

## ROOSEVELT ON HIS WAY EAST

HAS COMPLETED HIS TOUR OF EASTERN WASHINGTON.

Greeted by Large Throngs of People Along the Entire Route—Spent Four Hours at Spokane and Made Two Short Speeches—Decorations Were Elaborate—Proceeded on His Way.

Spokane, May 26.—Tuesday Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, visited Spokane. For three hours and a half he was the guest of the city of Spokane and of the Inland Empire. During that time he greeted and spoke to many thousands of the people through the most attractive sections of the city, drove three times across the Spokane river at different points around the falls, turned the sod for the S. A. A. C. building, and performed the same service for the new Masonic temple, addressed 6000 school children in Coeur d'Alene park, took a birds-eye view of the city from the heights of Seventh and Eighth avenue, drove at the head of the parade down Riverside avenue, decorated as never before, and addressed as many thousands of people as can come within reach of his voice. The president then returned to his private car and proceeded on his way to Helena. In the evening the city enjoyed the flare and noise of the most elaborate fireworks ever seen in Spokane.

### PRESIDENT AT SPOKANE.

Was Greeted by 70,000 People in the Falls City.

Spokane, May 27.—Spokane and the Inland Empire extended a royal welcome yesterday to the president of the republic. It was a welcome extended under lowering and occasionally leaking skies, but the raindrops, which fell at intervals, did not daunt the enthusiasm of the mighty multitudes who came to pay honor to Theodore Roosevelt.

As the president's carriage, flanked by rough riders, drove down Riverside avenue, the spectacle could best be compared to the return of a conqueror of the olden time returning from battles won on hard fought fields, and received with tumult and acclamation by



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

an almost worshipping host; but it was more inspiring, because it was the tribute of a free people to a hero of war, and a statesman of peace.

Spokane's welcome to Roosevelt will be remembered for years by those who participated in it, however humble the part they played—from the lusty shout on the curbstone to the gentleman in silk tie who was fortunate enough to secure a place in the parade. It was a pageant such as the Inland Empire has never seen before, and which it will not see again.

Estimates are that from 25,000 to 35,000 people saw President Roosevelt deliver his address. Probably not to exceed one third that number heard his address. At the intersection of Lincoln street and Main avenue in front of the speaker's stand, thousands were massed as tightly as they could stand. Far out on the haymarket, on Main avenue, on the steps of the Vincent church and from every direction about the stand hundreds more gathered. On the basis of one person to every square foot it is estimated that the crowd around the grand stand numbered easily from 25,000 to 30,000.

Thousands made no effort to hear the address, preferring to line the route of the final drive to the Northern Pacific depot to catch a farewell glimpse of the president rather than to join the pushing, perspiring mass in front of the speaker. Probably 3,000 persons gathered near the depot to witness the departure.

Conservative estimates place the number of visitors in the city yesterday at 20,000.

The fireworks display, that formed a fitting close to a most brilliant day for Spokane, began at 9 o'clock, and to say that it was the finest ever seen in this city would express the consensus of opinion of the spectators, but would be mild praise.

At Tekoa.

Tekoa, Wash., May 27.—Fully 4000

people heard President Roosevelt speak here and after the presidential train had gone, spent the afternoon in recreation. This has been the greatest day in the history of Tekoa and one that will never be forgotten by the citizens and thousands of visitors who lined the streets.

At Wallace.

Wallace, Idaho, May 27.—The reception to President Roosevelt during his two hours' visit here was as enthusiastic as any during his entire trip. Although he sustained the dignity of his position, he assumed the very attitude of the people and became one of them for the time being. Notwithstanding the downpouring of rain, which started early in the morning and continued until the departure of the train, enthusiasm ran high during the president's stay.

### MR. ROOSEVELT'S CAREER.

Born in New York in 1858—Graduate of Harvard.

Born of an old Dutch family in New York city, October 27, 1858. His father was Theodore Roosevelt, who married Martha Bullock, of an old Georgia family.

Educated under private tutors, and was graduated from Harvard college in 1880. Studied law in the Columbia law school.

Was defeated for the New York assembly in 1881; was a member of that body 1882-84.

Chairman of the New York delegation to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1884, when James G. Blaine was nominated for the presidency.

From 1884 to 1886 was engaged in "cow punching" on his own ranch in western Dakota.

Unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York in 1886.

In 1889 was appointed by President Harrison a member of the United States civil service commission and served in that capacity six years.

President of the New York police board 1895-97.

Appointed assistant secretary of the navy by President McKinley in 1897, and served till the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, when he was made lieutenant colonel of the First United States volunteer cavalry, which afterward came to be known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders." Promoted to colonel for gallantry at the battle of Las Quasimas.

Governor of New York from January 1, 1899, to December 31, 1900.

Elected vice president of the United States in November, 1900, and became president on the death of William McKinley, September 14, 1901.

In the midst of many official duties Mr. Roosevelt has found time to devote a good deal of attention to literary work and has published the following books: "History of the Naval War of 1812," "Winning of the West," "Life of Gouverneur Morris," "Life of Thos. Hart Benton," "History of New York," "American Ideals and Other Essays," "The Wilderness Hunter," "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," "Ranch Life and the Hunter's Trail," "The Rough Riders," "Life of Cromwell," "The Strenuous Life."

### PLOT TO KILL PRESIDENT.

Butcher of Walla Walla Landed Behind the Bars.

President Theodore Roosevelt would probably have been lying dead or desperately wounded, ruthlessly shot down by an anarchist hand, had not clever work of the local police force frustrated the alleged plot.

Joseph Barker, a radical socialist, with no home, lies behind the bars at the county jail. He was located and captured at noon, four hours before President Roosevelt and party entered Walla Walla from the west.

Barker was found in the butcher shop of Chris Ennis, where he was working. He claims to be a butcher and came here from Pendleton, Ore., where he formerly worked at this trade.

The alleged plot to kill the chief executive originated in Pendleton a few days ago, where Barker was in the employ of Pat Kine, a butcher. Kine followed Barker to Walla Walla on the strength of a remark Barker made last week that he "had one bullet for President Roosevelt and one for Emperor William." When Barker left, carrying a 44 rifle on his shoulder and headed for Walla Walla, Kine grew alarmed. He came here and notified the local police.

Three officers, with Kine, started a search, finally locating Barker, who was sharpening a big knife, in the butcher shop. He was arrested and sweated. He soon confessed the location of his rifle, which he had cached at a farmer's barn, a point of vantage along the route of the parade where President Roosevelt was expected to pass. The episode was kept very quiet until President Roosevelt left town. The public did not hear of the affair.

Barker is a Swiss. He is small and of light complexion. He says little and is sullen.

A well known resident of the county was driven out of town. He claimed the Lord had called on him to kill the president. He is a fine shot and is another radical socialist.

## AUTOMOBILE RACE IN PARIS

WENT 343 MILES FASTER THAN 60 MILES AN HOUR.

A Number of Serious Accidents Occur, One Fatal—Two Cars Were Smashed—Chauffeur Burned to Death—Only One American in the Race—Vanderbilt Withdraws.

Paris, May 26.—The first stage in the Paris-Madrid automobile race from Versailles to Bordeaux, 343 miles, was finished today, when Louis Renault dashed at a furious pace into Bordeaux, having made a record run of eight hours and 27 minutes. An hour later M. Gabriel arrived with a still better record of eight hours and seven minutes. It is estimated from the time made that these automobiles covered 62 miles an hour on the road outside the cities.

These victories, however, were clouded by a series of accidents, having in one case, at least, a fatal result. At least two cars were wrecked and Marcel Renault, the winner of the Paris-Vienna race last year; Lorraine Barrows a well known automobilist, and Renault's chauffeur, were, it is believed, fatally injured, while Barrows' chauffeur was killed.

The most terrible accident occurred near Bonneval, where machine No. 243, driven by M. Porter, was overturned at a railroad crossing and took fire. The chauffeur was caught under the machine and burned to death, while two soldiers and a child were killed.

A chauffeur was badly injured by an accident to his motor car near Angoulême. A woman crossing the road in the neighborhood of Abilis was run over by one of the motor cars and killed.

Mr. Stead and his chauffeur, who were first reported to have been killed, are still alive. It seems that their automobile collided with another car with which Mr. Stead had been racing for several kilometres, wheel to wheel, and was completely overturned in a ditch near Montguyon. Mr. Stead was caught under the car, while his chauffeur was hurled a distance of 30 feet and had his head and body badly cut. Mr. Stead was conscious when picked up, but complained of suffering great pain. He was conveyed to the nearest farm.

It is stated that Louis Renault's automobile attained at Beudiner, between Chartres and Bonneval, a maximum speed of 88 3-4 miles per hour.

It is reported that the Spanish government has also forbidden the continuance of the race on Spanish soil.

The name of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., disappeared from the reports after the route after Rambouillet, where he passed 28th in order at a quarter of 5 in the morning, going in fine form. The omission of his name from the dispatches from Chartres, the next town on the road, caused some anxiety and brought forth a number of inquiries. It was learned later that Henry Fourl and Baron de Forest withdrew from the race together before reaching Chartres. All of them suffered breakdowns, and, having lost three hours, they decided that it was useless to continue. Mr. Vanderbilt and Baron de Forest returned to the Hotel Ritz. They laughed and made light of their withdrawal.

Foxhall Keene and W. J. Donant, the American artists, did not appear at the starting line when their turn was reached, and consequently did not take part in the race. C. Gray Dinsmore is thus the only American left in the race.

The time and position of the winners of the first stage, deducting the time allowance for slowing down inside the cities, are as follows:

Gabriel, 5 hours 13 minutes; Louis Renault, 5 hours 32 minutes; Salleron, 5 hours 46 minutes; Jarrot, 5 hours 51 minutes; Warden, 5 hours 55 minutes; Baron de Crawher, 6 hours 1 minute; Voigt, 6 hours 2 minutes; Barras, 6 hours 12 minutes; Rougier, 6 hours 16 minutes, and Mouter, 6 hours 17 minutes.

In view of the number of accidents, some fatal, in the first stage of the Paris-Madrid automobile race, from Versailles to Bordeaux, Premier Combes has forbidden the continuance of the contest on French territory. The second stage of the race, which was to have been continued on Tuesday included a run over French territory from Bordeaux to the Spanish frontier. Premier Combes' action probably will lead to the race being abandoned.

### Cardinals.

Rome, May 27.—The pope, speaking today of future cardinals, said the Americans may get two additional places in the sacred college. He intimated that this preference will be shown because of Cuban-Philippine conditions.

It is believed Archbishop Chapelle will be one of those distinguished because of his work in Cuba and Porto Rico.

## FATAL ACCIDENT AT SPOKANE.

Julia Porack of Sprague Run Over by Train.

Spokane, May 27.—Julia Porack, aged 20 years, daughter of Rudolph Porack, a pioneer brewer of Sprague, was run over and killed about 11:30 Tuesday night at the Northern Pacific depot by train No. 3, from the east. She fell beneath the wheels and her head was cut off. Death was instantaneous. The remains were removed to Smith's morgue. Dr. D. L. Smith, the coroner, said at midnight that probably no inquest would be held as he believed it was clearly an accident.

Miss Porack was one of a large party of young people from Sprague, who came here to see Roosevelt. Her escort was Nat Garten, aged about 20 years, who is employed in a Sprague dry goods store. They were in the crowd on the depot platform waiting to go home on train No. 3.

As the train pulled slowly in front of the depot the crowd surged forward. Miss Porack was presumably forced so far forward that she was struck by the cylinder head of the engine, thrown from her balance and under the wheels. Her neck and right hand fell squarely on the rail. The wheels decapitated her and crushed the hand off at the knuckles.

### TORNADO IN NEBRASKA.

Thirteen Reported Dead—Eight Are Missing.

Lincoln, Neb., May 27.—Pauline, a town 15 miles south of Hastings, is reported to have been damaged by a tornado. Six are said to have been killed. All wires are down and details are meagre.

Further advices state that Norman was also swept by a cyclone. Seven were killed.

A number of houses at Fairfield, in the storm's path, were destroyed.

Eight are missing and are believed to have been killed.

Wires southwest of there are all down.

The storm swept the farming section two miles east of Pauline. There is confirmation that six are dead.

Wisconsin was in the heart of the storm and was swept bare.

Houses were torn and twisted into splinters.

Twenty-one were killed in the tornado in Kearney and Adams counties. A relief train has been sent from Hastings.

### Strengthen Asiatic Fleet.

Of course there is no significance in the withdrawal of three of the vessels composing the European squadron, the Albany, the Cincinnati and the Raleigh, and their assignment to the Asiatic fleet, according to officials in the state and navy departments. There is never any significance in the strengthening of any fleet in Asiatic or European waters if the powers directing this strengthening of our squadrons in foreign waters are to be believed, but the fact remains that the biggest squadron ever assembled off the coast of China is already an accomplished fact.

The assignment of the three cruisers above named is taken to mean that the European squadron will not go to Kiel to attend the maneuvers of the German navy. In fact it is stated at the navy department that no orders have been issued for the European squadron to assemble at Kiel, and according to those in a position to know such action is not contemplated by Secretary Moody.

### War Cloud Over China.

The war cloud is hovering over China, and it has been thought the part of wisdom to assemble a cruiser squadron in Philippine waters with battleships enough, monitors and gunboats, to compel the respect of any nation contemplating a descent upon China.

### German Officer Got Four Years.

Berlin, May 28.—The attention of Germany was centered on the public courtmartial of Ensign Hussner, who was tried at Kiel before five judges and sentenced to four years and one week's imprisonment and to degradation for the killing of Artilleryman Hartman, at Essen, on Good Friday. The ensign's excuse was that Hartman had not saluted him properly. Hussner's replies to the president of the court were straightforward. He said that while regretting that his sword strokes killed the artilleryman, he affirmed that he acted within the service instructions, and that he was obliged by honor to compel obedience.

### G. A. R. at Spokane.

Spokane, May 27.—The 21st annual encampment of the G. A. R. for the district of Washington and Alaska, which opened Tuesday here, is the largest which the department has ever had. Up to the time the parade formed there were over 400 names registered.

The encampment was addressed by Mayor Boyd, who tendered the veterans the keys of the city. In the evening a camp fire was held at the First Methodist Episcopal church.

The valley of the Amazon still remains almost unexplored.

## A GAUNT FAMINE IN CHINA

U. S. CONSUL AT CANTON CABLED FOR AID.

Condition in Kwang Si and Other Places is Deplorable and Much Suffering Goes on—Parents Selling Their Children for \$2 to \$5 Each—Few Buyers—Eat Herbs and Leaves.

United States Consul McWade at Canton, under date of April 7, sent to the state department a detailed report of the famine conditions in Kwang Si in support of his cabled appeal for help. He produced a mass of information, which he declares to be reliable, from American missionary and naval sources in Kai Kwan Ping, Wu Mhow and other places showing the destitution and the consequent suffering, which the consul general says is absolutely appalling.

He says that thousands in their desperation were selling their children for from \$2 to \$5 each, yet so many were offered and so few purchasers that not all could be sold at even this price. Mr. McWade says that so heart rending were the appeals for assistance that he had contributed far beyond his means and would have given more had he had the money.

When the report was written the famine was increasing greatly in severity and thousands were starving to death. In one village 200 perished from starvation and he said that unless something in the way of relief came soon thousands and thousands would starve. Whole families were subsisting on a few ounces of rice a day and eating herbs and leaves. Unless the rice and other crops of July, August and September proved plentiful the famine would be only slightly alleviated.

In conclusion Mr. McWade says: "The natives feel that the Americans have come to them for their aid and our mutual benefit and not as their enemies nor to benefit themselves. They are not to seize any of their lands under any specious or other pretenses. That feeling is emphasized by the great charity of our people at home who, in their earnest efforts to relieve and not to destroy, know no religion, creed, race or nation."

### Big Fire Loss.

Philadelphia, May 26.—Fire in the building of the Front Street Warehouse company caused a loss estimated at \$1,000,000. The building, which was three stories high on Front street and five in the rear with two subcellars, contained merchandise of a general character. One floor was packed solidly with matting and there were 1500 rolls of carpet, 500 barrels of molasses, a carload of wines and other liquors, a carload of matches and much machinery. Everything was destroyed either by fire or water. The fire started in the basement and was not discovered until the center of the first floor was in flames. The character of the goods in the building made it an easy prey to the flames and the whole structure was soon ablaze. The contents of the building were owned by many firms and individuals, and it is not known what amount of insurance was carried.

### Cloudburst Causes Damage.

Enid, O. T., May 26.—Hundreds of persons were rendered homeless and property damage estimated at \$300,000 was done in the Enid bottoms by a cloudburst that struck west of this city. The aggregate damage will doubtless be raised much higher by the report from the country. At 12 o'clock a bank of water three feet high and 200 feet wide swept down through the bottoms, carrying houses and everything before it. It came upon Enid without warning while most of its citizens were asleep. Within a few minutes a hundred houses were partly or completely submerged.

### Postoffice Investigation.

Washington, May 27.—Another feature of the postoffice investigation, it is claimed, will be an attempt to prove fraud in the paying of railroads for carrying mail.

There is great public indignation over the automobile casualties. It is proposed that closely restrictive measures of automobiling be assessed. The reports now place the death list at six and the injured at six.

### Stabbed All His Family.

Marion, Ind., May 26.—L. D. Baldwin, a prominent attorney, fatally stabbed his stepson, Bert Ritter, at their home and stabbed and badly wounded his wife and stepdaughter, Mrs. John Budd. He and his stepson became involved in a quarrel, a fight followed and the two women interfered.

### Coast Wheat Report.

Tacoma—Unchanged. Bluestem, 77c; club, 72c.

Portland, Ore.—Walla Walla, 72c; bluestem, 75c; valley, 74c@75c.

A kiss is as good as a smile.