The Grand Vizier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, called on the Russian Ambassador, M. Zinovief, and expressed the Government's deep regret over the occurrence.

M. Rostkovski was about 40 years old, a married man with one daughter. The official Fremdenblatt contends that, although he was a victim of a Turkish bullet, the Macedonian Committee is responsible for his murder and that Russia will know where to place the blame.

## MACEDONIANS EAGER FOR WAR.

### Revolution Will Not End Until National Aspirations Are Satisfied.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 9.—Nothing can end the present revolution in Macedonia until our national aspirations are satisfied or those fighting to attain them are exterminated.

This was the concluding sentence of a statement made to-day to the correspondent of the Associated Press who is investigating the situation in Macedonia by the Macedonian committee at the revolutionary headquarters here.

Boris Sarafoff, the head and front of the movement, is with the insurgents in Macedonia. His representatives here believed that the desired results would be gained through the present movement.

"The object of the present rising," said the Macedonian committee, "is to win reform which will assure the Christian people of Macedonia security for their lives and property and the right to participate in the administration of the country.

"The present revolutionary organization came into existence nine years ago, when the persecution of the Bulgarian population of Macedonia became flagrant. To-day all Macedonia is embraced in the movement, and though it was not intended to strike so soon, because the preparations for the rising were not sufficiently completed, the recent outrages of the Turks, the massacres of the innocent, the pillaging of villages and the extortion of heavy fines on various pretexts so exasperated all that the insurrection was decided upon, no matter what might be the outcome.

"The fighting area is widening and will gradually embrace every vilayet in Macedonia until the autonomy of the country has been gained by force of arms or by the intervention of those great powers which desire peace. Not until then will we lay down our arms."

The Macedonian revolutionary committee is now drawing up and will shortly circulate a declaration addressed to the powers explaining Macedonian grievances and the object of the revolution. The Bulgarian Ministry is closely watching the situation in Macedonia and has decided to increase the frontier forces. Orders have been telegraphed to the frontier authorities to redouble their vigilance and prevent all unauthorized persons, as well as insurgent bands, crossing the Turkish frontier.

The Foreign Minister has informed the representatives of the powers that the Government will use its utmost endeavors to quell all unrest in Bulgaria occasioned by the events in Macedonia, but the necessary steps to induce the Porte to stop the persecution of the innocent and the employment of Bashi-Bazouks in suppressing the revolution. The massacre likely to follow the letting loose of the Bashi-Bazouks, added the Minister, is likely to precipitate the movement in Bulgaria in favor of the revolution and thus force the hand of the Government.

Ordered Wholesale Arrests. VIENNA, Aug. 9.—One explanation of the Macedonian outbreak here is that Hilmi Pasha, ordered the arrest of every young Bulgarian suspect, with the result that hundreds fled to the hills and forced the hand of the inner revolutionary organization.

## Coronation of Pope Pius X



### Pope Pius X Bestowing the Apostolic Benediction From the Throne.

ROME, Aug. 9.—The ceremony of the coronation of Pope Pius X took place to-day in the basilica of St. Peter's, in the presence of the princes and with all the solemnity and splendor associated with this, the most magnificent rite in the Roman Catholic Church.

As Cardinal Macchi, the dean of the Cardinal deacons, placed the triple crown on the head of the venerable Pontiff the throng of 70,000 persons gathered within the cathedral burst into unrestrained acclamations, the choir intoned a hymn of triumph and the bells of Rome rang out a joyful peal. It is fifty-seven years since the Romans and Europeans assisted at such a function in St. Peter's. The great basilica, popularly supposed never to have been quite filled, was overflowing with humanity. The papal throne, a bewildering mixture of gold, red and silver, was erected in front of the high altar.

Contrary to custom on these ceremonial occasions, there were no galleries, so the basilica bore more of its normal aspect. On the altar, which was dressed in white, stood the famous silver-gold candelsticks and a magnificent crucifix. All the available standing space within the cathedral

was divided into sections by wooden barriers, which, to a certain extent, kept the vast crowd in order.

In the early hours after sunrise a thick fog hung over Rome and one bank of the Tiber could not be seen from the other, while from the Angelo bridge one seemed to look into a fathomless abyss instead of the river. The effect was especially magnificent on entering the piazza of St. Peter's. At times Michael Angelo's great dome disappeared completely from view, while at others it appeared through an overflowing mist. The morning wore on shone with all its intensity until it became unbearably hot, and the stones, columns and statues seemed to radiate the heat on the thousands waiting to enter the church.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the ringing of bells announced the imminent opening of the doors and a commotion at once began among the crowd. But ten minutes had to elapse before the doors were opened, and each seemed a century to the waiting crowd which for hours had been standing before the closed portals. The police and Italian soldiers had a difficult task in maintaining order, as the crush-

ing and fatigue had begun to tell on the patience of the people.

## MANY WOMEN FAINT IN THE WILD RUSH TO ENTER BASILICA

When the doors were opened the thrush was terrific. Many who started from the bottom of the steps outside were lifted off their feet and carried into the cathedral. It was a great human torrent let loose, thousands of persons rushing, crushing and squeezing amid screams, protests, gesticulations and cries for help. But once in the cathedral there was no escape and the compactness of the crowd proved to be the safety of those who were caught in it. Women fainted in comparatively large numbers, and even men were overcome by heat, but no serious accidents were reported. Fortunately there were very few children present. After their entrance the people had further long hours of waiting, and it is computed that the majority were on their feet altogether ten hours before the ceremony.

Those who had received special invitations, including the high ecclesiastics who were not participants in the procession,

the diplomats and the Roman aristocracy, had a reserved entrance through the sacristy of St. Peter's. Prince Massimo arrived accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Princess Beatrice, the daughter of Don Carlos, and they were given prominent seats. Duke Robert of Parma was the only other member of the royal family to attend. Among the aristocracy there was a great mixture of those Roman nobles who remain faithful to the papacy and those adhering to the Quirinal. Sir Thomas Esmond, representing the Irish Parliamentary party, was received by two Knights of the Cape and Sword—one of these F. C. McNutt, an American—and conducted to the diplomatic inclosure.

Inside the Vatican palace there was no less movement and bustle as the papal procession, composed of about 500 persons, all of whom had gathered early in the apostolic palace, was formed.

The Pope seemed to be the only tranquil one among the multitude. He strode unusually early and took a stroll in the Vatican garden. Then he allowed himself to be dressed by the Cardinals. He

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